

**Updated Integrated Environmental
Recovery Plan
PRAI**

January 2017

INDEX

1.0 SUMMARY	9
2.0 INTRODUCTION	11
2.1 Summary of the Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan	12
3.0 OBJECTIVES, RESTRAINTS AND ASSESSMENT FACTORS	12
4.0 PLANNING METHODOLOGY ADOPTED	15
4.1 Alternatives, decisions and time factor	15
4.2 Scientific basis for decision making	16
4.3 Technical support for recovery alternatives	16
4.4 Risks and uncertainties.....	17
4.5 Monitoring and adaptive management.....	17
4.6 Reference documents of Section 4.0 (See Attachment Section 4.0)	18
5.0 DEVELOPMENT OF RECOVERY PLAN USING CURRENT INFORMATION	18
5.1 Reinforcement of structures and recovery of infrastructure	19
5.2 Sediment containment and water clarification	19
5.3 Environmental reclamation of the rivers.....	20
5.3.1 Stability of tailings and environmental recovery	20
5.3.2 Removal of tailings.....	20
5.3.3 High priority areas	20
5.4 Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan of the Affected Areas	21
5.5 Performance criteria of environmental recovery actions	25
5.6 Reference documents for Section 5.0.....	26
6.0 TECHNICAL ASSUMPTION UNDERPINNING CURRENT RECOVERY ACTIVITIES	27
6.1 Distribution and Volume of Tailings	27
7.0 IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTIONS	29
7.1 Safety Focus.....	29
7.1.1 Handling of Superficial waters.....	31
7.1.2 Emergency Systems	31
7.1.2.1 Emergency Warning Systems	32
7.1.2.2 Warning System against Floods	35
7.1.3 Dredging of the Reservoir of the Risoleta Neves UHE (HPP)	36
7.1.4 Reference Documents of Section 7.1.....	37
7.2 Creation of storage capacity	37



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7.2.1	Reference documents of section 7.2	39
7.3	Emergency Actions for Stabilization and Control of Erosion	40
7.3.1	Tributaries	40
7.3.1.1	Trade-off Study	40
7.3.1.2	Results Expected / Obtained	51
	Tributary 5 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG05)	52
	Tributary 49 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG49)	53
	Tributary 51 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG51)	53
7.3.1.3	Monitoring and Control	53
7.3.1.4	Reference Documents of Section 7.3.1	54
7.3.2	Reconfiguration of the Channels of the Main Rivers and Control of Erosion	54
7.3.2.1	Field Survey	56
7.3.2.2	Definition of the design assumptions and criteria	57
7.3.2.3	Definition of the Typical sections	58
7.3.2.4	Flood Plains	63
7.3.2.5	Construction Steps	69
7.3.2.6	Reference Documents of the Section 7.3.2	71
7.3.3	Emergency Planting	72
7.3.3.1	Trade-off Study	72
7.3.3.2	Methodology	75
7.3.3.3	Results Obtained	80
7.3.3.4	Reference Documents of the Section 7.3.3	87
7.4	Plan of Actions for Rainy Season	87
8	SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY PROCESS	90
8.1	Determination of the Volumes of Deposited Tailings	90
8.1.1	Methodology Used for Calculation of Volumes	90
8.1.1.1	Methodology Used in the Area Upstream the Santarém Dam	90
8.1.1.2	Methodology Used in the Area Downstream the Santarém Dam	90
8.2	Geomorphology	91
8.3	Geochemical Characterization	95
8.4	Evaluation of impacts and definition of actions for rehabilitation of fauna	96
8.4.1	Conservation of the aquatic biodiversity	96
8.4.1.1	Monitoring of an Emergency Nature	97

8.4.2	Conservation of land fauna and flora	97
8.4.1.2	Endangered Species and Those on the CITES List Occurrences or Potential Occurrences in the Area of Study.....	98
8.4.2.2	Evaluation of impact vectors	99
8.5	Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring	106
8.5.1	Monitoring Points of the River Doce.....	107
8.5.1.1	Sampling and Analysis	109
8.5.2	Hydrologic Monitoring of the River Doce – Water Quality	110
8.5.2.1	Water Quality (Fundação Renova) – Physical-Chemical Parameters.....	111
8.5.2.2	Water Quality (Fundação Renova) – Eco-toxicity	112
8.5.3	Hydrologic Monitoring of the River Doce (Fundação Renova) – Sediment Quality	113
8.6	Air Quality	114
8.7	Reference Documents of Section 8.0	115
9	ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY AND COMPENSATION ACTIVITY.....	116
9.1	Tailings management	116
9.2	Recovery of “Environmental Area 1”	117
9.2.1	Pilot tests of revegetation.....	118
9.2.2	Monitoring plan for priority interventions.	119
9.3	Rehabilitation Plan for Springs and Degraded APPs.....	119
9.3.1	Reclamation of springs.....	120
9.4	Strengthening of the screening structures and reintroduction of wildlife	124
9.5	Improvement in the Systems of Sewage treatment and Disposal of Solid Waste.....	125
9.6	Improvements in the Water Supply Systems	126
9.7	Conservation units.....	128
9.8	Reference Documents of Section 9.0	128
10.0	INSTALLATION AND LICENSING SCHEDULE	129
10.1	Reference Documents of Section 10.0.....	129
11	FINAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	129

INDEX OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of the estimated volume of deposited tailings all the way to the Candonga dam.	27
Table 2: Overall Safety Factors of the remaining structures.....	30
Table 3: Assessment of Recovery Options	46
Table 4: Status of the recovery work of the Tributaries.	51
Table 5: Assessment of the alternatives of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation.	74
Table 6: List of the species of legumes (Fabaceae) non-invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the Vegetation cover.	76
Table 7: List of grass species (Poaceae) non invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the vegetation cover.	76
Table 8: Species of another family (Brassicaceae) non invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the Vegetation cover.	76
Table 9: List of native ruderal species whose seeds are available for collection and can be utilized for the enrichment of the mix of commercial seeds of the Program of Initial Establishment of the ground cover.	77
Table 10 – Preventive and Contingency Actions for the Rainy Period.	89
Table 12 – Summary of the Monitoring Points and Requesting Entities.....	107

