Chapter 1 - Introduction

Vares Polymetallic Mine ESIA
Draft V0.3

September 2021

Adriatic Metals

wardell armstrong

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Acid Base Accounting
ACH	Area of Critical Habitat
ACGIH	American Conference of Industrial Hygienists
AM	Adriatic Metals PLC
AOI	Area of Impact
APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
ARBiH	Army of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
ARD	Acid Rock Drainage
As	Arsenic
AQ	Air Quality
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQN	Air Quality and Noise Monitoring Point
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BD	District of Brčko
BIA	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAT	Convention Against Torture
CAF	Cemented Aggregate Fill
CCKP	Climate Change Knowledge Portal
CCME	Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment
Cd	Cadmium
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CR	Critical
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DD	Data Deficient
DFS	Definitive Feasibility Study
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EAAA	Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis
EBA	Endemic Bird Areas
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EN	Endangered
EPs	Equator Principles
EP4	Equator Principles version 4
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions

ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESG	Environmental and Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESR	Environmental Sensitive Receptor
ESSS	Environmental and Social Scoping Study
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FS	Feasibility Study
GBVH	Gender Based Violence and Harassment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GNI	Gross National Income
GP	General Practitioner
HCT	Humidity Cell Tests
HDI	Human Development Index
HDS	High Density Sludge
Hg	Mercury
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HVO	Croatian Defence Council
ICMM	International Council of Mining and Metals
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
IESC	Independent Environmental and Social Consultant
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITH	Integrated Tool Handler
LACLRP	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan

LHD	Load Haul Dump
LLHOS	Longitudinal Longhole Open Stoping
LC	Least Concerned
LoM	Life of Mine
LOS	Law of the Sea
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
ML	Metal Leaching
MoFTER	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations
MSE	Mechanically Stabilised Engineering
MW	Megawatt
NAF	Non-acid Forming
NAG	Net acid Generating
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
Ni	Nickel
NNL	No net loss
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPi EET	National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique
NTS	Non-technical Summary
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAF	Paste Aggregate Fill
PAG	Potentially Acid Generating
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Pb	Lead
PBF	Priority Biodiversity Feature
PFS	Pre-feasibility Study
PGA	Peak Ground Accelerations
PLC	Public Liaison Committee
PM	Particulate Matter
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRs	Performance Requirements
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
PSs	Performance Standards
REW	Rupice Environmental Water
RM	Rupice Mine
ROM	Run -of Mine-mine
RS	Republik Srpska
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SedEx	Sedimentary Exhalative
SGV	Soil Guideline Values
SMBS	Sodium Metabisulphite
SOM	Soil Organic Matter
SPZ	Sanitary Protection Zones
SST	Turbulent Sandstones
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease

TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure
tCO_2e	Tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Tl	Thallium
TLHOS	Transverse Longhole Open Stoping
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
UKAS	United Kingdom Accreditation Service
UKDWS	United Kingdom Drinking Water Standards
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USEPA	US Environment Protection Agency
VEM	Visual Envelope Map
VPP	Vares Processing Plant
VRS	Army of Republika Srpska
VU	Vulnerable
WAI	Wardell Armstrong International
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WBG	World Bank Group
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WRD	Waste Rock Dump
WRS	Waste Rock Stockpile
WRI	World Resource Institute
Zn	Zinc
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ESIA Overview

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is for the Vares Project polymetallic mine, owned and operated by Adriatic Metals PLC and located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). This Draft will be finalised following a 60 day period of disclosure as per international requirements.

The ESIA conforms to the requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) 2019 Environmental and Social Policy. Adriatic Metals have also carried out a local permitting process, a part of which includes environmental impact assessments for different project components. Prior to ESIA development, an Environmental and Social Scoping Study was developed in January 2020 and updated in Q1 2021 by Wardell Armstrong International (WAI).

An Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), which guides the implementation, management and monitoring of the mitigation and management methods identified in the ESIA, has been developed by Eastern Mining. The ESMS comprises of corporate policies, the ESIA, and environmental and social management plans and action plans.

