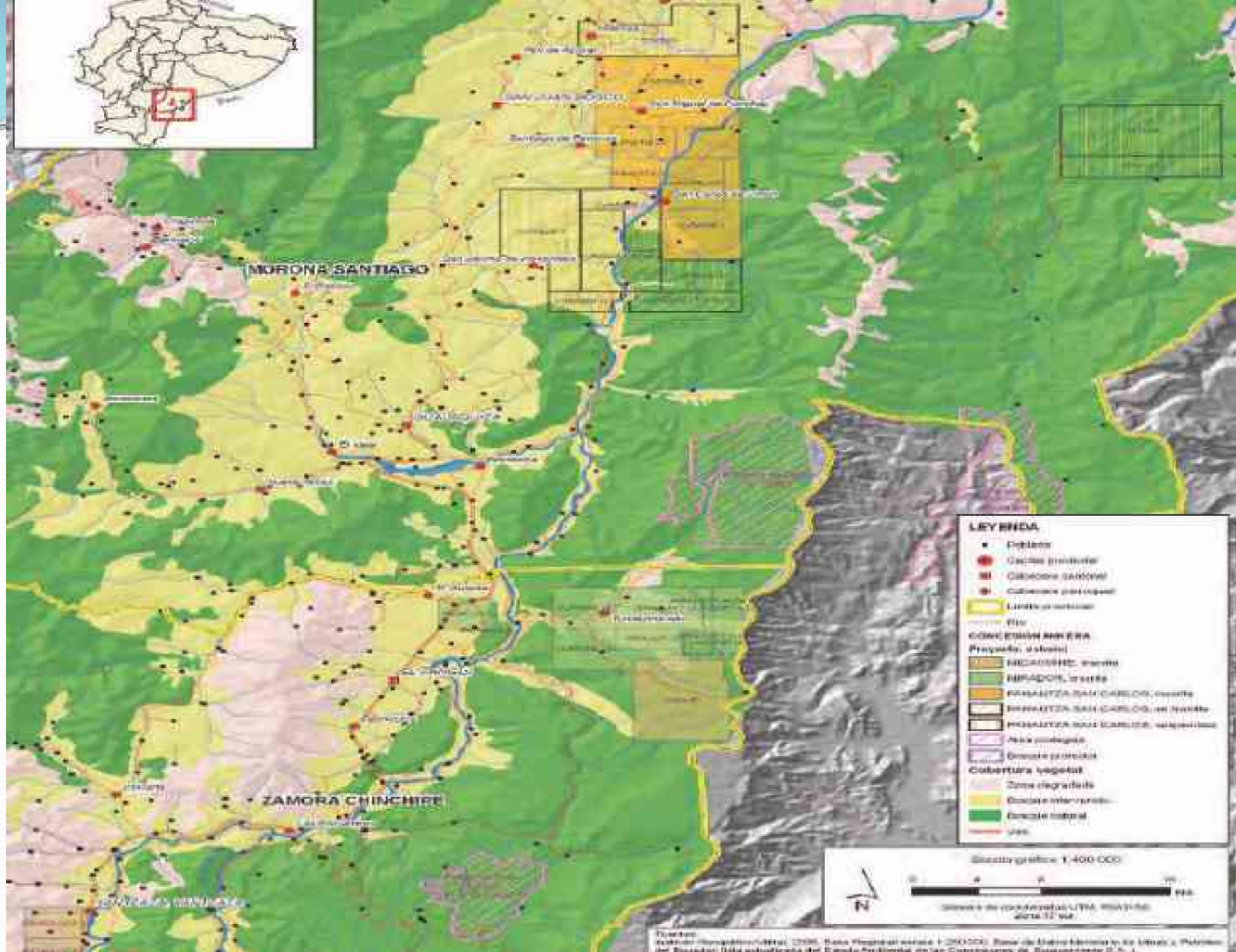




Open Pit Mining

“MIRADOR”

Mining Project



LEYENDA

- Distrito
- Casales productivos
- Casales católicos
- Casales protestantes
- Límite provincial
- Río
- Camino
- Propiedad, usufructo
- NEGROBONITO, parcela
- BIPAZON, parcela
- PARAYAZA SAN CARLOS, parcela
- PARAYAZA SAN CARLOS, lote urbano
- PARAYAZA SAN CARLOS, lote agrícola
- Zona protegida
- Zona protegida
- Zona protegida
- Cobertura vegetal
- Zona degradada
- Estado intervencionista
- Estado normal
- URB