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Consolidated view of the strategy adopted by Samarco for environmental recovery.	11
Figure 2: Timeline of the strategy adopted by Samarco and Fundação Renova for environmental recovery.	12
Figure 3 – Schematic representation of the steps 1 to 3 of the environmental recovery.	22
Figure 4 – Schematic representation of the steps 4 and 5 of the environmental recovery.	23
Figure 5 – Schematic representation of the steps 6 and 7 of the environmental recovery.	24
Figure 6 – Schematic representation of step 8 of the environmental recovery.	25
Figure 7 – Estimate of tailings/sediment load in millions of m ³ (Source: Golder, RT-023_159-515-2282, Attachment Section 5.0).	29
Figure 8 : Emergency works of containment and stabilization executed during the rainy period 2015/2016.	30
Figure 9: Location of the installed pumping systems – Red Points.	31
Figure 10: Long Range Sirens.	32
Figure 11: Command center with activation data log (Vektra).	33
Figure 12: Overview of all Sirens.	33
Figure 13: Sirens of the Germano and Santarém dams.	34
Figure 14: Sirens of the Communities of Mariana.	34
Figure 15: Sirens of the Barra Longa communities.	34
Figure 16: Areas and stretches of Rivers for the warning system against floods.	35
Figure 17: Pluviographic station and data logger.	36
Figure 18: Linimetric Section and automatic level sensor.	36
Figure 19: Typical Options of bio-engineering – Options 1 to 6 (Golder Associates - G006900-C-100024_R-01, see Attachment Section 7.3).	44
Figure 20: Typical Options of bio-engineering – Options 7 to 12 (Golder Associates - G006900-C-100025_R-01, see Attachment Section 7.3).	45
Figure 21: Environmental recovery of the tributary TG05.	52
Figure 22: Environmental recovery of the tributary TG49.	53
Figure 23: Environmental recovery of tributary TG51.	53
Figure 24: Priority Areas – Part 1.	55
Figure 25: Priority Areas – Part 2.	56
Figure 26 Survey executed by the team in the field.	57
Figure 27: Section TYPE A schematic.	59
Figure 28: Section TYPE B schematic.	60
Figure 29: Section TYPE C schematic.	61
Figure 30: Section TYPE D Schematic.	62
Figure 31: Section TYPE E Schematic.	63
Figure 32: Typical drawings of erosion control (1).	64

Figure 33: Typical drawings for erosion control (2)	65
Figure 34: Typical drawing for erosion control (3)	66
Figure 35: Typical drawing for erosion control (4)	67
Figure 36: Typical drawing for erosion control (5)	68
Figure 37: Typical drawing for erosion control (6)	69
Figure 38: Schedule of activities of reconfiguration of the river channels and erosion control	70
Figure 39: Histogram of labor and equipment for bioengineering works on the channels and banks of the impacted rivers	71
Figure 40: Manual micro planting holes of the soil using small hoes near Barra Longa	78
Figure 41: Semi-mechanized preparation of the substrate using a motor-cultivator near Barra Longa	78
Figure 42: Preparation of the soil utilizing manual and semi-mechanized methods of scarification of the substrate, seeding and fertilization being executed near Paracatu de Baixo	79
Figure 43: Seeding by casting performed by local workers.	80
Figure 44: Map of the program of initial emergency revegetation. (Source: Golder Associates)	82
Figure 45: Map of the program of the Initial Emergency revegetation . (source: Golder Associates)	83
Figure 46: Revegetation in the region of Ponte do Gama.	84
Figure 47: Revegetation in the region of Barra Longa.....	84
Figure 48: Revegetation in the region of Barra Longa.....	85
Figure 49: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Cima.....	85
Figure 50: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Baixo.	86
Figure 51: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Baixo.	86
Figure 52: Accumulated monthly rainfall recorded at the Germano Complex in 2015 and 2016	87
Figure 53: Integrated strategy for preparation of the next rainy period.....	88
Figure 55 – Sediment Collection and Analysis points.	108
Figure 56 – Turbidity Monitoring Points and ETA's.	109
Figure 57 – Acute Eco-toxicity - Total: number of tests performed. NT: Non-Toxic.....	113
Figure 58 – Chronic Eco-toxicity - Total: number of tests performed. NT: Non-Toxic	113
Figure 60 – Rehabilitation models tests 1 and 2	118
Figure 61: Installation of septic tanks (archive Instituto Terra).	121
Figure 63: Sub-basins prioritized for reclamation of first 500 springs.....	122
Figure 64: Meetings with the leaderships of municipalities of Frei Inocência, Itambacuri, Jampruca and Campanário.....	122
Figure 65: Signing of the Term of Commitment.....	123
Figure 66: Delivery of raw materials to the landowners of the Basin of the River Santa Maria do Doce.	123
Figure 68: Delivery of raw materials to Landowners of the River Suaqui Grande Basin.	123
Figure 69 - Instituto Terra team building fences and performing selective land clearing.	124
Figure 70 – Fencing inspection.	124



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1.0 SUMMARY

After the failure of the Fundão dam, two main work groups were formed – one focused on socioeconomic issues and the other on socioenvironmental ones. The actions to mitigate the environmental damage along an extension of 650 km are part of the Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan – PRAI. The PRAI report shows that the activities already concluded, those in progress and those that are still being planned are interconnected and converge on the reclamation of the rivers and the environment. The file is aligned with the TTAC – Framework Agreement signed in March 2016 between Samarco and its shareholders VALE and BHP Billiton – and the federal government and the state governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

On an emergency basis, Samarco carried out initiatives relative to the safety of the remaining structures of the Company – located within the Germano complex in Mariana, which had been impacted by the Fundão dam failure. Also a priority was to focus on two other issues – the expansion of the tailings storage capacity and the containment and control of erosion in the impacted areas along the river banks.

In parallel with the initial efforts, two central themes of PRAI were implemented, conducted by Fundação Renova, an entity established pursuant to the requirements of the TTAC to conduct the recovery measures of the impacts caused by the dam event. The first is the development of a scientific basis for risk analysis and the reclamation process, consisting of a series of scientific and social evaluations which have the objective of guiding the decision-making relative to the medium and long term remediation. The second is related to the actions which will promote the reclamation of the rivers, always with the contribution and approval of the competent environmental entities. These two work fronts are active and involve actions of short, medium and long range.

The integrated recovery plan follows a phased risk-based, including impact analyses and execution of environmental recovery works over the next two to three years, followed by monitoring, maintenance and assisted reclamation of the environment. The objective of the plan is to reclaim the area impacted by the failure of the Fundão dam, along the rivers Gualaxo do Norte, Carmo, Doce and their tributaries, as well as implement actions of a compensatory nature which are going to contribute to the restoration of the environment in the basin of the river Doce. The plan is based on a series of integrated activities and according to the priorities based on science, knowledge and the needs of the communities. Although scientific evaluations still need to be concluded before serving as a basis for the ultimate recovery (with regard to the handling of the tailings) and conservation of the fauna and flora impacted by the event, there is a series of activities developed of an emergency character or which advance on the basis of the studies already carried out.