The regulatory framework for the Project, where the most stringent relevant limits are selected, is defined within the ESIA. The Project Description, on which the proceeding ESIA is based, is described and is in line with the Adriatic Metals Definitive Feasibility Study completed by Ausenco in September 2021. The baseline describes the ambient environmental and social conditions for the Vares Project and the surrounding area. The impact assessment considers this baseline and identifies potential sources of impact from the Project across the mine life (construction, operation and closure). An assessment of the magnitude of impact is then made and methods of avoidance, mitigation and management are determined to limit the environmental and social impacts arising as a result of Project development.

The ESIA has been developed alongside and in close collaboration with the Feasibility Study for the Project. This means that environmental and social aspects have been integrated into the overall design, avoiding many potential significant adverse impacts. This iterative process is illustrated in the alternatives assessment of the ESIA.

Project Context

The Project is located in the Vareš Municipality, Zenica-Doboj Canton, of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), approximately a 50-minute drive north from the capital, Sarajevo. The region has a rich history of mining, most recently the nearby Veovaca Open Pit and associated processing facility, which ceased operations in the early 1990s.

The Vares Project, and hence focus of this ESIA, comprises of the underground mine and associated surface infrastructure at Rupice; the Vares Processing Plant (VPP) and dedicated dry stack tailings storage facility (TSF); and a 24.5km haul route connecting the two locations.

The Rupice mine sits on a remote greenfield site currently operated as managed forestry land. The land designation will be transferred to industrial, prior to the commencement of construction activities. The Vares Processing Plant will be on a brownfield site, in the village of Tisovci, that was used during the mining of Veovaca Open Pit for processing activities. The planned haul route uses a combination of existing forestry tracks, municipality roads and 15.5km of new route. The road will be dual purpose, to be used by mining vehicles, forestry vehicles and community members.

Environmental Aspects

Climate change impacts are considered from two environmental perspectives, the impacts of the Vares Project on the climate and the effect of global climate change on the Project. The predicted scope 1 and scope 2 emissions for the Project are estimated at 556,862 tCO_2e, equating to only 2.67% of the embodied Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions that would be expected for this quantity of metal production, were it to be produced elsewhere from a typical source (21,551.4ktCO2e). 2.67% is at the lower end of comparative figures per unit produced. It is concluded that, although emissions are significant in absolute terms, in relative terms per unit of metal recovered they are not considered significant. Adriatic Metals have integrated several methods of improving resource efficiency into the overall design and operation of the Vares Project.

Over the next 20 years, precipitation rates are expected to vary slightly, and temperatures are expected to rise 1-2^{o}C throughout every month of the year. This could have significant consequences in terms of increasing rainfall runoff in winter (rather than snowfall), increasing flooding events from snow melt, increasing risks of landslides, and increasing the chances of heat waves and fire risk during summer. Review procedures will be in place to assess the risks associated with these changes across the life of the mine, ensuring that they are actively managed. The design of both Rupice and VPP allows for accommodating drainage and storage from intense rainfall (stormwater) events.

The soils impact assessment considers both natural soils and contaminated soils within the Project area. Contamination is prevalent within the site of the Vares Processing Plant, attributable to the previous period of mining and required specific handling and disposal procedures. Elsewhere, stripping and stockpiling of soils will be required for the development of infrastructure. To reduce soil degradation, including loss of bulk soil resources and loss of soil structure, all works involving the extraction, handling, moving and storage will be undertaken following appropriate soil handling guidance. The procedures are outlined in the Soils, Contaminated and Erosion Control Management Plan.

Biodiversity desk-based and field-based studies were undertaken by Zenica Institute, BiH, in accordance with EBRD PR6. There are no protected areas within the Project area or anticipated to be impacted by the Project. Work has been undertaken to ensure the Project avoids critical habitat as far as feasibly possible including re-routing of the project haul route to avoid *Nardus stricta* rich grassland. Several habitats have been identified within the Project affected area, namely Acidophilic spruce forests of hilly to mountainous belt (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*), Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos,* Water courses from plateaux to the mountainous belt with *Ranunculion fluitantis*

and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation, Mountain hay meadows, and Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels. These habitats are deemed Priority Biodiversity Features, as per EBRD's PR6 on Biodiversity and thus some offset is required in order to achieve no-net-loss.

