

roads and power lines have? What are the current bat populations? How many reptiles will be lost to road kill? How will whitetail and mule deer populations be affected by loss of habitat and movement corridors? Will the seismic activity harm bat populations? Augusta cannot reclaim this fragile environment with a weed covered berm and toxins leaking into Davidson Canyon.

3] How does this project impact the astronomy work performed by numerous universities on Mt. Hopkins? How will the light, dust, and daily explosions affect their future? Will those high-paying, high-tech jobs of tomorrow be lost? Augusta talks about job creation and economic benefits of this project, but what about the negative affect on the Rosemont Valley that is heavily used by birders, mountain bikers, hikers, campers, hunters, horse-back riders, and tourists? How will the jobs associated with these activities be replaced? Will the "open spaces" the tourist's view from the Designated Scenic Highway 83 overlook be an open pit mine? How does the light and dust pollution created by this mine fit into the Dark Skies initiatives that the local communities are supporting?

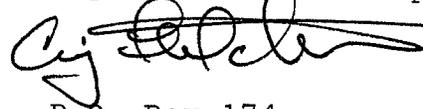
4] Where is all the infrastructure for this project? What will the environmental impact of the pipeline, pumping stations, and it's roadways be? What about the large power lines leading into the mine with it's accompanying roads? How much forest will will be lost for the roadways this project will require? How safe will they be for wildlife? Hwy. 83 is not equipped to handle explosives, hazardous materials, large equipment, and constant truck traffic. It will need to be made into a four lane highway, with what impact to wildlife movement and mortality rates? Where is the railrod spur? How much ore will be moved by truck daily?

5]How will this project guarantee our air quality? I live in Sonoita, and when I travel to the Sahuarita-Green Valley area, I notice the difference in air quality, due largely to the proximity to the mines.

6]Augusta needs to be more forthcoming with what is the true scope of this project. Augusta continues to acquire property, and explore for minerals in proximity to it's intended mining area. Will this project become a mining complex, with several pits, and possibly underground mining? Is this just a foot in the door for a much larger undertaking? How can an accurate EIS be formed without knowing the full extent of Augusta Resources' intentions? Can we trust Augusta's numbers on the economic viability of this project? Is Augusta's use of the mining claims as a dump site, not as a resource, legitimate use of forest lands? In 20 years this mine may be gone, but the ways it will have changed the Santa Rita Mts and surrounding area will not. To bury our U.S. Forest Lands under rubble, spoil our air, water, and wild-life habitat so that a foreign mining company might show a profit is NOT what I call "highest use".

Take your time, Forest Service. You have a lot of questions to answer. That copper has been in the ground for a long time. It will still be there tomorrow. Act in haste today, and a lot of other valuable things won't be.

An Ex-Magma Mine Chute-Tapper,



P.O. Box 174
Sonoita, Az. 85637
520-455-9228

Craig Fletcher
P. O. BOX 174
Sonoita, Az. 85637

Tucson 85717
APR 24 2000
Coronado National Forest

Coronado National Forest office
Supervisor
410 Forest Congress 85701
Tucson, AZ
300 W. Congress

Mr. Craig A. Fletcher
Ms. Stacy D. Fletcher
PO Box 174
Sonoita, AZ 85637



* ATTENTION Rosemont Copper Project + EIS

ngthe Rosemont Copper Project
need to be addressed. These
rns about this mining proposa
terature Augusta Resources
lar long-lead order for a
proposed project is just
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life of the mine, or it
ugusta has never operat
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ntees do we have that
won't eventually leak
ns and heavy metals,
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had plans to mine

to the endangered less
and pineapple cactus, six species of "special co
and some threatened. It is also a movement and habitat corri
to the northeast. What impact will the mine and accompanying

608 N. Abrego Dr.
Green Valley, Ariz
April 16, 2008

Ms Jeanine Derby, Supervisor
USDA Coronado Nat'l Forest

Dear Ms Derby & Beverly Everson:

I have been a homeowner and hiker in Ariz for 26 years. I am very worried about our dwindling water supply. We need both federal & state legislators to limit water use by mines & agriculture in Arizona! In the meantime the citizens & Forest Service must do all we can to keep the Grand Canyon & Santa Ritas for recreation only.