The focus of the present document is to describe, in an integrated form, the actions of environmental recovery, as well as compensatory actions which are being developed by the Fundação Renova. Among them the guidelines for the handling of tailings; environmental recovery of the area where there was deposition of tailings in the channels and banks of the rivers; compensatory actions of recovery of springs and degraded APP's in the river Doce basin; diagnostic of impacts to the aquatic and land-based fauna and conservation units, which will direct the actions of reparation; improvements in the systems of water treatment and monitoring of water quality in the river Doce basin and in the sea. The document also will present, in a summarized form, actions which were performed or are currently in progress on the part of Samarco with focus on the guarantee of the safety of the remaining structures and increase in the

retention capacity of tailings in the area of the mining complex, avoiding new contributions of tailings to the environment.

As shown in Figure 1, the areas of primary focus for execution in the rainy season and in the short term are:

Focus on Safety – Assuring that the existing structures in the area of the dams keep a global safety factor higher than 1.5 and guarantee the safety of the barrier of the Candonga reservoir, by means of dredging of the sediments deposited in its reservoir..

Creation of storage capacity – Create additional storage capacity within the mine area and surroundings, through the construction of certain structures and the application of dredging methods to collect sediments. The local water discharge flow rate will be regulated through an operational spillway (variable) to help reduce turbidity downstream.

Erosion stabilization and control – Stabilization of sediments deposited along the banks of the rivers mentioned above, especially as preparation for the rainy season, but also with the objective of preventing long term erosion, and the start of development of vegetation and soil profiles. These actions initiated in an emergency character are the first steps for the environmental recovery of the stretch between Samarco and the Risoleta Neves hydro-electric power station.

Using science as a basis for evaluation of risk and remediation – Conclusion of a series of scientific and social evaluations to provide input for the risk assessments and guide the decision making relative to environmental recovery.

Activities of Environmental Recovery – Development of projects and execution of recovery activities of the impacted areas, including recovery of native forests, conservation of the aquatic and land-based biodiversity, improvements in the systems of water and sewage treatment and reclamation of the areas of permanent preservation (APP's) and degraded springs in the entire River Doce basin.

River reclamation activities – Design, definition of priorities and conclusion of the remediation activities and restoration in a sequence focused on reaching the agreed objectives.

The approach is based on an adaptive methodology which seeks to test alternatives for recovery and analyze the monitoring so as to provide input for future developments and assure the efficiency of the project.

Figure 1 presents the integrated activities required over the short and medium range in order to reduce the risks and impacts of the coming rainy season and conclude the technical and scientific evaluations necessary to provide a basis for the full and integrated approach to river reclamation.

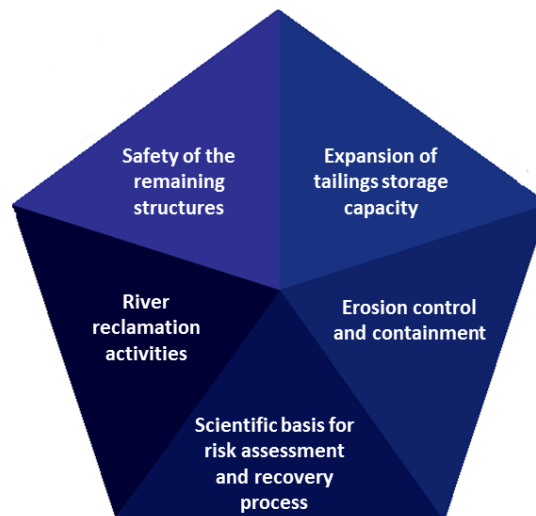


Figure 1: Consolidated view of the strategy adopted by Samarco for environmental recovery.

As this is an integrated environmental recovery plan, the approach has the broad objective of:

- Preventing any input of sediments or increase of turbidity in the impacted waterways;
- Recovery of the riparian forest and the river ecosystem;
- Recovery of the social and economic infrastructure of the affected communities in the shortest time possible.

Reclamation management in this timeframe allows the river system to readjust naturally, with the assistance of regenerative techniques and practical and monitored recovery. However, it is of the utmost importance that the intervention takes place in the short term (over the next two to three years) to stabilize and prevent the additional erosion of the tailings sediments along the banks of the rivers, and improve water quality.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Based on the context presented in Section 1.0, this document has the objective of presenting the integrated methodology adopted by the Fundação Renova in the planning of the recovery actions. It will show that, in the months that followed the rupture of the Fundão dam, in November 2015, due to the emergency situation, several individual plans were developed based on technical studies at varying degrees of detailing, and, to lend sequence, others are being or will be developed in the future. It will also be demonstrated that the plans, albeit individual, follow a logical sequence which seeks to reconcile the urgent actions in the short term with the need to develop a broad ranging integrated recovery project in the long range.

In this regard, this report describes in detail the actions currently proposed and has the objective of describing the goals, restrictions and context of the previous, current and future planning in order to go beyond an isolated, out of context understanding about the strategy adopted and for the dialogue with several interested external players.

2.1 Summary of the Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan

The chart below (Figure 2) shows the process adopted initially by Samarco and the continuity of the same which is being conducted by the Fundação Renova in the planning of the recovery actions, in the form of a timetable. It is important to observe the separation that exists between the actions:

- a) Emergency reinforcement of the structures and recovery of the infrastructure;
- b) Containment of sediments and clarification of the water, and
- c) Environmental, social evaluations and environmental reclamation of the rivers.

The reason for this grouping and its effects on the planning of the recovery actions will be addressed in greater detail in the following sections.