Several species were identified in the Project area triggering the presence of Critical Habitat, as per EBRD PR6. The EU Annex IV yellow bellied toad, Greek frog, green toad and agile frog were found in several water courses in the region. The Zagarski stream, along the route of the planned haul road, contains some of these species and will be directly impacted by road construction. Adriatic Metals have committed to translocating the amphibian species to newly installed ponds, as well as to remediate and manage an appropriate stretch of degraded river as an offset.

A Biodiversity Action Plan has been developed, defining the management, mitigation and offsets required for Project development. Adriatic Metals are committed to implementing the BAP and are in discussion with the Vares forestry commission and other authoritative bodies to determine the implementation of the BAP.

Ambient air quality in the region is compromised with multiple high readings either close to or exceeding national and World Health Organisation (WHO) standards, for dust and SO2. Exceedances are largely due to the prevalence of wood burning for domestic heating and cooking as well as the operation of industrial sawmills in the region. Metal concentrations in dust are high and exceed the national standards. To minimise additional impacts to the ambient air quality, measures will be in place during project construction, operation and closure. Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) will be followed and dust suppression will take place through spraying of water at key sources of emission (crushing circuit and on haul route in dry periods). An Air Quality Management Plan has been developed, defining the required mitigation and management to protect both community and occupational health and safety.

The rural nature of the region means that ambient noise in the Project area is extremely low and, for the most part, far below applicable standards. Noise modelling was undertaken early in the Feasibility Study and ESIA process to ensure that noise impacts were avoided as far as possible within the Project Design. Most notably, this focused on the Vares Processing Plant site and resulted in the movement of the primary crushing circuit from this site to Rupice, where there are minimal receptors. Further mitigation has been incorporated into the Project design, both at the Plant Site and along the haul route, and ongoing monitoring, mitigation and management is defined in a Noise Management Plan.

Reactivity domains were characterised for the geochemical baseline to identify materials that are likely to be potentially acid generating or potentially neutralising across the life of mine. Results of various testing have shown that the prevalence of dolomite and other carbonate rock in the area, together with the limited- and spatially understood occurrence of potentially acid generating (PAG) material, it is unlikely that ARD will be a significant risk for the Project and can be managed.

Several watercourses are found adjacent to or within Project activity areas at Rupice, Vares Processing Plant and along the haul route. A baseline collection programme was designed to assess hydrological

and hydrogeological conditions within the Rupice and VPP concessions. Mitigation has largely been incorporated into the Project design to avoid impacts where possible. To address potential adverse effects in regard to water the following has been implemented: no discharge effluent from Vares Processing Plant; site wide drainage and settlement ponds where required, active treatment of contact water contaminated by acid rock drainage (ARD); and the implementation of a Water and Wastewater Management Plan. Residual impacts to surface water and groundwater are not expected to be significant with these measures in place.

Social Aspects

The social baseline and impact assessment reviews the social setting, demographics, community health, safety and human rights, archaeology and cultural heritage, landscape and visual and ecosystem services conditions of the region. Stakeholder engagement and consultation has been ongoing throughout the ESIA development to gather data and an understanding of public perceptions of the Project as well as for information dissemination purposes.

The Project area is characterised by a largely rural and declining population, with many of those who are economically active moving away from the region in search of opportunities. The resultant population is predominantly retired, with approximately 50% of people living in communities closest to the Project being over the age of 65. Adriatic Metals are committed to the future sustainability of Vareš, and as such are aiming to put emphasis on local employment opportunities and have implemented a local procurement programme and strategy.

Impacts associated with the expected in-migration are assessed within the ESIA, including potential impacts to human rights and identified vulnerable groups. Several measures have been put in place within the ESMS, including within corporate, procurement and contractor policies to mitigate these impacts. Ongoing monitoring and review of social impacts will be undertaken across the life of the mine.

