Executive Summary.

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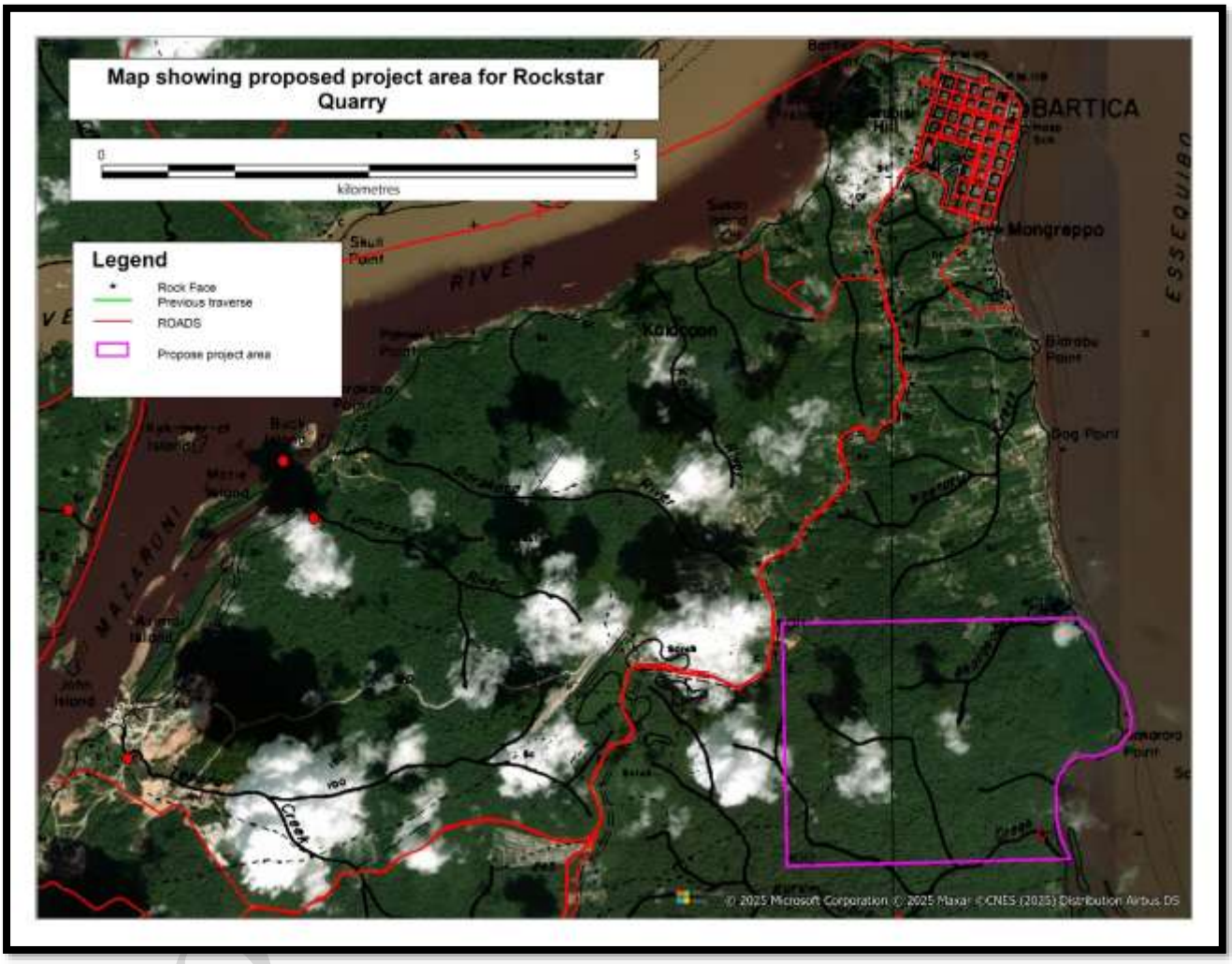
Portion of Transport 873/2012



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Contents

1.0 Executive Summary

The purpose of this document is to describe in full the project's operational characteristics, which include the extraction and removal of stone, sand, loam, and laterite found within land held under Transport 873/2012.