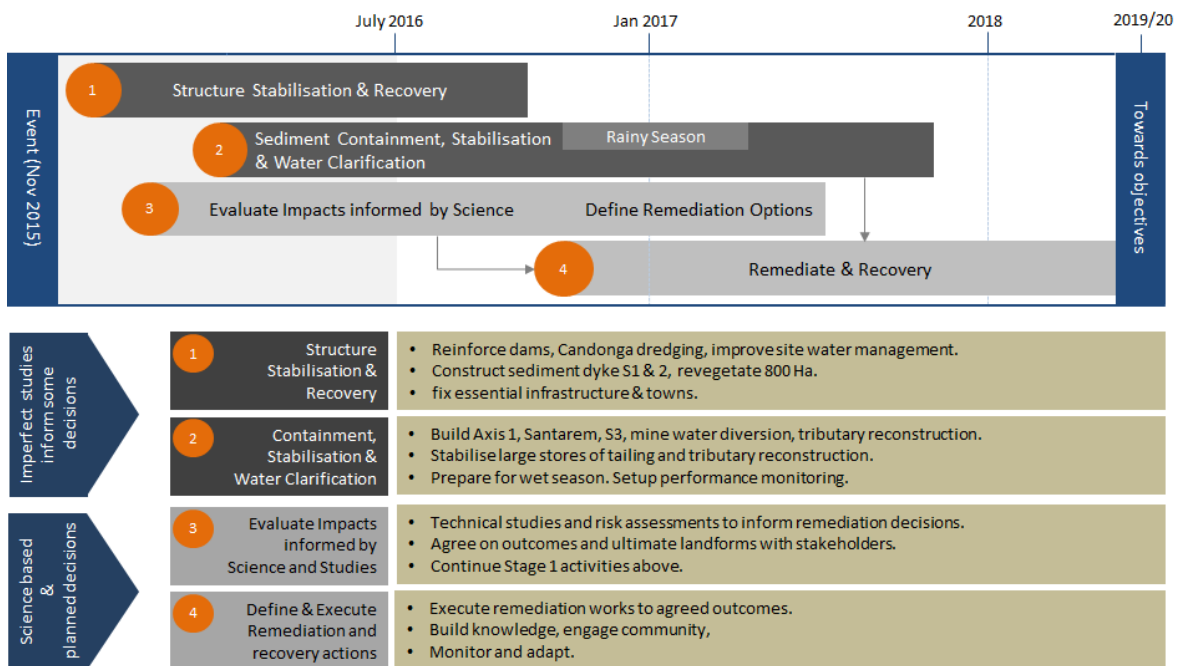


Figure 2: Timeline of the strategy adopted by Samarco and Fundação Renova for environmental recovery.

3.0 OBJECTIVES, RESTRAINTS AND ASSESSMENT FACTORS

This section presents the perspective of the Fundação Renova regarding the objectives of the recovery actions, the critical restraints and the assessment factors.

The planning of the recovery actions of the Fundação Renova has as its major objective the promotion of the recovery of the communities, the environment and the economic activities of the affected communities to return to the condition existing prior to the event. This overall objective may be divided into three sub-objectives with different timelines, defined in Section 9.7.

- Prevent entrainment of sediments and increase of turbidity during rainy seasons;
- Regeneration of the riparian forest in the impacted area;
- Recovery of the social and economic infrastructure of the affected communities in the shortest time possible; and
- Conservation of the aquatic and land-based bio-diversity in the area impacted by the event.

The first two sub-objectives have as their main restraints time and natural processes. It is improbable that the actions that seek to avoid the entrainment of sediments and increase of turbidity during rainy seasons be effective in the first year. It is more probable that a term of 2 to 3 years will permit the execution of adjustments and improvements required. The rehabilitation of the riparian forest and the river ecosystem is, by definition, a natural process which, even though it can be initiated and facilitated by specific actions, it will follow its course over a longer period of time.

Main restraint on implementation in reclamation areas:

So far, the main restraint to the planning and execution of recovery alternatives has been time. We list below the main time restraint which has affected the fulfillment of the recovery objectives from the time of the accident:

In the first months after the accident, priority was given by Samarco to the emergency work on reinforcing the remaining containment structures and the recovery of critical infrastructure. In the actions to assure the structural safety and recovery of infrastructure – short term objectives – the time limitations implied in the need to abbreviate the planning process, since the postponement of these actions would generate even greater risks.

The second major time restraint is the upcoming rainy season. The dry season of 2016 allowed the development of supporting studies and discussions with stakeholders. In view of the number of players involved, the technical complexity, and the need to implement emergency actions, the time was not sufficient for a full and overall analysis of all of the possible alternatives, yet the postponement of the proposed actions would bring even greater risks.

The long term environmental recovery plans, however, will be less affected by temporal restraints. In fact, longer timelines will allow a better understanding of the results of the initial recovery actions. It will also be possible to hold deeper discussions with the interested publics about alternatives, benefits, risks and opportunities and a more iterative analysis of the results of the engineering studies and design.

Scientific basis of decisions: Another restraint to be taken into account is the limited scientific knowledge about the river, estuarine and coastal processes. For a full understanding of all of the underlying processes or those which may influence the decisions about the recovery actions, it is necessary to invest years of study. In other regions of the world, such as the Columbia river in the US, where studies have been ongoing

for several years about impacts on the rivers, till today there is a debate about some of the conclusions generated.

Magnitude and Complexity of Recovery Actions: The complexity of some of the actions represents an additional restraint. The construction of dikes, the rerouting of waterways and the containment work on the river banks are complex actions which must be supported by proper engineering evaluations and studies. Whenever time permits, the best is to perform iterative cycles of investigation, engineering, execution and retrospective analysis. In complex works, another restraint is the pace of work. For example, the increase in the equipment fleet may accelerate the construction of the dikes, yet the limitations of space, difficult access and properties of the materials make it impossible to work above a given construction speed without impairing safety and quality.

Interaction with a natural system: /the projects for recovery of the rivers suffer another restraint due to the association of engineering with natural processes. The knowledge accumulated in the reclamation of a given river system may not be valid for other rivers or for other sections of the same river, making the initial stages of the recovery process at least partially experimental. In practice, this restraint implies that even the reclamation projects planned with the best expertise may not present the expected results, possibly requiring several years of adjustment until the projects attain full maturity.

Assessment of alternatives: The main assessment factors adopted initially by Samarco and, starting in August of 2016, by Fundação Renova are risks (considering the limits acceptable, support of the public or stakeholders (considering the minimum levels acceptable), and the feasibility of the recovery alternative. Experience from other projects indicates that these groups contemplate the interests of most of the stakeholders. However, the definition of what should be included in the group “support of stakeholders” , for example, may vary from one decision to another. The Fundação Renova recognizes that the complexity of the task assigned to each group may vary, depending on who is doing the evaluation.

Risk assessment: Three levels of risk are considered in the remediation process, which help to guide the prioritization of the activities and the focus of the work.

At the first level, the reduction of environmental, health and socioeconomic risks represents an essential part of the overall objective of the recovery actions. These risk assessments are being conducted in the field of scientific studies, serving as a basis for definitions of the areas from which tailings are to be removed or the need for stabilizing given tailings deposits, definitions which are strongly influenced by the existence of risk to health or the environment.

The second level refers to the proposed actions and if they will achieve the expected results or, in the worst case, if they will be completely ineffective. These so-called “performance risks” are considered in the emergency and rainy season actions, being one of the fundamental aspects to be considered in the analyses of monitoring of the recovery projects. In the emergency works this type of assessment allows one to define whether the risk with a given recovery solution (such as Dike S3) will be lower than if no measure is taken at all.