Land Acquisition is required for the development of Rupice Infrastructure and the TSF. Adriatic Metals are committed to aligning with BiH/FBiH law as well as applicable international best practice standards (EBRD's PR 5) regarding land acquisition. A Land Acquisition, Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LACLRP) has been developed for the Vares Project in 2021. At present, six plots of land have been identified as requiring acquisition in the first instance for Rupice. Land within the TSF footprint will require acquisition at a later date, once the first phase of TSF development is complete. The LARAP will be updated to cover the TSF at a later stage.

The people of Vareš municipality and the surrounding area have strong ties to the land and area within which they live, with many residents having been born in the region. The proximity and experiences of the Bosnian war have further enhanced peoples ties to the region and has played a large role in the current status of the area. Effects of the war are still evident across the municipality with many abandoned houses and war memorials throughout the area. Desk and field studies, regarding archaeology and cultural heritage, revealed that are no known, or previously unrecorded significant

sites within or near the proposed infrastructure for the Vares Project. A Chance Finds Procedure has been developed in accordance with EBRD PR8.

Since the study area is typically mountainous terrain, it is considered that overall visibility of the various Project areas is likely to be relatively limited. There are no visual receptors for Rupice, meaning impacts are negligible in this regard. At the Vares Processing Plant the demolition of dilapidated buildings will improve the overall setting and the project is well supported across key communities.

Public Perception and Disclosure

Consultation undertaken as part of the ESIA process, as well as by Adriatic Metals / Eastern Mining, has shown a general positive and supportive attitude of the community towards the Project. There is significant hope from the community that the project will bring economic and social benefits to the region, and an overall appreciation that Adriatic Metals are striving to adhere to the highest environmental and social principles, in additional to national and EU legislation.

Stakeholder Engagement is well advanced by the Adriatic Metals team, who have implemented and disclosed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Several activities, including the establishment of a Public Liaison Committee, provide an invaluable platform for information dissemination. This Draft ESIA will be disclosed for a period of 60 days, both online and across all key communities. Effort will be made to ensure all stakeholder groups have opportunity to raise concerns or provide feedback on the ESIA, before comments and concerns are addressed in the final version.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ESIA Overview

This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is for the Vares Project polymetallic mine, owned and operated by Adriatic Metals PLC and located in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). The ESIA contains a detailed description of the ambient baseline within the study area, and assesses the operations associated with underground mining, haulage of ore and waste, the processing of polymetallic ore and the storage and disposal of waste. These combined activities comprise the Vares Project, and a full description is provided in Chapter 3 of the ESIA, corresponding to that given in the Definitive Feasibility Study, completed by Ausenco in 2021.

This ESIA is being undertaken to assess and present the Vares Project risks and impacts along with mitigation recommendations and environmental and social management plans, in accordance with international best practice and standards. It has been written based on data provided to date and the finalised Project design. The ESIA conforms to the requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) 2019 Environmental and Social Policy. Adriatic Metals have also carried out a local permitting process to ensure the Project conforms with the legislative requirements of BiH, a part of which includes environmental impact assessments for different project components. This ESIA package comprises the following documents:

- **Non-technical Summary**
  A separate report providing a summary of information on the Project and the salient outcomes of the ESIA process, written in a non-technical style.

- **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment**
  Part A: Introduction, which includes the background to the Project including the regulatory framework and Project description. In addition, various alternatives that have been considered are described, with a rationale for the selected option.

  Part B: Baseline and Impact Assessment, which includes the baseline conditions and a detailed impact assessment, considering each impact area. Impact assessment chapters have been completed where impacts were identified on:

    - climate;
    - air quality;
    - noise and vibration;
    - geology and seismicity;
    - soils and land capacity;
    - water resources;
    - biodiversity;
    - ecosystem services;
    - cultural heritage;
    - traffic and transportation;

- governance, demography and culture;
- landscape and visual impacts
- social infrastructure, health and education;
- economy, livelihoods, incomes and vulnerable groups; and
- Ecosystem services and land use.

Part C: Conclusions and Management, including environmental, health, safety and social management for the project, incorporating operational mitigation measures, together with mine closure objectives. Based on key 'Red Flag' issues identified within the impact assessments for the purpose of ensuring mitigation measures are adequately developed to facilitate responsible progression of this project.