This document would therefore include, but not be limited to, descriptions of the planned operational procedures for the extraction of quarriable materials (rock, sand, loam and stone) the emergency response measures associated with such mining activities, the measures to manage and mitigate the environmental concerns, and the plans in relation to the proper measures of reclamation and site closure after the mining activities are finished, along with a blast plan. **This quarry will be referred to as ROCKSTAR Quarry throughout all the documents submitted.**

ROCKSTAR quarry is located approximately six kilometers south from the township of Bartica, up the left bank of the Essequibo River. The estimated area covers about 1200 acres. The intended production rate is 600,000 metric tons per year. The property falls within a designated mining area in Mazaruni Mining District #3 and corresponds to Guyana's 27NE quarter-degree index sheet. ROCKSTAR quarry now presents this summary along with an Environmental Response Plan, Blast Management Plan, Mine Closure Plan, and Quarry Mine Plan for approval and issuance of a Mining Permit.

1.1 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

Project name	**ROCKSTAR Quarry**
Location of mine	**6 Km south of Bartica (left bank Essequibo River)**
Latitude	**See the map in the appendix for the boundary.**
Longitude	**See the map in the appendix for the boundary.**
Land use	**Mining**
Minerals of mine	**Quarriable materials (aggregates, sand, loam & laterite)**
Proposed annual production of mines	**600,000 metric tonnes stone,200,000 metric tonnes sand,200,000 metric tonne loan & 100,000 metric**

	tonnes laterite annually
Life of Mine	**24-25 years**
Method of mine	**semi-mechanized opencast mining method**
Water demand	**16,000 litres per day**
Sources of water	**surface water (Creek)**
Workforce	**58**
Nearest road	**Bartica -Potaro Road**
Nearest Major River	**Essequibo river**
Investment	**USD 8,165,138**

Table 1: Summary Overview

1.2. Proposed Mining Method

A semi-mechanized method of open-cast mining is proposed for implementation. Drilling and blasting are involved. Before blasting, Excavation of overburden will be done. This will include the removal of overburden by excavator, dozer, and front-end loader. Proposed mining shall be carried out for a target production of 600,000 MT per year (11,540 MT of stone, 4,000 MT of sand and loam each & 1920 MT of laterite per week). The excavated pits at the conceptual stage shall be filled with the overburden generated during the removal of overburden.

2. Introduction of the project/quarry background information

2.1. Identification of project and project proponent

The mine area of the stone quarry is situated on a survey sheet 27 NE. This area is a designated mining site for minerals and a historical quarrying area, once known as the Agatash quarry. The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission has prospected the lease area, and no known deposits of any economic minerals have been identified in this area. However, it is a general area for quarriable material. Rocks outcrops are seen on the banks of the river, especially in the vicinity of Sankara Bay. White sand deposits are visible within the area, clearly visible when traversing the Bartica Potaro Road. Several site visits to the area by the ROCKSTAR team have helped recognize that this area will be a prolific quarry for producing crushed aggregates, sand, stone,

and laterite for the construction industry.

2.2. Brief description of the nature of the project

The proposed project area comprises boulders and outcrop stones in 5 large fields. According to a detailed estimation correlating field mapping with SRTM data, the geological resource is approximately 14,419,944 tons of rock. No attempt was made to quantify the sand, loam, and laterite within the property, as these materials are pervasive throughout. The annual production is estimated to be 600,000 tonnes. Under reclamation, it is anticipated to place overburden in the lower parts of the project area and undertake planting of native trees in the applied area. Within the mine's lifetime, approximately 500 fruit and landscaping trees will be planted across the total area to develop it as a Geotourism site, and trails will be established to convert the transported property to a nature park.

2.3. Need for the project and its importance to the country.

The primary need for building stone is its high compressive strength and durability (among the hardest, dimensional, structural rocks). It can effectively withstand the vagaries of nature. Fine-grained tonalite is employed for ornamental and monumental work and inscription purposes. The mineral-rich colours, hardness, and density make it useful for many applications. Polished slabs and tiles are used in countertops, flooring, retaining walls, landscaping around a central fountain/ pond, staircases, and many other design elements (for both residential and commercial applications). It is also known as the maintenance-free stone. The proposed mining project will fulfill its end uses in the construction sector.Sand, stone, loam, and laterite will continue to be in demand in Guyana due to the country's expanding infrastructure development, housing boom, and agricultural potential. Sand,stone, a durable and weather-resistant rock, is widely used in construction for both structural and decorative purposes. In Guyana, ongoing road projects, bridge construction, and urban development—especially in rapidly growing areas such as Georgetown, Linden,Berbice and Lethem—require a steady supply of such aggregates. Laterite, rich in iron and aluminum, is extensively used in road construction, particularly in hinterland regions where paved roads are limited. Its availability locally and suitability for forming a hard, stable base layer make it a cost-effective material for upgrading and maintaining rural roads under Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). As Guyana continues to invest in infrastructure and agriculture to support its growing population and diversified economy, the demand for these natural materials is expected to remain strong.