My husband and I are against any new mining (Rosemount) that would further deplete the aquifer. Also, any mine water replaced is full of chemicals & not fit to drink. In the area where Rosemount has dug its wells, the water table is lowering so that neighbors must dig deeper at big expense that they cannot afford.

As retirees, a large part of our net worth is in our home which could be ruined by subsidence, already happening in Green Valley.

Sincerely,
Mardelle B. Ulman
Arthur D. Spangler

F R O M



M. Ulman & A. Spangler
808 N. Abrego Dr.
Green Valley, AZ 85614-3328

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Tucson, AZ 85701
APR 17 2008
CORONADO NATURAL SERVICE



Genl

U.S. FOREST SERVICE
M. Ulman & A. Spangler
808 N. Abrego Dr.
Green Valley, AZ 85614-3328
power@usfs.gov

U.S. Forest Service
300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

Att: Beverly Curson



April 15, 2008

U. S. Forest Service
Tucson, AZ

Attention: Supervisor

Re: Rosemont Mining application

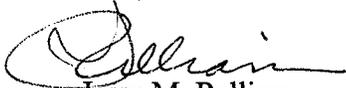
I oppose the application to mine copper in the Santa Rita Mountains.

In the book Cadillac Desert (The American West and its Disappearing Water) by Marc Reisner, the writer claims that the Tucson area has an 80-year supply of water remaining. The book is well researched and extensively footnoted and is a text that has been used in university classes. It was published in 1986. One might assume that in the 22 years since publication Tucson might have 58 years of water remaining. That would be true had the Tucson area's population and water usage remained static. The fact is that the Tucson region has gained considerable population and industry since 1986. A logical assumption would be that we have far less than 58 years of water left.

Rosemont claims that they have stored much of the water they project using. The replacement was into the Tucson basin with no mention of Sahuarita/Green Valley water replacement. They also say they will continue to replace the water they use with CAP water. Several weeks ago I questioned Mr. Jamie Sturgess, Vice President of Rosemont, about the diminishing flow in the Colorado River pointing out the drastically reduced levels in Lakes Meade and Powell. I questioned whether they could expect CAP to deliver the needed water. He promised to refer this question to his hydrologists who would get back to me. To this date my question has not been answered.

We cannot afford to allow Rosemont to pump our ground water for their benefit. During the past 25 years the price of copper has dropped to under \$1 a pound. The Anamax Mine near Green Valley closed when the price got that low. Can Rosemont promise they can sustain operations should the price hit a similar low?

We know about the pollution of Green Valley's groundwater from existing mining operations. Rosemont cannot explain how replacing our potable ground water with highly corrosive CAP water will benefit us. Tucson has spent millions to make CAP water acceptable to their customers. Who will pay to clean up our groundwater?



Jerry M. Pulliam
17771 South Placita Octubre
Green Valley AZ 85614

P

Jerry M. Pulliam
17771 S. Placita Octubre
Green Valley, AZ 85614-4409

LET US DARE
THINK, SPEAK,
AND ADMINISTER
CONSTITUTIONAL



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15 APR 2008 PM 3 L

Tucson, AZ 85701
APR 15 2008
Coronado
Post Office

Coronado Hall Street
300 St. Congress
Tucson, AZ

85701
Postnet barcode

Rosenmont

85701+1371

4.10.08

TO: CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST
TEAM LEADER ROSEMONT COPPER PROJ EIS

FROM: SCOTT NOSEWORTHY
15385 S. CALLE RINCONADO
VAIL AZ 85641
520 762 1910

SIR/MADAM,

PLEASE RECORD MY OPPOSITION TO ROSEMONT
MINING FOR THE FOLLOWING PROVEN REASONS:

1 WATER POLLUTION -

LEAKY PONDS LEAK & OVERFLOW FROM RAIN
POLLUTING GROUND WATER RAIN ON CRUSHED
ROCK CAUSES WATER POLLUTION.