- **Environmental and Social Management Plans**
  Several standalone management plans have been developed for the Project, these include:
  - ESMS framework;
  - Health and Safety Management Plan;
  - Strategic Blueprint (covering human resources and local employment);
  - Water and Waste Water Management Plan;
  - Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan;
  - Noise and Vibration Management Plan;
  - Traffic Management Plan;
  - Soils, contaminated land and erosion control Management Plan;
  - Hazardous materials Management Plan;
  - Waste and Hazardous waste Management Plan;
  - Mine Waste Management Plan;
  - Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Management Plan, including a Chance Finds Procedure
  - Community Health, Safety & Security Management Plan;
  - Biodiversity Action Plan;
  - Contractor Environmental Management Plan;
  - Land Acquisition, Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan;
  - Conceptual Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Plan; and
  - Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

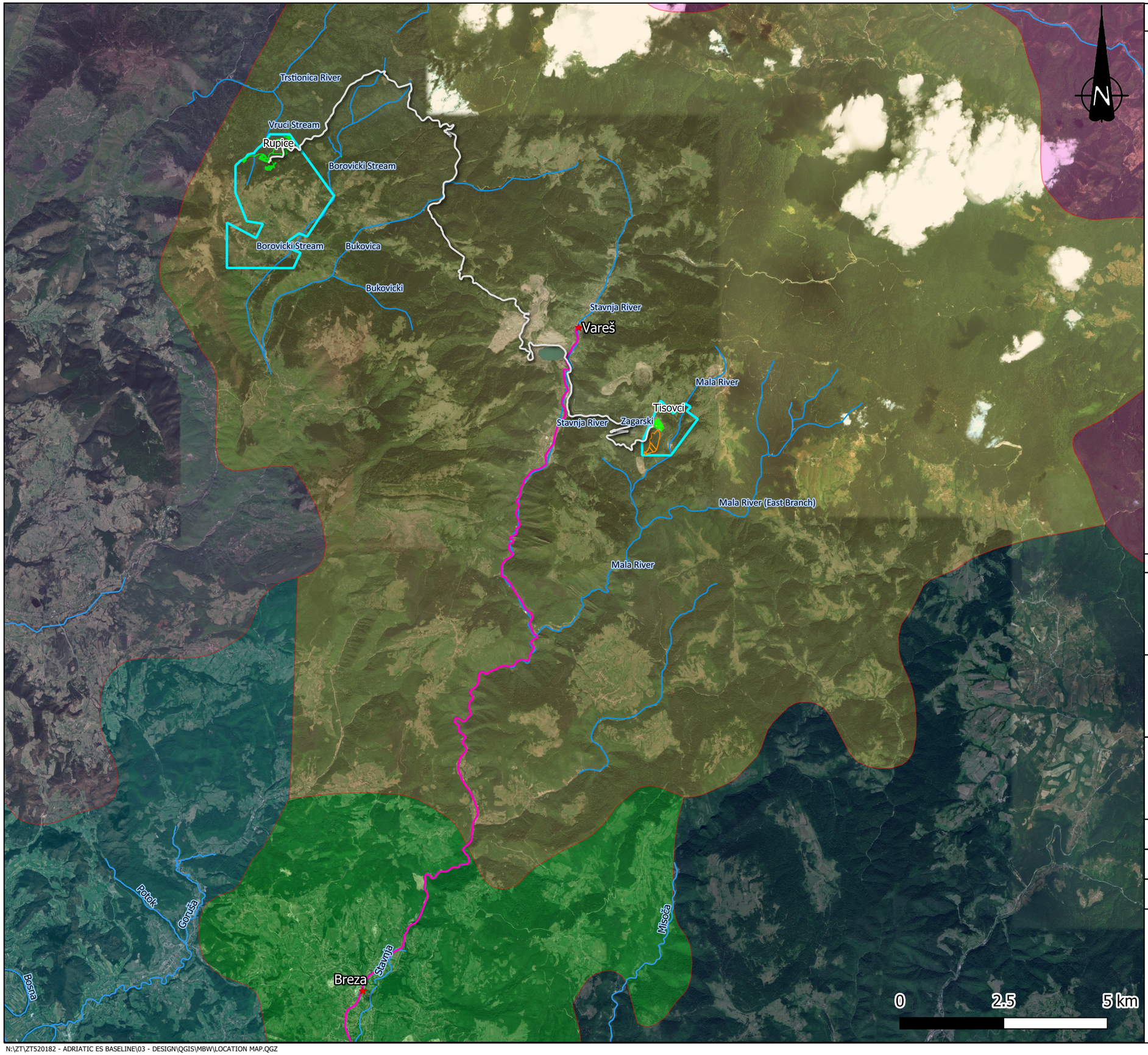
1.2 Project Overview

1.2.1 Project Location and Setting

The Vares Project is located around the town of Vareš, in the Vareš Municipality, Zenica-Doboj Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Rupice mine site is in close proximity to the border of neighbouring Kakanj Municipality. The Project consists of the polymetallic Rupice deposit, and the Vares Processing Plant facility, as well as a 27.4km haul route connecting the two. The sites are located 8.7km west-north-west and 3.5km east respectively, from the town of Vareš. The Project is approximately a 50-minute drive from the capital city of BiH, Sarajevo.

Access to the concession consists of a series of sealed roads, passing through the mining town of Breza from the closest airport at Sarajevo 50km to the south of the Project. A rail line runs through valleys in the surrounding area and the Vares Processing Plant can be accessed by a sealed road that links with a rail siding in the town of Vareš.