A total of 58 people will be employed in this mine full-time. It will create employment for the local population, especially in region 7 of Guyana, specifically Agatash and the Bartica area.

The applicant will pay a royalty for the minerals produced from the mine (where applicable), and will also pay direct and indirect taxes, thereby contributing to regional revenue. Public revenue can be allocated to infrastructural development and other sectors, such as health, education, and social welfare.

2.4. Demand-Supply Gap

There is an excellent demand for masonry stone for road construction, building construction, and rip rap for sea defence. Guyana and the construction sector are on the path of rapid growth. Hence, the demand for aggregates. It is widely acknowledged that Guyana cannot currently meet its aggregate demand at its current production rate; therefore, the reason for aggregate importation over the last two or three years.

2.5. Export Possibility

It is a category material to procure from the local market. Export may not be feasible at this current time.

2.6. Domestic/Export Markets

There is a demand for masonry stone for roads, buildings, construction piers, etc.; hence, ROCKSTAR Quarry has no intention to export any of the aggregates produced in the early life of the mine.

2.7. Employment Generation (Direct and Indirect) due to the project

The project will create direct and indirect employment opportunities within the surrounding region. The company will use reasonable efforts to employ local people from the nearby villages (Agatash and Township of Bartica), depending upon the availability of skilled and unskilled workforce surrounding the project site. During the operation phase, the proposed project will require a significant workforce comprising both non-technical and technical personnel, as listed in Table 1. About fifty-eight (58) people will get direct employment. Many people will also benefit indirectly and be employed in allied and related industries, such as transportation, maintenance, and the supply of food items and fuel.

NO	STAFF	NO OF EMPLOYEES
1	Quarry Master/Manager	2
2	Mining engineers	2
3	Supervisors	1
4	Compressor operator	2
5	Excavator Operator	4
6	Drill operator	4
7	Heavy duty operator	6
8	Heavy duty drivers truck	5
9	Store Keeper	2
10	Electrician	2
11	Laborers	4
12	Blasting Services	4
13	Cooks	2
14	Cleaners	2
15	Police officers	2
16	Security	2
17	Medic/ health and safety	2
18	Barge crew	5
19	Mechanic	5
Total		58

Table 2:categories and number of workers

3. Project Description

The proposed project involves the mining/quarrying of Stone, sand, loam & laterite on a mining permit covering 1,200 acres, situated 6 kilometres south of Bartica. ROCKSTAR intends to produce 600,000 Mt /year of aggregate, at minimum, during 25 years of mine life.

3.2. Location

The project area can be accessed from Georgetown via the Georgetown to Linden–Rockstone-Bartica Potaro Road using ATV/pick-up or trucks to the project area. The complete journey takes approximately 4 hours from Georgetown. Also, the project area can be accessed by speedboat plying the route from Parika to Bartica, then a boat from Bartica to Agatash.

3.3. Details of alternate sites

Mining is site-specific; Five, distinct area was identified for aggregate production . These five locations comprise a total acreage of ninety-seven acres of stone. This will be the mineable area within the 1200 acres for stone.

3.4 Potential Size or magnitude of operation.

The quarry can produce 14,419,944 tonnes of stone from 97 acres by open-cast semi-mechanized mining. The inferred reserve can be calculated accordingly as more detailed work is done.

3.5. Project description with process details

3.5.1. Method of mining

The proposed method of mining will be semi-mechanized open-cast mining. The primary mining techniques adopted will be the use of machines. The main development work will involve forming a systematic benching system for the routine operation of open-cast mines. The height of the bench will not exceed 5.0m at a time, and the bench's width will always be kept safe according to the provisions. The Mining will be done with the help of tools such as drills, jackhammers, compressors, excavators, etc. The targeted annual production of Stone is about 600 MTA in the first to five years, as shown in the table below.

Year	Average (Mt/year)
1	600000
2	600000
3	600000

4	600000
5	600000
Average annual production	600000

Table 3:Estimated annual production.