2 HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS - CYANIDE, SULFURIC ACID,
HEAVY METALS, URANIUM, LOOK AT GROUND WATER
REPORTS FROM OTHER OPEN PITS IN AZ.

3 RUIN SCENERY & HABITAT (LOOK AT CANANBA
& GREAT VALLEY, MISSION MINE ETC ON GOOGLE EARTH)
TOXIC DUST, ECONOMICS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH YOUR JOB TO PROTECT
THE FOREST.

4 AN ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER IS GUARANTEED.

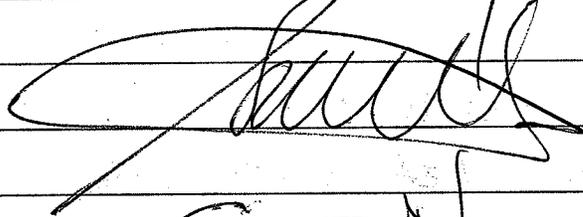
5 NATIONAL ~~FOREST~~ LAND IS NOT INTENDED FOR
TAILINGS & MINING, IT IS YOUR JOB TO PROTECT
IT, US, & THE HABITAT; ANIMALS NOT MINING
INTERESTS

OVER

6 - THERE WILL BE NEW ROADS, NEW GIANT
WATER PIPES & ELECTRIC LINES, TOXIC DUST,
AND PROBABLY RAILROAD TRACKS IN THE
NEAR FUTURE. PLS DO NOT REPORT
GREEN VALLEY, MISSION MINE, BISBEE, ETC. EVERY
OPEN PIT IN AZ HAS POLLUTED. EVERY
ONE.

PLEASE PROTECT OUR NATIONAL FOREST
AS YOU WERE CHARGED TO DO.

RESPECTFULLY



SCOTT MOSEWORTH

SAY NO
TO THE
MINES

*

Laurence H. Beal
844 N. Silverleaf Oak Place
Tucson, Arizona 85710

April 14, 2008

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701

Gentlemen:

I support the mining of the Rosemont Copper Deposit. Copper has been and is essential to the economy of our nation as well as the world. For Example, I seriously doubt that Green Valley or Saharita could have developed as they are today with out copper products. Note that the major producers are mines in (1) the Andes Mountains of South America and (2) in and adjacent to Arizona.

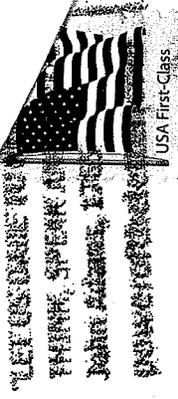
I strongly feel that the Rosemont Copper Deposit should be mined , and that the environmental concerns are secondary.

Sincerely,
Laurence H. Beal
Laurence H. Beal

Laurence Beal
844 N. Silverleaf Oak Pl.
Tucson, AZ 85710 ★

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APR 15 2008
Coronado National Forest

Rosemont Copper Project EIS
Coronado National Forest
300 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701



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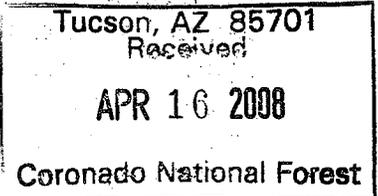


Board of Supervisors Santa Cruz County

April 14, 2008

JOHN MAYNARD
SUPERVISOR, District 3

Ms. Jeanine Derby
Forest Supervisor
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701



RE: Rosemont Copper Project EIS

Dear Ms. Derby:

I am writing you regarding the proposed Rosemont Copper project to voice my concerns about negative impacts I believe the citizens of Southeastern Arizona will face if this project is approved for development. As you are well aware, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously last year to support the Pima County Board of Supervisor's Resolution 2007-15, opposing the proposed Rosemont Mine. Although the mine itself is not situated within our area of jurisdiction, we nevertheless share Pima County's concerns for the potential environmental and economic impacts this project will have upon both of our counties.