The Rupice mine and associated surface infrastructure footprint is situated within a steep valley, on land owned and managed by the Vares Forestry Commission. The haul route passes through a combination of forestry land, making use of existing forestry tracks where possible, as well as through some sections of grassland/meadow and privately owned parcels. The Vares Processing Plant is located on a small plateau at a hilltop and is situated on brownfield land used for processing of metals during the previous period of mining (1990s).



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Key

- Proposed Haul Road
- Main Road to Sarajevo
- Site Infrastructure
- TSF
- License Area
- Waterways

Municipalities

- Breza
- Ilijaš
- Kakanj
- Olovo
- Vareš
- Visoko

REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DR'N	CHK'D	APP'D

CLIENT

Adriatic Metals PLC

PROJECT

Vares Project ESIA

DRAWING TITLE

Site Location and Access

DRG No.		REV
ZT520182/1.1		A
DRG SIZE A3	SCALE 1:125000	DATE September 2021
DRAWN MBW	CHECKED BY AM	APPROVED BY AA

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1.2.2 Project Design

Detailed geological descriptions and characteristics, mining methods and proposed extraction of ore for the Vares Project are presented in Chapter 3 Project Description, of the ESIA. As shown in Figure 1.1 below the Project broadly consists of underground polymetallic mining at Rupice, the haulage of ore via truck 27.4km to the Vares Processing Plant, processing of ore and the movement of tailings back to Rupice for paste backfill. Waste rock and tailings not utilised for paste backfill will be stored in dedicated and purpose-built areas at Rupice and Vares Processing Plant, respectively. The final lead and zinc concentrates will be transported to a rail loadout facility in Vares and then onwards for further refinement and sale.

Ongoing geological exploration continues across the concession areas to investigate the full extent of the resource at Vareš. There is potential that ongoing exploration and design work could extend the life of mine, should viable resources be found.