3.5.1.1. Drilling:

Aggregate excavation is planned using excavators. The mineral undergoes fracturing through explosives, after which it becomes exploitable through rock breakers and excavators. The extraction of hard strata is intended after drilling a 3-inch blast hole to a depth of 5m, after which blasting will be conducted.

3.5.1.2. Blasting:

The proposed controlled blasting adheres to all safety measures per the blasting regulations by Guyana's laws. It will be conducted with the permission of the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission. The predominant rock types in the area are granite, basalt, and granodiorite, which will undergo the comminution process. Blasting is scheduled once per week, while drilling will be a continuous process. To achieve the desired fragmentation, multiple blast holes, each 5 to 7 meters deep, will be drilled using a 3-inch diameter drill rod, a jackhammer, and an Air Compressor with a capacity of 100 cfm. It is estimated that approximately 12.6 kg of explosives (Senatel Magnafrac) will be required per hole. Approximately 612 blast holes are required per week to achieve the desired daily production rate. The average depth of each blast hole is 5 meters. There will be only one level in the blast sequence. The quarry aims to achieve a powder factor of 0.9 using the pre-split method, adding a booster if necessary. This goal will be pursued through trial and error, as the properties of the rock are not uniform throughout the quarriable area."

3.5.1.3. Loading and Transportation:

An excavator will load the aggregates and send them to the existing crushing unit within the complex. For transportation of aggregates from the mine site, trucks or tippers with a capacity of 40 metric tons will be utilized. It is anticipated that 40 truck trips will be required daily. Each truck is expected to make fourteen daily trips from the mine to the Port, averaging 40 tons per trip, seven days a week. The movement of trucks from the mine will likely result in a dusty environment. However, ROCKSTAR Mining is fully aware of this issue and plans to mitigate it by using a water truck to

spray roads for dust suppression.

The subgrade mineral and waste materials will be stored within the perimeter of the permit area. Before the rainy season, ROCKSTAR Quarry will increase production rates to maximize stockpiles at all wharf and storage locations. This strategy is in place because, during the rainy season, the quarry will reduce its production rate to avoid using roads that become slippery and hazardous for drivers.

In addition, ROCKSTAR Quarry is committed to not engaging in any activities that would deteriorate the main access road. Furthermore, the quarry will assign a team dedicated to maintaining the road throughout the mine's operational life.

3.5.3. Proposed Rate of Production and Expected Life of Mine-

The proposed rate of production for the mine is 600,000 tonnes per year. According to geological resources, the mine's lifespan is expected to be 24 to 25 years, depending on demand.

3.5.4. Opencast Mines

3.5.4.1. Salient Features of Mode of Working-

The mining will be done open-cast semi-mechanized. The work will be done by forming benches of 5.0m (Average) height. The mining proposals for the subsequent five-year workings are given in the table. Stone production will start in the first year of the systematic work of open cast mines; the main development work will be forming systematic benching. The height of the bench will not be kept more than 5.0m at a time, and the bench's width will always be kept safe according to provisions. The Mining will be done with the help of tools such as drills, jackhammers, compressors, hand shovels, picks, excavators, etc.

Loading of Stone will be done with a front-end loader and excavators at the face and stockyard. Crushed stone will be loaded manually into a truck/tipper. The truck/tipper will transport boulders and crushed aggregate from the mine site to the wharf. The cost of the Stone is directly dependent on the size of the material mined. First, the stone bench will be opened by removing the soil / overburden, and the stone will be removed using an excavator and dozer.

3.5.5. Proposed overburden production in the first five years.

Total O.B./Waste will be generated in 5 years =300,000 cubic meter

Cubic meter of Overburden /year			
Year	**Average (Mt/year)**	**cubic meter of overburden**	**Stripping ratio (cubic meter/ton of aggregate)**
1	600,000	60,000	0.1
2	600,000	60,000	0.1
3	600,000	60,000	0.1
4	600,000	60,000	0.1
5	600,000	60,000	0.1
Average annual production	600,000	60,000	0.1

Table 4:Overburden volume

3.5.6. Extent of Mechanization -

Mechanization will be deployed as per the requirement to meet the production target. Brief details of the machinery are as follows:

