Protection of the environment and rehabilitation

Before each mining project is started, a baseline study is done. It describes the conditions in the area before exploration and mining begin – that is, the physical, biological, socio-economic and radiological features of the environment. This study provides reference data for the rehabilitation work that will be done post-mining, which will seek to restore the site as closely as possible to its original state.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION POLICY

AREVA and its subsidiary COGEKOBI have the objective of limiting the impact of mining activities on the environment to a level as low as reasonably achievable. Respect for the environment is a priority of the Group. AREVA accordingly carries out all protection and reclamation work at each stage of the mining cycle, including during the exploration activities now under way in the provinces of Dornogobi and Sukhbaatar. These activities are performed in compliance with current Mongolian and international norms and standards.
Environmental monitoring

For each exploration license, AREVA puts in place an Environmental Monitoring Program to keep track of the climatic and human impacts on the area where exploration is being done. Each program is reviewed and approved by the Mongolian government. So far, exploration activities have had no impact requiring corrective actions.

Surface water and groundwater monitoring

Each year, AREVA, through its subsidiary COGEGOBI, carries out a surface water and groundwater monitoring program in the areas covered by its exploration licenses to assess water quality and track any natural variations in it. Protection and monitoring measures verify that the exploration work is not having an impact on water quality.

Soil monitoring

To monitor soil conditions in the areas covered by its exploration licenses, AREVA has identified points that are representative of the overall area where it is working. Samples are regularly taken at these locations and analyzed. The results of these analyses show that so far, exploration work has had no impact on soil conditions.

Air quality monitoring

To monitor air quality, dust measurements are done regularly in each exploration area. The results are in line with current health standards.

Dust

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particles in suspension</th>
<th>Proportion of dust in the air (mg/m³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2.5P</td>
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<tr>
<td>M7</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
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<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>0.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SoilWaterAir

Environmental Monitoring

Flora

Fauna

Protection of the environment and rehabilitation
→ Monitoring flora

Flora is monitored on the most common families of plants in the exploration areas. This involves making an inventory of plants and identifying the main characteristics of the vegetation (coverage, abundance and composition of the families).

→ Monitoring fauna

The personnel of the AREVA subsidiary COGEGOBI and its subcontractors maintain an inventory of animal life in the areas where they are working.

→ Public participation

In 2013, AREVA, through its subsidiary COGEGOBI, set up a joint monitoring program in which public authorities and the local population also participate. This three-party initiative encourages dialogue and the sharing of information in the environmental monitoring process, which is carried out in a transparent and open manner.
Rehabilitation

Drilling mud consists of clay, a natural material. This mud is injected during the drilling to prevent the borehole from collapsing. It is stocked according to needs in a mud tank near the drill rigs.

Seven days after drilling ends, rehabilitation of the site begins. This involves the following steps:

- All waste is removed from the worksite.
- The mud is pumped, transported and disposed of in a mud pit, which is specially designed for this type of material and entirely closed off. It is regularly monitored.
- The mud tank and trenches are closed and filled back up.

These measures restore the site to its natural state after exploration drilling is completed.

Environmental protection program

In a program begun in 2012, tree nurseries have been created to grow saxhuals for replanting in the area. This initiative is being carried out in cooperation with local NGOs active in environmental protection. A “young protectors of the environment” program has also been set up, along with one in which an inventory of local vegetation is being made with assistance from people living in the area and local government.