As the County Supervisor representing the district in Santa Cruz County most likely to be impacted by this proposal, I have grave concerns regarding the potentially negative impacts upon water quality and quantity. I am aware of plans to utilize CAP water to supplement the operational needs of this project; however, that is CAP water that could be used by both of our counties to support existing residents. Mining in Arizona has a legacy of not protecting groundwater. Although there are currently operations in our region following federal regulations related to environmental protection, the record of past projects have made many of us skeptical, at best, of what may lie ahead of us if this operation were to come to fruition. Groundwater contamination, once it occurs, takes many years to clean up.

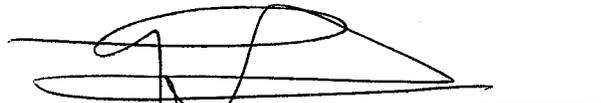
Page 2
April 14, 2008
Rosemont Copper Project EIS

The area of Santa Cruz County most likely to realize the impacts of this proposed project will be the Sonoita Valley. This part of our county relies heavily upon tourism as an economic stimulant. A mining operation will not help tourism in our county and that will have a negative impact upon the valley's residents who depend upon it to support their families. This is a negative socio-economic impact that could occur in Pima County as well.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed Rosemont Copper Project. I do appreciate the job you and your staff are doing with one of our nations greatest resources: our National Forests. Please remember, they were set aside by our fore fathers for the use and enjoyment of our nation's citizens and they are the constituents we are both accountable to, for the decisions we make everyday, as public servants.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Maynard', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

John Maynard
Supervisor
Santa Cruz County

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
2150 N Congress Dr Room 119
Nogales, AZ 85621

Ms. Jeanine Derby
Forest Supervisor
Forest Supervisor Forest
Coronado National
300 W. Congress
Tucson, AZ 85701



857014331



YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT!

**PUBLIC COMMENTS
FOR THE
PROPOSED ROSEMONT COPPER PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

If you would like to make a comment or be added to our mailing list, please fill out this form and mail it to the following address: **USDA Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, 300 West Congress Street, Tucson, AZ 85701, Attention: Beverly Everson.** You are also welcome to write a letter or send e-mail to: comments-southwestern-coronado@fs.fed.us. Thank you!

COMMENT: I strongly ask you to do what ever possible to keep another mine company from raping our country side !

Just look at what past mining outfits have done to our environment !

MY WIFE & I DO NOT WANT

THIS MINE IN OUR AREA!

OLD MINING LAWS MUST BE

Re-Doed To PROTECT OUR LANDS

From Greedy Corp -

LARRY SWIAK

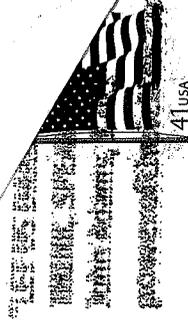
NAME: _____
EMAIL: LSWIAK02@cox.net

ADDRESS: 957 DESERT CANYON PL.
GREEN VALLEY, AZ, 85014

PLEASE ADD ME TO THE MAILING LIST (circle one): YES NO

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AZ 85614

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USDA FOREST SERVICE

CORONADO NAT. FOREST

300 W. Congress St.

Tucson, AZ

85701

Tucson, AZ 85701

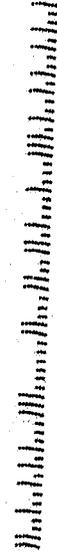
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APR 30 2008

Coronado National Forest

85701+1371

by EVerson



2665 East Genevieve Way
Green Valley, AZ 85614
April 11, 2008

Ms. Beverley Everson
United States Forest Service
Coronado National Forest
300 West Congress Street
Tucson, AZ 85701

Dear Ms. Everson:

Thank you for returning my phone call of April 10, 2008 and informing me of the status of the proposed reading for the Rosemont Copper Mine Project. This letter is a follow-up to the call.

I am a resident of the area, and I have determined that without mitigating measures built into this project which currently do not exist, I will be personally impacted and suffer personal as well economic damages, and so will all other residents of this area. The Rosemont Copper Mine project has the strong potential to turn the air quality of the region into CANCER ALLEY. The geochemistry of the mines in Pima County have documented trace amounts (that is, not economically desirable to extract but which will be environmentally released by mining processes and operations) at levels known to have adverse health effects of nickel, beryllium, cadmium, and arsenic, which are established airborne human carcinogens both under EPA rules, as well as analyses by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Copper mines spew arsenic onto the landscape, and such evidence shows up in several areas of Pima County. I have not been able to determine from currently available public documents any indications or provisions that this problem has even been mentioned, no less discussed.