EQUIPMENT LIST (Price Used)	QUANTITY
Trucks (CAT 740)	8
365 Hydraulic Excavators (Caterpillar)	2
980B & 980C Wheel Loader (Caterpillar)	2
Bulldozer (Caterpillar - D8)	2
crushing plant (250t/hr)	1
Ingersol Rand Drill (ECM 590)	2
Generator (650KVA.) Caterpillar	2
Catepillar Hydraulic Hammer (130s)	2
Cat Water Tanker	2
Service Truck (Mac RD 690)	1
Compressor	1
Fork Lift	2
Tower Light	4
Welding Plant	2
Rubber Wheel Roller	1
Steel Wheel Roller	1
Tug Boats	2
2000 ton Barge	2
Toyota Land cruizer	2
Toyota 4x4 Hilux	3

Table 5:List of machines

3.5.6.1. Loading Equipment

Mechanical loading equipment such as front-end loaders and excavators will be used for removal and loading of the mineral at the face and stockyard.

3.5.8. Post Mining Reclamation Plan, including afforestation.

Planting of trees at 3 m. x 3 m. grid will be done. Planting will be done every year. Saplings of local plants will be produced per the consultation of the local Forests Department Officers.

3.7. Resource optimization/recycling and reuse envisaged in the project.

It is proposed that topsoil be removed during mining operations. The topsoil excavated from the quarry will be dumped separately at a pre-determined place and used to spread over reclaimed areas for plantation. Precautions will be taken to limit the height of the topsoil dump to 5 to 6 meters to preserve its fertility and shelf life. Planting fodder grass and leguminous plants during temporary storage will protect it from soil erosion and infertility.

About 300,000 cubic meters of overburden will be generated within the first five years. This waste will be utilized within the pit for laying haul roads. At the end of its use, the overburden will be reutilized as a soil base for planting.

3.8. Availability of water and its source, Energy/ power requirement and source

The project area has no main transmission line for water or electricity. The company will use a generator fulfil this requirement. Regarding water, the creek water will be utilized using a purification system, and if necessary, a well will be constructed.

3.8.1. Water requirement

The overall water demand is approximately 16,000 Liters per day, with 5,000 Liters allocated for domestic usage, 10,000 Liters for dust suppression, and 1,000 Liters for re-vegetation purposes. This water will be sourced from a creek water supply.

3.8.2. Power requirement

Power from Guyana Power and Light, the leading power company, is not required for mining operations. For the power requirements of the mine's office and other ancillary facilities, power shall be supplied by a Diesel Generator.

3.9. Quantity of waste to be generated (liquid and solid) and scheme for their Management/disposal.

3.9.1. Solid Wastes:

The mine waste and other materials are proposed to be stacked in the specially provided dump area.

It will be in a secure place with a solid base and a non-used zone. The walls will protect these dump yards. The toe walls will be constructed during the first year period. The height of these dumps will also be restricted and benched. A retaining wall of 0.5 m x 1.0 m will be made on the low-altitude side of the dump.

4.2.2. Land use

All the lands around the proposed quarry mine are solely for mining purposes.

4.3. Topography/ Vegetation

The land in the proposed area is mainly covered with native trees, shrubs, herbs, grass, climbers, bushes etc. The highest elevation of the area is 150 m. MSL and the lowest is 10 m MSL. As the proposed area is hilly, the drainage of the lease area is in a western direction. The dendritic drainage system flows into the Essequibo River at Kurumaibra and Akarakabra creek island.

4.3.1. Geology

4.3.1.1. Regional and Local Geology

Regionally, the area is part of a northwest-trending Paleo-Proterozoic granite-greenstone terrane, locally referred to as the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (BMSG). The rocks of the BNSG, which are dominated by metamorphosed mafic volcanics at the base and metasediments of various suites on top, are deformed and intruded by various granitoids of the Trans Amazonian Techno Thermal Event and later basic dolerite sills and dykes of the Avanavero suites. The rocks of the BMSG are believed to have been metamorphosed, giving rise to the Bartica Assemblage (Gibbs, 1973), which covers the Bartica area, extending south to the southeast to the Kaburi-Omai areas, and north-northeast to the Buckhall project area. Regionally, the youngest rock units are the Tertiary to Quaternary sediments, including laterites, clays, and sand deposits.

The area is relatively small and does not exhibit a variety of lithologies at the scale shown on the attached geological maps. The following units, from oldest to youngest, are displayed tentatively to show the local geology of the area.

In this region, the geological composition mirrors that found in other sections of Guyana's greenstone belts. The oldest formations belong to the Lower Proterozoic Barama-Mazaruni-Supergroup, which are intruded by more recent granites and bare rocks. Granite, greenstone, and gabbro dominate vast expanses, with geological features evident in the rugged terrain, where outcrops are visible in ravines, creeks, and along ridges.