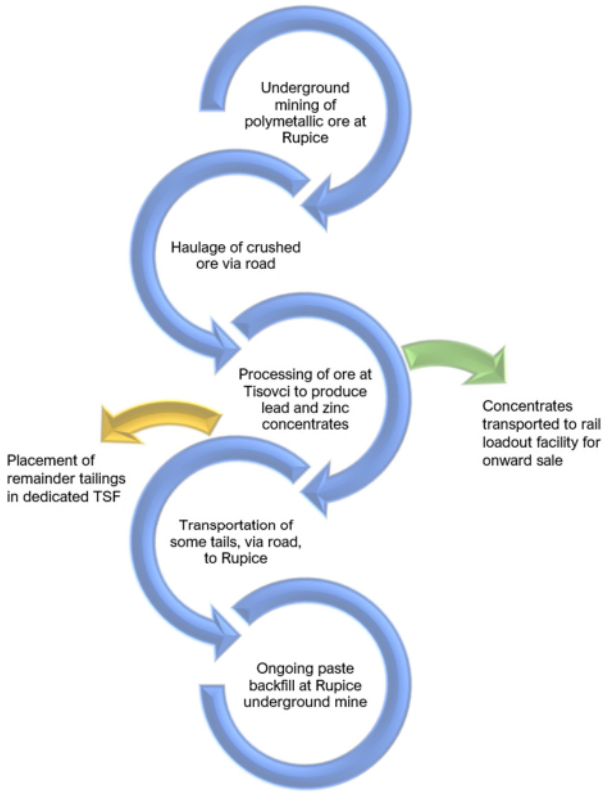

Figure 1.1: Vares Project Stages

1.3 Scope and Objectives of the ESIA

The Project is committed to meeting good international industry practice (GIIP), as well as ensuring compliance with national mining and environmental laws and legislation. The ESIA has been developed in accordance with the EBRD Performance Requirements, as well as taking consideration of the World

Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards. A full breakdown of the regulatory framework for the Project is provided in Chapter 2.

The ESIA process commenced with a screening and scoping study, completed by Wardell Armstrong International (WAI) initially in 2020 and updated in Q1 2021 following review and project updates. The scoping study allowed for the design and implementation of a baseline collection programme, as presented within Chapter 4 of this ESIA. The impact assessment and mitigation design together with any social and environmental management plans are based on the baseline conditions and take account of the releases and effects associated with the Project.

A critical component of the impact assessment process is consultation with all stakeholders; principally the local communities and interested parties (e.g. Non-governmental Organizations ["NGOs"]), to ensure that the ESIA takes account of issues identified as priorities by those affected as a consequence of the Project and people living nearby. Discussions are also held regularly with relevant statutory authorities.

An ESIA consultation process was initiated with local communities in November 2019 and has continued throughout the ESIA period. Feedback from consultations with identified stakeholders has helped to refine baseline data collection and informed the techniques and methods adopted in the ESIA.

The purpose of the ESIA is to document the existing environmental and social conditions, describe the proposed operation, identify impacts, develop implementation measures to avoid, reduce or minimise the impact of the operation and the actions needed to ensure their performance. The ESIA addresses the planned activities at Vareš, including construction, mining, ore processing, developing support infrastructure, decommissioning and reclamation. The impact assessment subject areas are often interlinked.

1.4 ESIA Contributors and Roles

WAI has provided overall project management and responsibility for compilation of the ESIA. The Adriatic Metals Environmental Management team have managed the baseline collection and in country contractors engaged in the Project. The individuals principally involved in this ESIA are detailed in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: WAI ESIA team

Name	Role
Alison Allen	Project Manager
Alexandra Mitchell	Project Coordinator / Social Specialist and Stakeholder Engagement
Melissa Kirke	Project Assistant
Marcus Winter	GIS and Mapping Specialist
Dave Brignall	Project Director, ESIA oversight
Simon Allen	Climate and Climate Change Lead

Table 1.1: WAI ESIA team	
Name	**Role**
Daniel Slowen	Geology and Geotechnics
Kirsty Elliot	Soils Specialist
James Richardson	Biodiversity Specialist
Malcolm Walton	Air Quality and Noise Lead
Lee Whitehall	Noise Specialist
Sean Steadman	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Lead
Adrian Clarke	Landscape and Visual Impact Lead
Alex Cisneros	Human Rights Specialist
Sue Struthers (WAI associate)	Geochemistry Specialist
Amer Waheed (WAI associate)	Traffic and Transport Specialist

The Adriatic Metals ESG team involved in the development of this ESIA and with ongoing environmental management, social and community management and EBRD compliance is given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Adriatic Metals ESIA team	
Name	**Role**
Kate Harcourt	ESG Advisor
Dominic Roberts	Head of Corporate Affairs
Vildana Mahmutovic	Environmental and Social Manager
Aida Ahmedovic	Coordinator for Social Management