The letter is in two parts. The first part is to assure myself that I understand the things we discussed about the reading room, various documents related to the Rosemont Copper Mine Project, the nature of contract for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project by SWCA and the role that the Forest Service plays in that contract through its Memorandum of Understanding with the Augusta Mine Corporation, and selected aspects of the public commentary period and upcoming "forums" and "public hearings."

The second part of this letter provides specific comments on some of the items we discussed on the phone, notably major deficiencies I see in the staffing of the team which will assemble the information and provide the analyses in the Environmental Impact Statement. I have tried to provide specific rationales for each of the comments. My motivation for this is that I am a resident of the area, and have determined based on my professional experience that I could be personally adversely impacted including injury, both economically as well as physically, by the proposed mine project unless certain mitigating measures are taken. In such cases, building into the activity the need for such measures, and providing information on those components that contribute to this effort, is a better plan than trying to correct mistakes after the fact.

In addition, I indicated that I would provide a CD-rom of power point presentation I made in Grand Forks, ND on the Red River of the North, to give a limited idea of my and interests. I have also included on that CD-rom a curriculum vita to give you an idea of my credentials.

Part I:

1. The Reading Room and Its Documents: You have indicated that delays in establishing the reading rooms at the Forest Service Tucson Office and the Ranger Office in Nogales stem mainly from having an inadequate number of copies available of all of the documents to be placed in the reading rooms. You have further indicated that it was your hope that the reading rooms would be operational by the week of April 14, 2008, and to contact you at that time for the latest status. I shall do that.

You have also indicated that the specific documents listed in my email to you, namely the consultant reports from Vector LLC, and Tetra Tech, etc. will be placed in the reading rooms, but if I wish specific copies, I will need to submit a FOIA application. I intend mainly to read the documents and take notes, but I need to know if copying of specific pages of these documents deposited in the room would also require a FOIA application. I do not need to build more bookcases for my technical library, nor increase the number of file cabinets in my office, at this stage of my life.

2. I was somewhat disappointed to learn from "blogger website" that the contract to SWCA was being funded by the proponents of the contract. My past experiences with the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for projects requiring a federal permit and on federal land were usually sponsored by written by the federal agency. You confirmed this arrangement, which basically places that contract out of the public purview, and raises in my mind serious questions about the transparency and openness of government processes. The Forest Service already has received considerable bad publicity about its handling of all public actions on the project, and that does not bode well for citizen oversight or for that matter for Congressional oversight of the Forest Service.

3. I have read the Memorandum of Understanding (hereafter referred to as MOU) between Forest Service and the Rosemont Copper Company. The MOU is a rather complex document. In this item of my letter, I specifically refer to item 15 of Section E, which details actions that the Rosemont Copper Company must accomplish, and states: "At No Time, direct the Prime Consultant in matters related to the NEPA review and or EIS/analyses and preparation." This is immediately followed by Item 1 in Section F, which indicates mutually agreed upon and understood accomplishments, and states: "The Prime Consultant will be under the supervision of the Forest Service, and the Forest Service will make the final determination concerning the scope and contents of the Consultant's work. The contract between the Proponent and the Prime Consultant will specify compliance with all legal requirements." I next refer to Attachment I, item III on "Consultation Staff Requirements." Together, these three items give the Forest Service the authority to require that those who work on EIS have met certain levels of credential and accomplishment.

4. With regard to public forums, public hearings, and public comments, you indicated that the formal commentary period prior to NEPA work has been extended to June 19, 2008. At the same time, the nature of the NEPA process will entail discussions back and forth among the Forest Service, SWCA and Rosemont Copper Company. As these discussions progress, there will be opportunities for public inputs on various issues. That needs a formal public announcement.