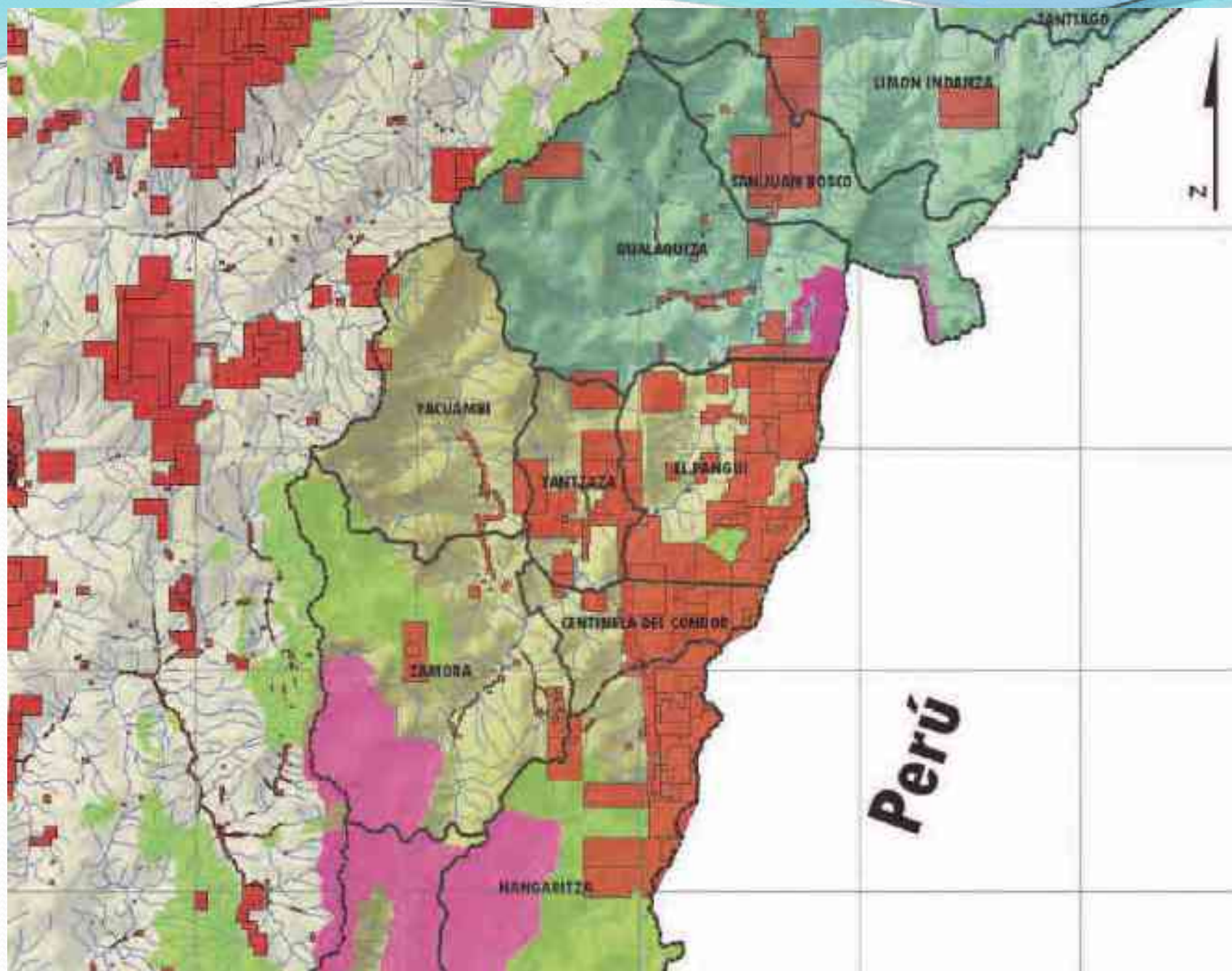
Escala gráfica: 1:400 000

N

0 4 8 12 16 Km

Proyecto de conservación del Ecosistema de los Bosques Secos de la Cordillera Real, Morona Santiago y Zamora Chinchipe

Elaborado por el equipo de trabajo del Proyecto de conservación del Ecosistema de los Bosques Secos de la Cordillera Real, Morona Santiago y Zamora Chinchipe, agosto 2004.