Bartica Assemblage/ Gneissic Assemblage: - Generally postulated to have been generated from the greenstone belts of the Barama Mazaruni Greenstone Belts, rocks of the Bartica Assemblage do occur in the project area. Gibbs (1973) described these rocks as orthogneisses, paragneisses, and amphibolites. According to the author, these rocks are altered to the almandine amphibolite facies, while some bands develop hypersthene, suggesting even higher grades of metamorphism (granulite). They generally display an ENE-WSW trend similar to other rocks in the region. Rock samples from Rockstar quarry areas are predominantly metagneiss and tonalite

Younger Granites: - Younger granitoid rocks are prominent outside the project area. The greenstone belts of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup are intruded by these granitoids, and Gibbs (1973) described folding during the intrusion, followed by transverse faulting and shearing. Granitoid bodies are expected to be rimmed by contact aureoles of amphibolites in the western part of the project area. Contacts of the granitic intrusions with the greenstone belt rocks are sharp and concordant with the general WNW foliation.

Resource Estimation

Methods of Resource Estimation

1. **Systematic Traverses**

   The exploration involved systematic traverses across the property to identify and document the locations of rock outcrops. The traverses were spaced at intervals of 250 meters, covering the entire property to evaluate resource potential for sand, loam, and rock formations. All exposed rock outcrops were precisely mapped, with their positions recorded, to develop a detailed geological map.

2. **Surface Mapping**

   A detailed surface mapping exercise was conducted to assess the extent of identified rock

exposures and other geological features. One day was allocated to evaluate the resources of a previously identified rock face (marked with a black star on the attached map within the green boundary). Two additional days were reserved for similar work if new rock exposures were identified during the survey or if more detailed assessments were needed.

3. **Hand Auger Drilling**

   In areas without rock outcrops, hand auger drilling was conducted to an average depth of six feet. These drill holes were located near zones of suspected rock formations. It is important to note that hand auger drilling is suitable for penetrating soft soils but cannot penetrate hard rock or laterite.

4. **Shallow Excavations**

   Small excavations were dug in areas where shallow rock formations were suspected to determine the lateral continuity of the rock bodies.

Volume and Tonnage Calculations

The fieldwork identified three main targets where rock outcrops were exposed at the surface. The map in the appendix highlights these in red.

Target1

This target is located close to the river and is fully exposed to the river's banks. It comprises metamorphosed rock types, postulated as meta-gneiss to meta-diorite based on field identification. The target occurs on a small hill with an elevation reaching 31 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Some sections of the body have up to 5 meters of overburden, while other areas are exposed at the surface. Surface evidence suggests this body would yield a thickness of 10 meters when mined to mean high water, with an extent of 27 acres. The inferred tonnage is 2,949,534 tons.

Target2

Located approximately 1 kilometer from the river, this target is fully exposed at the surface. It is an intrusive body, classified as granite-tonalite based on field identification, surrounded by metamorphosed rock types associated with Target 1. The target is situated on the flank of a small hill, reaching an elevation of 45 meters above MSL. It has up to 4 meters of overburden in some areas but is exposed in others. Surface evidence suggests a thickness of 15 meters when mined to mean high water, with an extent of 19 acres. The inferred tonnage is 3,113,397 tons.

Target3

This target is located 1.5 kilometers from the Essequibo River and is fully exposed. It comprises

metamorphosed rock types, postulated as meta-gneiss to meta-diorite based on field identification. The target is situated on a small hill, with an elevation reaching 35 meters above MSL. It has up to 6 meters of overburden in some sections but is exposed in others. Surface evidence suggests a thickness of 15 meters when mined to mean high water, with an extent of 16 acres. The inferred tonnage is 2,621,808 tons.

Target4

Located 0.7 kilometers from the Essequibo River, this target consists of a boulder field intermixed with soil material. Given its proximity to visible outcrops (Targets 1–3), it has been included in the resource assessment. While it is unclear whether the depth comprises only boulders, the geology of the Bartica quarry area (e.g., Toolsie Quarry, EKAA Quarry, B.K. Quarry) suggests that drilling may reveal sill-like geological bodies at a depth of about 20 meters. This target is situated on a small hill, reaching an elevation of 45 meters above MSL, with up to 10 meters of overburden in some areas. Surface evidence suggests a thickness of 15 meters when mined to mean high water, with an extent of 17 acres. The inferred tonnage is 2,785,671 tons.