Part II

This part of the letter includes comments on specific documents as well as aspects of the MOU with respect to staffing to produce an Environmental Impact Statement.

1. My first concerns are the appointments of the Consultant Team in the MOU. I have referenced the classical handbook, Federal Handbook X-118 which is used to evaluate positions in the federal service to see what some of the experience and educational requirements are for selected positions at selected levels. It is my understanding from our discussions that the Forest Service, in evaluating these credentials and experience, may undertake reference checks, background checks, and interview directly possible candidates.

I want copies of the credentials of those persons who were appointed to produce the EIS, suitably redacted to avoid any compromising personal information (specially redacted for dates of birth, SSN, and contacts for personal and professional references to protect under privacy regulations), but assuring that the following information is present without redactions: names, educational background, experience, publications, memberships in professional learned societies, and licensures. Once these people are appointed, their credentials become public information, and their curricula vitae are public documents. Consider this an FOIA request for that information.

2. The listing of consultant staff qualifications includes fourteen specific specialties. The first position listed is the Team Leader, who is to have ten years minimum experience in that capacity could be equivalent to anything from GS 13 to Senior Executive Service, depending on education and other factors associated with the experience. I think the level should be specified.

The preparation of EIS materials is considered among many in environmental circles as the lowest level of consulting services, and the GS-13 is probably what you will get. However, to give greater assurance of a quality product, amaze me and appoint someone who could clearly be a GS-15, using as a guide line the credentials of senior research and supervisory people at USGS or NIH.

I met the incumbent to this position at one of the public forums that the Forest Service held. I was not impressed with him or his associate. The Team Leader tended to pander to my comments, and his associate basically denigrated them. They played a bad act of "good cop/bad cop." The combination of false charm and controlled irritation in the two bodes poorly for my future examination of their efforts.

2. Of the thirteen other listed specialties, I find the following deficiencies:

(a) a GS-12 geologist with at least 10 years of experience emphasizing hard rock geology is not sufficient. You have also asked for a GS-12 equivalent hydrogeologist who specializes in remediation hydrogeology. If this specialist is to consider geological integrity of the groundwater source because of possible problems of subsidence, karst formation, and related factors, then that is fine and necessary. However, if the hydrogeologist is looking mainly at other concerns, you need to indicate these other concerns.

(b) a GS-12 geochemist with at least 10 years of experience emphasizing mining, mineral exploration and extraction, is not sufficient. A second geochemist is necessary at a comparable level who specializes in the geochemistry of groundwater. Outside of the USGS, such geochemists are rare. I worked many years in Canada, and the Canadians made dreadful mistakes when they decided that ground geochemists were an expendable specialty. The two greatest groundwater geochemists in North America, Alan Freeze and John Cherry had to relocate and begin again.

(c) A GS-12 biologist, either terrestrial or aquatic, with at least five years experience in wildlife biology. What kind of experience? Some wildlife biologists are basically game managers, others do research on migratory patterns and habitat issues, and some do other things. A person with wildlife experience who has both aquatic and terrestrial capabilities is hard to find. Biologists tend to be either terrestrial or aquatic, unless they are ornithologists, and most aquatic biologists seem to be fisheries types. I am not sure what aquatic wildlife of mammalian nature reside in the area, although the

Sonoran Desert Museum does have river otters from desert regions among its live animal specimens. You may need two such biologists, one for fishes and lower vertebrates, and one for birds and mammals. Given the low level of regard for many people who do EIS preparation in some circles, I would expect that all biologist appointments have thorough taxonomy training with their ecology training, even to the point of requiring museum experience. It is necessary to test this capability specifically and directly with prospective appointments.

(d) A GS-12 air quality specialist, with at least five years of NEPA experience in air quality. What exactly do you have in mind here? Some air quality specialists are strictly meteorology and "fate and transport types," others deal monitoring systems. Industrial development in the vicinity of national forests calls for experience in both air pollution "fate and transport" and monitoring. The air quality legislation calls for two kinds of air pollution controls, primary controls based on human health, and second controls based on welfare and environmental considerations. The latter is the "visibility" and scenic vista concern, but nothing in any of this covers the former, public health. The copper mine is a potential emitter of "Priority Pollutants," several of which are on the EPA list of 129 because of their adverse health effects. Air pollution specialists who can handle these materials are often much more experienced than the GS-12 level person you have called for.