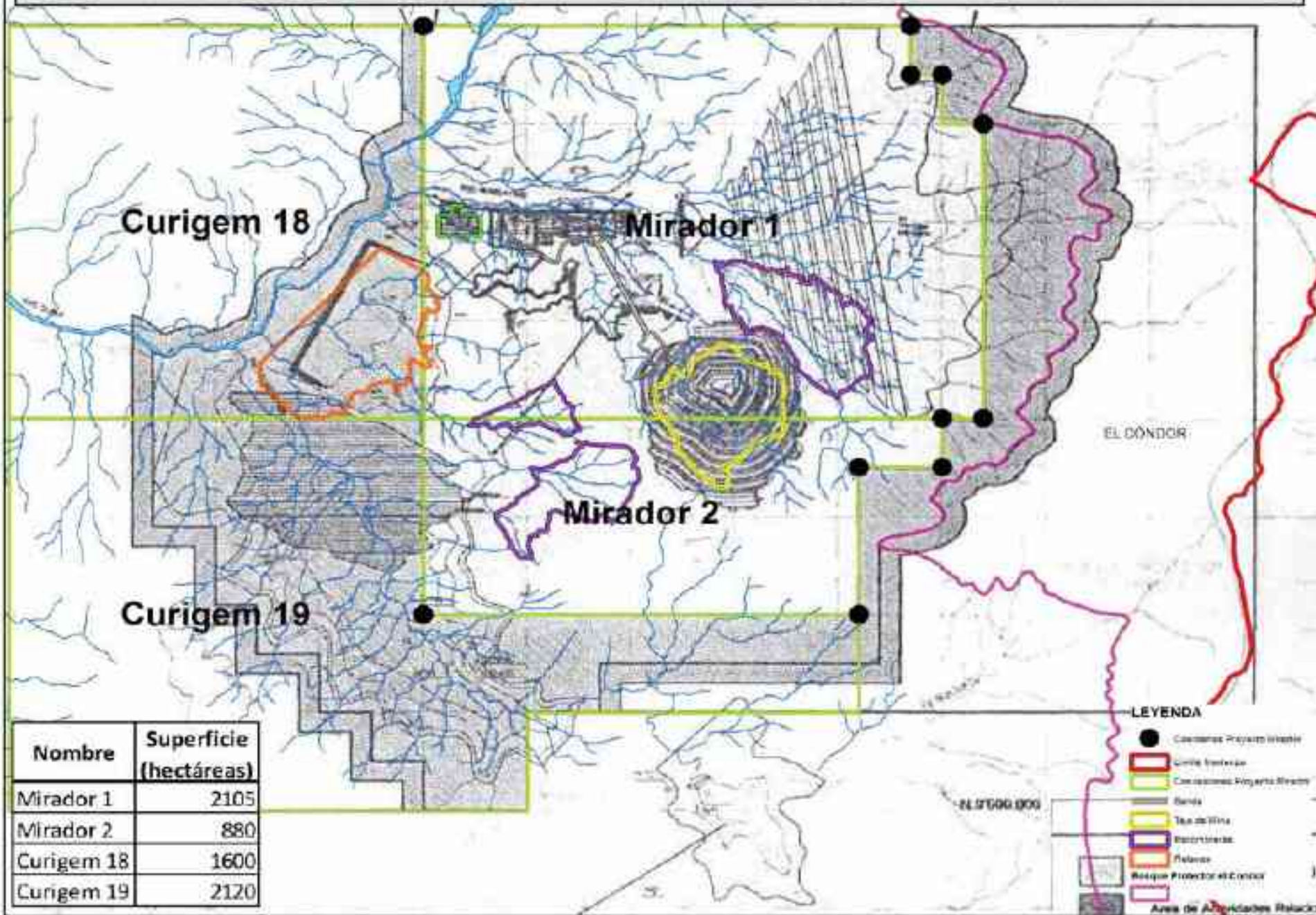
Signing the contract



- * The 1.2 km in diameter mine crater would yield
 - * 325,000 tons of solid waste
- * Pool of liquid waste from 250 ha (equivalent to the area of 4 parks La Carolina)
 - * Water consumption 140 lt. per second (average per capita consumption in Quito is 220 liters per day).1]



FASE DE EXPLOTACIÓN A CIELO ABIERTO DEL PROYECTO MINERO DE COBRE MIRADOR



MOUNTAINS of the CÓNDOR





Damage

- Contamination of soil and water.
- Contamination and noise pollution of the air.
- Total elimination of plant cover.
- Elimination of the tropical rainforest is at least 2000 hectares..
- In 17 years, the mine will generate 144 million tons of waste rock, ie generate approximately 5 times the waste generated by the city of Quito each year.



- The mining operation jeopardizes plants endemic, endangered and even unknown to science, since the total habitat of the species of amphibians and reptiles will be removed.
- Endemic plants including many unknown to science and desbrazaran (same EIA determines acknowledges this when determining the need for a group of botanists to rescue)
- Extinction of unique species and lose little studied species information, so not even known whether or not endangered
- The expected contamination levels is of high impact, particularly in relation to the accounts present in the watershed area.

- Increased waste human use.
- Impact on the Shuar people sacred places such as waterfalls
- Water pollution with mercury, and consequently of the population consuming fish or water in the area.
- Pollution by acid drainage Tanduyme, Quimi Wawayme and rivers. And aquatic ecosystems, river faunal life even other animals such as birds that feed on fish will be affected. IN the EIA is determined that this contamination in water will cause a high impact (4 on a scale of 5).
- Water quality of rivers that are used for agriculture or human consumption will be affected.

Rights of Nature and Human Rights Violations

Sumak kasaw

Rights of Nature		Human Rights		
ART. 71	OBLIGATIONS	DIGNITY	Respect	
Respect the integral existence	ART 74 Precautions and restrictions	ART 66.2 ART. 11 Y 12 PIDESC ART 4 CADH WATER		Warranty
ART.72 Repair		ART 12, ART 276 ART 11, 12PIDESC OB 6.15		Promotion

Justice, Sumak Kasaw and Rights of Nature

Sumak kasaw

Right to Life:
Decent Life

Recognition of
Rights

Rights of Nature

Discretion of the states subject to international standards