Target5

This target is located 1.2 kilometers from the Essequibo River and consists of a boulder field intermixed with soil material. Similar to Target 4, its proximity to visible outcrops justifies its inclusion in the resource assessment. Based on the local geology, drilling may reveal sill-like geological bodies at a depth of about 25 meters. This target is situated on a small hill, with an elevation reaching 40 meters above MSL. It has up to 13 meters of overburden in some areas but is exposed in others. Surface evidence suggests a thickness of 15 meters when mined to mean high water, with an extent of 18 acres. The inferred tonnage is 2,949,534 tons.

4.5 Social Infrastructure

The infrastructure like toilets, first aid stations, etc., will be developed at the mine site.

- There are no medical facilities or primary health care centres close to the quarry area. Hence, ROCKSTAR will have its team of medical personnel and the required medical evacuation procedures in place.
- Communication services like post office and telephones are not available in the nearby village. Some of the villagers have mobile phones.

- An occupational health unit will be organized, and the proposed measures will be adopted:
- Pre- and periodical medical checkup programs for all the workers.
- Compulsory medical checkup program and first-aid box with necessary equipment will be provided.
- Training for workers regarding occupational hazards.
- Safety equipment, i.e., dust mask, safety shoes, gloves, etc.

5.0. Planning Brief

5.2. Population Projection

The workforce requirement for mining is estimated to be 58 people. Most of the employees will be recruited from neighbouring villages depending upon the availability of skilled and unskilled people. Migration of highly educated and qualified persons will occur, but temporary. So, there will be no permanent migration of people; hence, there will be no population projection.

5.4. Amenities/Facilities

A rest shelter with a first aid kit, toilets, and drinking water facilities shall be provided within the project area.

- First-aid boxes should be provided and maintained with specified medicines. These will be readily accessible during all working hours.
- Enough toilets will be provided and maintained clean and sanitary.

1. 6.0. Proposed Infrastructure

6.1. Industrial Area (Processing Area)

Temporary arrangements like site offices, rest shelters, and approach roads will be constructed.

6.2. Residential Area (Non-Processing Area)

No residential area/ housing(scheme) is proposed.

6.3. Afforestation Program

6.3.1. Program of afforestation

In the year-long program of eco-restoration for the life of the mine, about 1000 native trees will be

planted in an area of 97 acres—biological reclamation / ecological restoration for the mined area by planting the species per the schedule. The species selection is based on high dust capture, soil holding capacity, groundwater recharge capacity, etc. Mine restoration and reclamation will begin after the first year of mine.

6.3.2. Plantation program

Planting along the boundary of the lease area, i.e., within a 7.5 m barrier of the lease area boundary, has been proposed, which will help to improve the environment and ecology. Planting will be done around offices, roadside, fencing boundaries, etc. Further afforestation programs up to the conceptual plan period will be similar to the above five-year program, which will be repeated yearly.

6.3.3. Post-planting care

Post-planting care is essential for the healthy growth of vegetation. This will comprise: -

I. Replacement of causalities at the first opportunity itself.
II. Weeding monthly for the first two months and later every six months.
III. Irrigation fortnightly from March to October, once every ten days between April and June.
IV. Soil working and mulching, etc., twice a year.

7.0. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Plan

There is no habitation/population in the mine lease area, displacement of population, and hence.

Rehabilitation and resettlement are not involved.

8.0. Project Schedule & Cost Estimates.

A total sum of USD 8,165,138 will be expended to make this project a reality upon approval.

ITEM	COST (GUY$)
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	1,647,000,000
Mine development expenses	50,000,000
Building and civil works	10,000,000
Furniture and Fixtures	3,000,000
Reclamation & Closure	20,000,000
TOTAL	1,730,000,000
NET INITIAL WORKING CAPITAL	50,000,000
PROJECT COST	1,780,000,000
USD COST	8,165,138

Table 6:Total finance to materialize the project.

8.1. Likely date of start of construction and likely date of completion

The construction work at the mine mainly comprises the construction of an access road. The mining shall be started after all clearances. ROCKSTAR is eagerly awaiting its license to start mining.