(e) Notably absent from the list are the following: human health specialists in epidemiology, cancer risk assessment, pulmonary physiology, occupational safety and health, exposure analysis, advanced statistics. Since the geochemistry of the region shows that airborne carcinogens will be emitted from the mining project, the absence of these specialties in the EIS committee is immediate grounds to reject any acceptance of the EIS and any decision approving the project.

(f) Notably absent is a chemical engineer, GS-13 or equivalent, to review the material and energy balance calculations for all the mining processes, and point out the points of emission and loss of materials, pollution discharge opportunities, process limitations for closed loop technologies, and evaluation of their effects. Further such a specialist is probably better able to communicate with the other team members with respect to air quality issues. For reasons I have never understood, air quality is primarily in chemical engineering, and water quality is primarily in civil engineering. I make no comments about modern curricula in "environmental engineering."

(g) The proposed post-project monitoring as given in a consultant report from Westland Resources (also briefly discussed in a later item) talks about a “flow and solute model.” Who produces this? What experience does that person have with large computer models of groundwater? Is a standard model to be adapted to the Rosemont Copper Mine situation? If so, it will depend on the comprehensiveness and appropriateness of the groundwater monitoring plan and the monitoring data, and who comments on the design of this plan in the EIS? And even, there are problems in adapting “off the shelf” computer models in hydrology.

3. Public Documents Available at the Green Valley Branch of the Pima County Library: On April 11, 2008, I reviewed the Plan of Operation document for the proposed Rosemont Mine prepared by the Westland Resources Company, dated July 31, 2006. This was the only document on the project deposited with the library. If there are others, they were missing.

My concerns with the document were the environmental issues, including various kinds of monitoring. The entire environmental section of interest was less than ten pages. The document lists a relatively complete listing of possible regulatory needs for this project, but it is short on specifics and full of platitudes about appropriate plans and considerations to occur down the road without any indication that anybody really knows anything about such considerations. The information provided on “sustainable principles” is laughable. I am not going to worry about the problems of paper clips when I need to examine closed-loop technologies.

The document did not address the needs listed below, and I hope the documents to be provided in the reading rooms do address these issues.

(a) Air pollution. The major discussion was control of fugitive emissions. There was no indication that air emissions related to the mining operations or processing of ores or other activities were considered.

(b) Human health aspects of air pollution. Many of the trace materials in the strata of mines in Pima County, when exposed through a mining operation and released airborne are established human and animal CARCINOGENS, notably nickel, cadmium, arsenic, beryllium, and under some special conditions iron oxides and cobalt oxides. Nickel, cadmium, arsenic and beryllium are Priority Pollutants under the Toxic Substances Control Act. No consideration of the health impacts of other trace constituents present, notably lead and tungsten, were discussed either. Lead is a well known neurological and developmental toxicants.

(c) Risk assessment methodologies. When dealing with carcinogens and neurotoxins, the regulations use a risk assessment paradigm. The science of risk assessment for toxic chemicals has evolved considerably since first proposed in 1974 by then Administrator of EPA, Russell Train. No provision for a risk assessment of a single carcinogen is present in the planning document, and now one has to consider the risk assessment possibilities of multiple air pollutants because of the nature of the materials being processed. It is this situation which puts me in personal jeopardy with respect to health and welfare.

(d) Groundwater recharge waters. The plan contains a laudable idea of recharging some of the groundwater to mitigate the water losses of the aquifer. However, the quality of the recharge requires some very careful considerations with respect to the chemical and microbiological parameters. The origins of recharge water are not quite clear, but if they are from Colorado River as one apocryphal comment suggests, then there is a question of agricultural return flows causing this recharge water to be high in salinity, nitrates, and pesticides.