The third level refers to the *residual risks*, in other words, the risks which remain even when the recovery actions are duly planned, executed, monitored and, if necessary, adjusted. These risks are inherent to river reclamation projects and may extend over time. This reasons, in and of itself, makes it important for these risks to be openly discussed and considered in the evaluation of the recovery alternatives. The knowledge of these risks is one of the factors which reinforces the need to manage the tailings based on a robust scientific foundation, mitigating the risk of having the movement of the sediments generate greater impacts than those which would be generated if no interventions were made, in addition to extending over time the solution which is being sought for society and the environment. In Section 8.0 we present the

results available from the analysis of the impacts caused by the Fundão dam failure on the environment. The information presented in this chapter and the reference documents show that the risks of leaving the tailings where they are, until the conclusion of the studies required to determine their definitive disposal, is low when compared to the residual risk of moving the tailings without sufficient scientific basis (definition of the real need for removal of the tailings from the environmental and social standpoints, definition of the site of disposal, and proper handling methodology).

4.0 PLANNING METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

This section describes the general methodology adopted by the Fundação Renova in the planning of the recovery actions.

4.1 Alternatives, decisions and time factor

The planning of the recovery actions consists basically of a series of decisions about the recovery alternatives, taking into account factors such as risks, time, restraints and feasibility. Ideally, each decision should be based on a complete analysis of all the possible alternatives considering the objectives, restraints and evaluation factors.

In view of the large number of possible alternatives to address the risks and deadlines in question, the planning of the actions for recovery from the impacts requires adopting a hierarchy of assessment of alternatives. First, one studies a broad range of alternatives with major differences amongst them, and then, the more subtle details and differences among the alternatives. The sequence of the studies regarding scope, pre-feasibility, feasibility and detailed design are an example of the planning hierarchy normally used in the mining industry.

Options and decisions in the emergency period: As noted in the section above, the Fundão recovery projects are subject to different time restraints. The emergency nature of the initial measures to reinforce the structures, and the current urgency in starting to prepare for the rainy season, curtailed the planning cycle. Even though Samarco has not failed to evaluate alternatives in all cases, the time restraints have prevented a complete and iterative assessment. Priority was given, therefore, to the identification of feasible alternatives and the minimization of potential risks associated with these alternatives, assuring that they are always lower than those that would result from not implementing any measures. In some cases, the processes, having been compacted due to time restraints, may be subject to future revisions. However, it is possible to affirm that if one were to await the conclusion of more detailed studies, the risks would be unacceptable for all parties concerned.

Longer term decisions: as the projects progresses to the environmental recovery actions covering a longer timeframe, attention will once more be given to a more detailed analysis of alternatives. Particularly, there will be sufficient time to obtain more input for Fundação Renova to evaluate with greater certainty, including other perspectives about alternatives, objectives, restraints and risks. There will also be more time for scientific and engineering studies and for the performance of analysis by the competent authorities of the final planning proposed by the Fundação Renova without compromising the safety of the communities.

4.2 Scientific basis for decision making

The decisions about recovery actions should be supported by scientific studies in various disciplines, considering the time available and the urgency in implement the measures, including:

- Geochemical studies to evaluate if the tailings are toxic or could compromise the quality of the water
- Geomorphologic studies to identify the mechanisms of mobilization, transport and deposition of the tailings
- Ecological studies to evaluate the effects of the tailings on the habitat and aquatic fauna of the rivers, tributaries and adjacent marine areas
- Studies for adjusting the soil to evaluate if the distribution of sediments along the banks and flood plains will inhibit the reconfiguration of the topography and the vegetation
- Social and economic studies for diagnosis of the main impacts of the tailings and the recovery works on the industries, rural producers and infrastructure.

Some of these studies have already been developed and delivered to the competent entities. In any case, the expression “as time permits” is an important reservation. The studies above follow a logical sequence. For example, the geochemical studies identify the overall potential for toxic effects and, therefore, generally precede the ecological studies of the soil adjustment studies. As in all scientific fields, it is important for the studies described above to be the subject of iterative analyses and in-depth reviews.

In some cases certain decisions need to be made before it is possible to consolidate the scientific knowledge due to the emergency of the situation, although nothing is to be done without reasonable technical substantiation. This was exactly the case with the actions of structural reinforcement and recovery of infrastructure, where the emergency works started immediately after the accident, still in the rainy period, as well as the activities in preparation for the rainy season of 2016/2017, related to the containment of sediments and clarification of water. The decisions about the long term recovery actions have more scientific support, but it is probably and technically acceptable that some occasional uncertainties will remain. In this regard, it is essential that in all of the planning phases of the recovery actions, consideration be given to all the available scientific evidence, including any remaining uncertainties. Yet it is equally important that the recovery plans of an urgent nature do not become hostages to the need for a *perfect scientific basis*, under the penalty of impeding the execution of measures which are necessary and urgent, and creating other risks arising from lack of action. The reports and studies which support the decisions and the development of alternatives are detailed in Section 8.0 of this report.

4.3 Technical support for recovery alternatives

As seen in Section 2.0, many of the recovery actions proposed consist of complex projects which require the development of engineering studies and design before their execution. These actions are subject to temporal restraints similar to those mentioned above with regard to the scientific studies.

In order for planning to take place within the established timeframe and meet the emergency needs of the situation, it is also important for the decisions to be based on reasonable considerations, as opposed to expectations of a *perfect technical basis*. In general, the level of engineering detail increases as the number of available alternatives goes down.

The initial selection of alternatives in the first six months after the event was based largely on experience and on engineering knowledge already acquired, and not only on specific scientific studies, in view of the urgency of the circumstances. In the subsequent phases of recovery action planning, where the number of possibly alternatives is reduced, one expects that the differences among the various alternatives can be clearly defined with little engineering effort. But, in some cases, more intensive engineering studies may be required to understand the subtle differences in the levels of technical risk. An open dialogue from the very beginning about the uncertainties associated with each decision may help The Fundação Renova and the regulatory bodies to define by mutual agreement the suitable levels of engineering efforts.

The engineering reports or studies which are or soon will be submitted are described in Section 9.0 of the report.

4.4 Risks and uncertainties

The various types of risks involved in the planning of the recovery actions were described in Section 3.0. The risks, and, more broadly, the uncertainties, have a great influence on the planning of the actions. The assessment of risks and uncertainties will seek to:

- Understand risks to the environment, to human health, and the socioeconomic aspects in the current situation, and define, by mutual agreement, the objectives of reduction of these risks
- Evaluate the uncertainties associated with the success of each alternative, and consider them in the selection of the alternatives.
- Understand and communicate the residual risks which remain after the conclusion of the recovery action.

4.5 Monitoring and adaptive management

The Fundação Renova is aware of the limitations of the current status of scientific and engineering knowledge of river reclamation actions and the restraints impacting the planning of these options. Monitoring and adaptive management are, therefore, important strategies to manage these restraints.