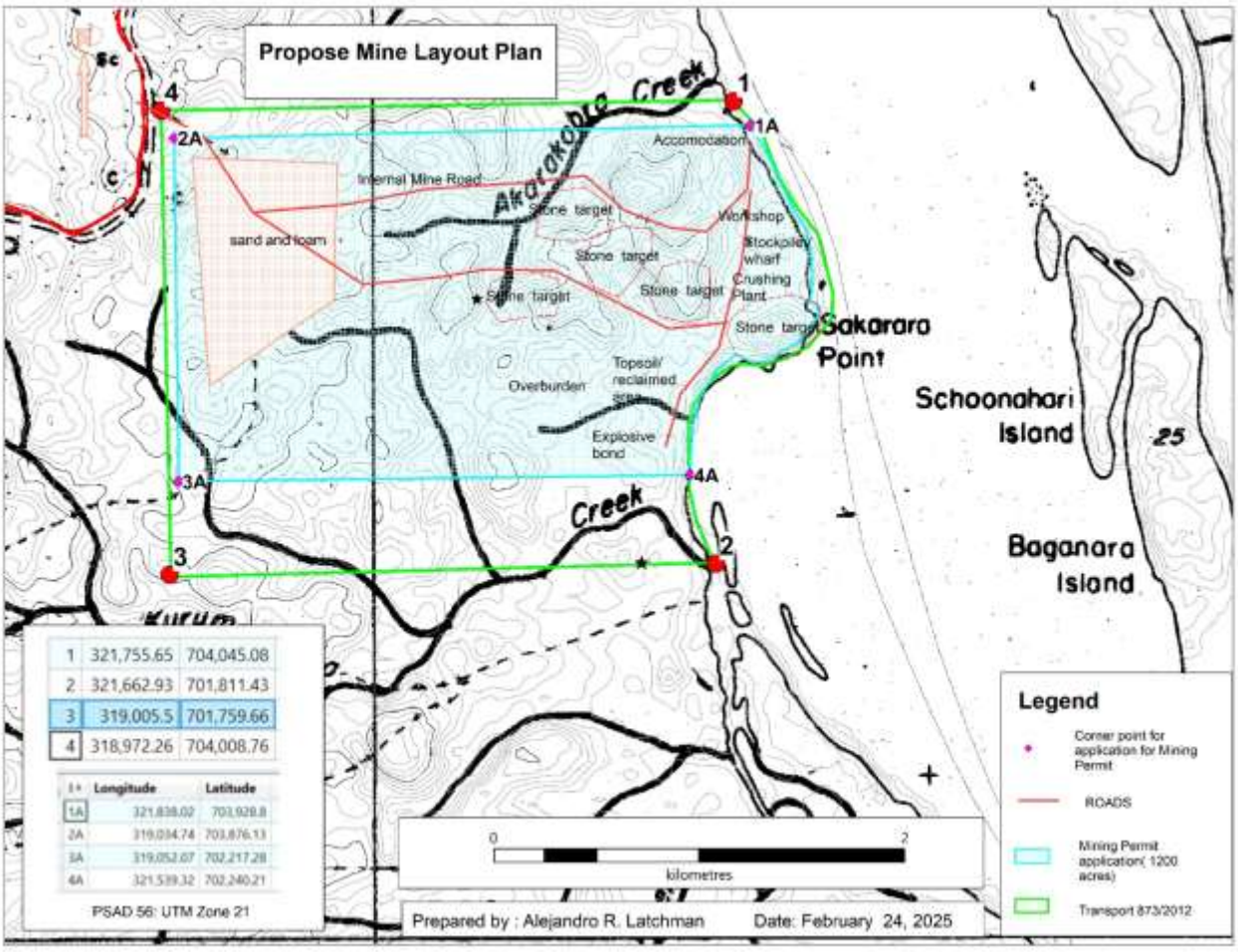
9*.0. Analysis of Proposal (Final Recommendations).*

This mine will help create jobs in regions 3 and 7. It will assist in satisfying the local stone demand, reducing stone costs.

9.1. Financial and social benefits with particular emphasis on the benefit to the local people, including the tribal population.

No tribal population is residing in the project area. There will be social benefits from the mining operations. The core benefit of the proposed expansion is the increased availability of stone in the construction industry.

Map 1:Location and proposed layout of Quarry;



Map 2: Showing geology of the area. The grey area within the project area is the Bartica Gneiss complex, in which 90 percent of the resource is concentrated. However, field mapping indicates a granitic intrusion, which has not been mapped thoroughly.