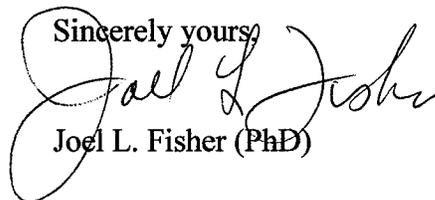
Nitrates can pass through the soil and sand strata untouched. Salinity will depend on the ability of the soil strata to act as a kind of ion-exchange resin to remove its excess levels, and pesticides are their special problems for groundwater.

(e) In the discussion of groundwater, there is a comment about a "flow and solute model" that will delineate DIA for the mine and demonstrate environmental compliance at selected POCs. How? Beyond the meaningless alphabet soup of acronyms, I never trust a computer model without a ground truth component. Computer models can generate artifacts and go unstable if the computer codes do not consider the effects of certain ranges and sensitivities of certain critical parameters in the model. There is no ground truth component, and by the time one realizes that non-compliance has occurred, it may be too late.

(f) Groundwater monitoring is very difficult. The Forest Service recognized that it when requested more detailed information on the groundwater monitoring proposals from the mining company. I have no idea what their response was, but it would be very appropriate to include that response in the public documents for the reading room.

In closing, I feel that the information that I have given you is so important, that I have sent it by certified mail with proof of receipt, and made it an attachment to an email to you, and I have sent copies of it to numerous people on my mailing list, including town officials of Sahuarita, and Congresswoman Gabrielle Gifford's office in Tucson..

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joel L. Fisher". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Joel L. Fisher (PhD)

2665 E. Genevieve Way
Green Valley, AZ 85614

**MS:
EVERSON**

Beverly Everson
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Poncha National Forest
100 W. Congress St.
Tucson, AZ 85701

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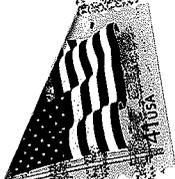
Hi,

My water is pumped from well number 55-519879. I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine will have on my well. Can I expect the water table to be lowered? If so will my well run dry? If my well runs dry, who will pay to get water to my home? What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely

Chuck Woodford
P. O. Box 144
Vail, AZ 85641



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Rosemont Copper project EIS
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300 W. Congress St
Tucson, AZ 85701

My water is pumped from well number 55-801882-L

The legal description for the property is:

S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 17
Township S-Range E-Sec 17
17 South 14 East G & GRB
PIMA COUNTY BOOK MAP PARCEL #64F
ASSASSORS

I would like to know what impact the Rosemont mine would have on my well.
Can I expect the water table to be lowered, if so will my well run dry?
If my well runs dry who will pay to get water to my home?
What do you estimate the future groundwater table depth to be?
Will a trust be established securing funds for wells that are directly or indirectly affected by Rosemont Mine?
Will a surface and ground water study be completed describing the impacts of the Rosemont mine on the East Side of the Santa Rita's?

Thank you for answering these questions.

Sincerely,

I am very much interested in this water. Get the pipes enlarged & have water coming in. What happens if my well runs dry. Its very costly to drill a way! We are Seniors & are on a limited income.
Thank you.

Mrs. Joy C. Hood
Daniel W. Englebert

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TUCSON, AZ 85701

Mrs. Joy C. Hoar
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Suite Valley
Green

Rose Mountain Copper project EIS

Rose Mountain National Forest
Coronado National Forest

Coronado Congress
W. AZ. 85701

Tucson, AZ

85701-1371

April 18, 2008

Jeanine Derby, Forest Supervisor
Coronado National Forest
300 W. Congress St.
Tucson, AZ 85701

Dear Ms Derby:

To take the Forest Service out of the Rosemont mine line of fire I hope you will ask an outside organization such as the Udall Center to moderate the upcoming hearings in Sonoita, Sahaurita and Tucson. That way the Forest Service could explain the NEPA process and answer NEPA questions, with questions from the audience about the Rosemont mining plan directed to Rosemont mine officials and their consultants.

Thank you for your consideration,

Annie McGreevy

Annie McGreevy
PO Box 207
Sonoita, AZ 85637 April

1. Beta PJ
2. Bev
3. T. A.
for info

Copy to Ron Barber