Monitoring allows the evaluation of the effectiveness of the recovery actions. The assessments made by IBAMA in the phases Hélios – the Argos of the Augias operation (see Attachments of the Section 4.0) brought some good examples of monitoring techniques which can be employed in the evaluation of the performance of recovery actions, such as the reclamation of tributaries. The recommendations presented in the report of the Hélios phase were discussed in specific forums with IBAMA and are being considered in the actions of recovery of the area impacted. Each one of the recommendations of IBAMA indicated in the report of the field inspection of the Argos Phase was considered by the Fundação Renova, those being considerations and actions carried out by Renova on the recommendations presented in the document “Posicionamento FRenova Fase Argos” (See Attachments in Section 4.0.).

Adaptive management is a process whereby the performance aspects are formalized in the form of scientific hypotheses, allowing the conception of monitoring programs to definitively address these issues. Thus, the inclusion of an adaptive management process creates a feedback cycle to improve the remediation techniques over time.

The monitoring of the performance during the upcoming rainy season will be essential to serve as input to the development of projects to achieve the desired results, such as the reduction of turbidity and the transport of sediments from large deposits along the Gualaxo do Norte river. Thus, the fact that it is necessary to carry out actions of containment of sediments and clarification of water in the short range brings a positive aspect – there will be a set of recovery actions in full scale to be evaluated in the next rainy season.

4.6 Reference documents of Section 4.0 (See Attachment Section 4.0)

DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT TITLE	COMPANY	DATE
relatorio_fase_helios_operacao_augias	Relatório Fase Hélios - Operação Áugias (NAP DOCE)	IBAMA	Jul/16
relatorio_fase_argos_operacao_augias	Relatório Fase Argos - Operação Áugias (NAP DOCE)	IBAMA	Out/16
Posicionamento FRenova Fase Argos	Posicionamento da Fundação Renova em relação aos comentários feitos pelo IBAMA no relatório da inspeção de campo, fase Argos	F. Renova	Nov/16

5.0 DEVELOPMENT OF RECOVERY PLAN USING CURRENT INFORMATION

Figure 2 shows the timetable of the Fundação Renova and of Samarco for the main actions related to the three main axes:

- Emergency reinforcement of the structures and recovery of infrastructure
- Containment of sediments and clarification of water and
- Environmental reclamation of the rivers.

This chapters summarizes the actions proposed for groups 1 and 2. It is important to remember that the lower level of detailing is intentional, since the focus is on the planning methodology.

Section 2.0 of this report presents a complete summary of the activities.

Figure 2 presented the process of execution of these phases and shows the connections among the various actions in the initial stage, which are thoroughly detailed in this report, as well as the assessment

of impacts and proposal of guidelines for the handling of the tailings described in the document nº RT-023_159-515-2282 (see Attachment Section 5.0).

The recovery and stabilization methods adopted so far are based on:

- Our understanding of the mechanisms of sediment transport and distribution
- The time needed to implement any specific solution
- The feasibility and effectiveness of the solution (safe and practical).

As knowledge increases and the information about the performance of the initial solutions is evaluated, future solutions should have a wider scope, and be more and more effective and adequate. Due to time restraints, technical assessments still exist to be concluded to provide input, in a more complete form, for the evaluation of the options. Consideration has not yet been given to the use of emerging technologies, except on an experimental basis, since the primary focus is on adopting safe, well known and practical solutions. The methods adopted are concentrated in the following broad categories of recovery efforts.

5.1 Reinforcement of structures and recovery of infrastructure

The containment and recovery of the infrastructure of existing tailings have been, without a doubt, the most important activity conducted by Samarco in the first months which followed the event occurred at the Fundão dam.. The work concluded so far assures the stability of the existing structures through the execution of recovery works and minimization of erosion (rerouting of the water). On the other hand, new structures have been conceived, some of them already being built, and they all together represent an integrated solution for the containment of sediments. The techniques adopted for the recovery of structures reflect best engineering practices, with exclusive application of alternatives which have already proven to be effective in other locations.

5.2 Sediment containment and water clarification

Physical structures in the river are considered to be the most appropriate measure to minimize, quickly and effectively, the discharge of sediments during events of mass movement or the continuity of erosion after rains. Samarco has made and continues to make a major effort for the installation of these structures. The containment solutions developed for the emergency and for the initial rainy period sought to install proven and simple alternatives, with criteria of known performance, effectiveness and risk management control. Essentially, the concept consists of a series of dams and dikes.

5.3 Environmental reclamation of the rivers

Figure 2 also presents the environmental recovery actions along the Gualaxo do Norte, Carmo and Doce rivers. The priority actions for the next rainy season are in progress or in an advance stage of planning. The integrated medium and long term planning for all of the affected areas is in the initial phase of development.

5.3.1 Stability of tailings and environmental recovery

Large deposits of sediments resulting from the tailings are found along the first 75 km of the river banks. These deposits will continue to generate turbidity and a sediment load in the river during the rainy periods. Therefore, the stability of this material is an important control tool in the short and medium term. The alternative to the stability is the removal of the sediment (described in Section 5.3.2). Evaluations, including the IBAMA reports (Report Phase Helios and Argos, see Attachment Section 4.0), were / are being analyzed and, when applicable, considered by the Fundação Renova as points of improvement, identifying priority areas and activities and establishing success factors that are feasible and realistic (Section 7.0). Although most of the studies are wide ranging, there is still uncertainty as to the most effective and sustainable environmental controls and stability measures, thus requiring adaptive management over many years. The current controls are based on the best geomorphologic and hydrological information available, as well as on the accumulated experience in other parts of Brazil and around the world. Monitoring will continue to be an important activity in the optimization of the performance and design. The stability activities in execution are described in Section 7.3, including the drainage control and the configuration of the contour of the flood plains, the recovery of tributaries, revegetation and armoring of the main channel.

5.3.2 Removal of tailings

The two main methods of removal of sediments are being applied – namely, excavation and dredging. Excavation and removal of tailings along the banks of the rivers are currently limited to the cities and the infrastructure area. The removal of sediments will be considered more broadly as part of the environmental and social impact planning described in Section 9.1.

5.3.3 High priority areas

The geomorphology study and the associated investigations pointed to 16 areas of tailings disposal as being priority for the containment actions for the next rainy season. The recommended actions have the objective of preventing the erosion of large accumulations of sediments on the banks and floodplains of the rivers and their tributaries, through measures of topographic reconfiguration and drainage control, armoring and bioengineering.

Various containment techniques were evaluated in the development of plans for the priority areas, generally based on the experience acquired in other regions. Some of these techniques have already been or will be implemented before the next rainy season. Their effectiveness will be assessed by means of an adaptive management program and monitoring in the rainy period, contributing to future planning.

Over the next two years, continuity will be given to the dredging of the Candonga dam and the modernization of the water treatment plants and supply systems to prevent impacts on industries and on human health, and to mitigate the risk to the stability of the dam.

5.4 Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan of the Affected Areas

The environmental recovery of the areas impacted by the tailings of the Fundão dam includes the recovery of the physical environment (in the area where there was deposition of tailings within and outside the channels of the rivers, identified as Environmental Area 1), diagnostic of impacts to the fauna as much as aquatic as land-based and actions of conservation for reparation of the impacts mapped out.

The recovery of the Environmental Area 1 involves 8 (eight) principal steps as indicated below:

1. Creation / recovery of accesses (completed);
2. Initial ground cover with grasses and leguminous species (complete, currently receiving maintenance);
3. Recovery of the tributaries (in progress – 58 recovered of 92 mapped out);
4. Reconfiguration and control of erosion of the plains (in progress);
5. Regularization of the river banks (in progress);
6. Revegetation of the river banks and plains (to be performed after the execution of items 4 and 5);
7. Planting of agriculture (to be performed after the execution of item 4);
8. Planting of riparian forest (to be performed after the execution of item 6).

The eight steps listed are presented in a schematic form in the following figures:



ETAPAS DO PROJETO EXECUTADAS

- 1 - ACESSOS
- 2 - VEGETAÇÃO EMERGENCIAL
- 3 - RECUPERAÇÃO DOS TRIBUTÁRIOS

Figure 3 – Schematic representation of the steps 1 to 3 of the environmental recovery.



ETAPAS DO PROJETO EXECUTADAS

- 4 – RECONFORMAÇÃO E DRENAGEM DAS PLANÍCIES
- 5 – RECONFORMAÇÃO DAS MARGENS DOS RIOS

Figure 4 – Schematic representation of the steps 4 and 5 of the environmental recovery.



ETAPAS DO PROJETO A SEREM EXECUTADAS

- 6 – REVEGETAÇÃO DAS MARGENS E PLANÍCIES
- 7 – PLANTIO AGRICULTURA

Figure 5– Schematic representation of the steps 6 and 7 of the environmental recovery.



ETAPAS DO PROJETO A SEREM EXECUTADAS

8 – PLANTIO DE MATA CILIAR

Figure 6 – Schematic representation of step 8 of the environmental recovery.

The processes of identification and evaluation of alternatives and the full planning of the environmental recovery actions will continue through to 2017. The extension of the timeline is necessary for the conclusion of the scientific studies and for the execution of the priority actions in the rainy season of 2016/2017. The proposed schedule has the further advantage of allowing a greater participation by the inspection entities and other stakeholders involved in the selection and analysis of alternatives.

The integrated plan will be largely based on the results of these evaluations, but will also have sections dedicated to the residual risks associated with the stability of the structures, the containment of sediments, the clarification of water and the priority areas.

5.5 Performance criteria of environmental recovery actions

The performance criteria for the environmental recovery actions in the rainy season include specific objectives for the areas which are deemed priority, including:

- Revegetation of 800 ha in impacted areas;

- Development and implementation of a monitoring plan for the performance of the containment measures, based on the principles of adaptive management.

The performance criteria for the integrated plan are yet to be defined, but in the TTAC (the Framework Agreement) signed on 02 March 2016, some examples of possible criteria were put forth:

- Reduction of turbidity to <100 NTU in the Gualaxo do Norte by the dry season of 2019;
- fulfillment of the commitments related to water supply by mid 2018;
- management of the accumulated sediments in the Candonga dam by the end of 2016;
- Rehabilitation of 2,000 ha by March 2020;
- Reclamation of 5000 springs, at the rate of 500 per year over ten years.

The expectation is that some of the criteria above will be replaced by other broader ones. For example, the objective of 100 NTU is actually the reflection of a wider ranging action of recovery of water quality and of water resources. The final definition of the performance criteria must be based on scientific studies and by performance monitoring, being a core element of integrated planning.

Operação Águias of IBAMA provides a solid basis for the definition of the performance criteria and the Fundação Renova has been considering these performance criteria, both for the rainy period and for the long term, be developed jointly with the main stakeholders.

In addition to technical criteria, it is also important to define criteria related with processes for integrated planning. The Agreement brings an example upon referring to the recovery plans, taking into account the local socioeconomic benefits. Another possible criterion related to processes would be for the process of identification and evaluation of alternatives to be totally transparent, assuring the time and opportunities needed for the participation of the stakeholders, for the scientific and technical bases to be duly detailed, for the results and residual risks to be discussed with transparency and defined by mutual agreement among all parties, and for there to be an adequate provision for monitoring and adaptive management. In short, one must make the best use of the time available to assure that all the issues raised in Section 2.0 are dealt with properly.

5.6 Reference documents for Section 5.0

DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT TITLE	COMPANY	DATE
RT-023_159-515-2282	<i>Avaliação dos Impactos Físicos Associados ao Rompimento da Barragem de Fundão - Relatório Técnico</i>	Golder	July/16
RT 003-159-515-2282 02-B PT	<i>Relatório do Plano de Amostragem e Análises (SAP) que descreve as investigações de campo e de laboratório planejadas como parte do estudo de caracterização geoquímica de rejeitos, solos e sedimentos.</i>	Golder	August/16

RT 008-159-515-2282 02-B	<i>Relatório de Trabalho de Campo que descreve as atividades dos trabalhos de campo conduzidos pela Golder Associates Brasil Consultoria e Projetos Ltda (Golder) entre os dias 23 de Janeiro e 12 de Abril de 2016 como parte do Programa de Caracterização Geoquímica de Rejeitos, Solos e Sedimentos (Golder, 2015).</i>	Golder	August/16
Anexo A	<i>Lista de amostras coletadas</i>	Golder	August/16
ART Golder	<i>ART da Empresa Golder Associates</i>	Golder	May/16

6.0 TECHNICAL ASSUMPTION UNDERPINNING CURRENT RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

This Section sums up the overall understanding of the distribution of tailings along the path from the mine to the Candonga dam. These estimates varied over the past nine months, as more data became available. The decisions on emergency works and infrastructure had to take into account the information available at the time.

6.1 Distribution and Volume of Tailings

Table 1 and Figure 7 present a summary of the estimated tailings volume between the mine and the Candonga dam in July 2016.

Table 1: Summary of the estimated volume of deposited tailings all the way to the Candonga dam.

Component	Volumes (Mm ³)			Description	Source of information
	Nov/2015 (before failure)	Nov/2016	Difference (discharged or accumulated)		
Fundão dam	56,4	12,8	-43,8	Material lost by rupture and subsequent losses	Samarco (topography)
Santarém dam	7,8	9,8	2,0	Deposition	Samarco (topography)
Deposition in Santarém upstream of S2A	0,0	0,2	0,2	Deposition	Samarco (topography)
Deposition in Santarém upstream of S3	0,0	1,3	1,3	Deposition	Samarco (bathymetrics)
Bento Rodrigues area	0,0	0,9	0,9	Deposition	Golder (drilling)
Flood plains of Gualaxo do				Deposition in flood	Golder (drilling)

Component	Volumes (Mm ³)			Description	Source of information
	Nov/2015 (before failure)	Nov/2016	Difference (discharged or accumulated)		
Norte as far as Rio Doce	0,0	6.1	6.1	plains	
Channels of Rio Gualaxo do Norte as far as Rio Doce	0,0	2,8	2,8	Deposition in channel	Golder (drilling)
Candongá dam	0,0	10,5	10,5	Deposition behind dam	Samarco (bathymetrics)

Fundão – The volume of tailings remaining within the Fundão structure is estimated at approximately 12.8 Mm³. Section 8.2 describes the study which details the methods used to estimate the numbers and the changes in the volumes from 5 November 2015 on, due to erosion and instability.

Santarém to Bento Rodrigues – A large volume of sediments discharged during the event was deposited in Santarém and along the banks of the upper Gualaxo do Norte river as far as Bento Rodrigues. The estimated volume is 12.2 Mm³, of which 9.8 Mm³ are deposited in the Santarém dam and a total of 1.5 Mm³ is deposited in the areas of Dikes S1A, S2A and S3. The rest (0.9 Mm³) is deposited in the valleys, tributaries and banks of the river system.

Bento Rodrigues to Candonga – The volume of sediment deposited downstream as far as Candonga is estimated at 8.9 Mm³, of which approximately 2.8 Mm³ are considered as movable and subject to re-entrainment and transport. Large deposits of sediments are found in the flood plains. Golder identified the main points of deposition (document nº RT-023_159-515-2282, See Attachment Section 5.0).

Candongá – The Candonga dam served as an important containment barrier, retaining a large quantity of the sediments flowing downstream. After the event, the volume of tailings is now 10.5 Mm³ (document nº RT-023_159-515-2282, See Attachment Section 5.0).

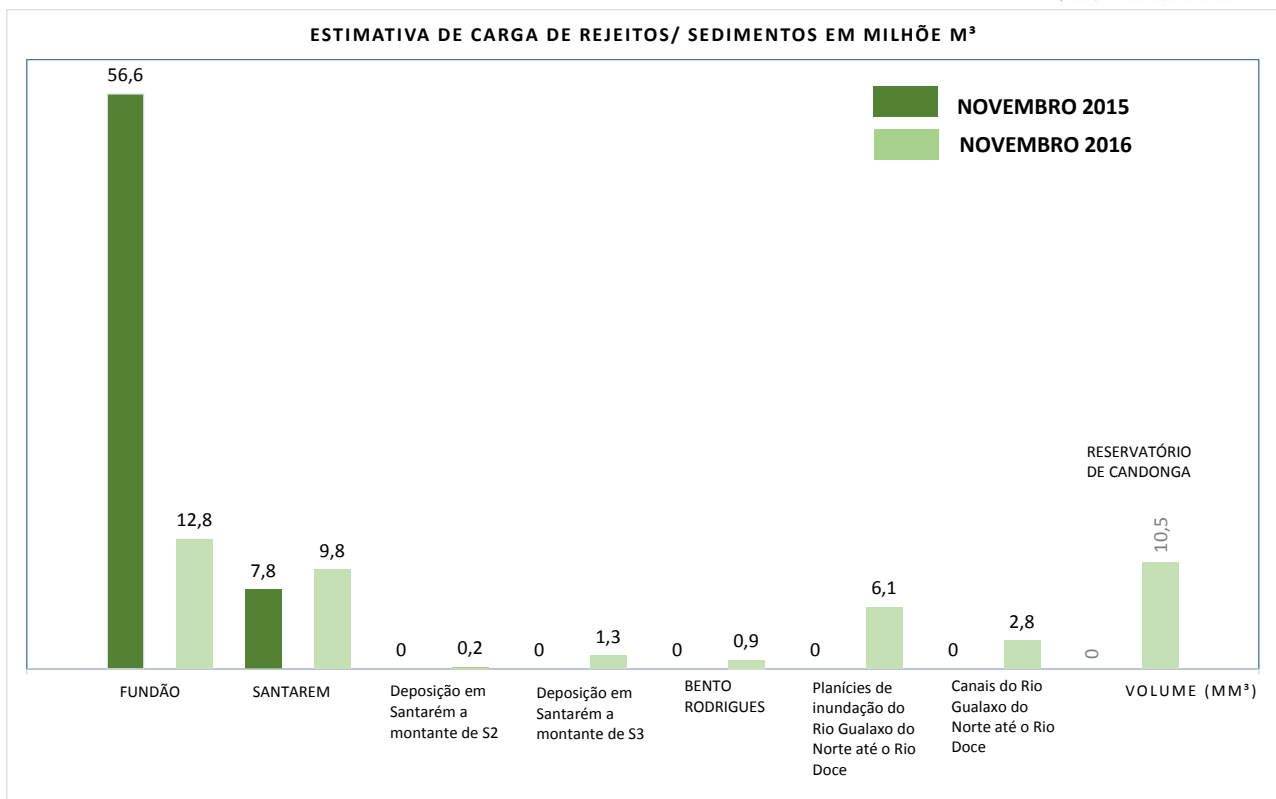


Figure 7 – Estimate of tailings/sediment load in millions of m³ (Source: Golder, RT-023_159-515-2282, Attachment Section 5.0).

The Renova Foundation recognizes that part of the sediment passed through Candonga because of the event and later in the form of finer suspended loads. The definition of sediment volumes deposited along the river Doce but downstream of Candonga and the ocean was not considered in this document.

7.0 IMMEDIATE PRIORITY ACTIONS

7.1 Safety Focus

Immediately after the incident with the Fundão dam, Samarco began the mapping of the impacts in the remaining structures of the Germano Complex, having in sight that five structures suffered impacts (Dikes of Sela, Tulipa and Selinha and the dams of Germano and Santarém). Faced with this, design companies, and external consultants made many inspections of the site and mapped the actions necessary for execution of the emergency reinforcement of said structures, making it possible that these same structures may be rebuilt to support the loadings of their previous conditions and to the parameters established in the Brazilian technical standards. The construction works were begun immediately.

Looking to reduce the impacts of the rains, Samarco began in December/15 the installation of the system of pumping of the existing superficial waters in the Germano dam, whose spillway operates through the Tulipa Dike and the discharge occurs within the Fundão valley. The pumping was implemented, the works concluded in February/16 and the current installed capacity is approximately 26,000 m³/h. Of this volume,

1700m³/h are destined to Concentrator II, where the volume is treated and discarded in the valley of the Piracicaba river. The rest is discharged downstream of the Germano Dam, so as not to flow through the Fundão Valley.

Figure 8 presents a summarized form of the status of the works of reinforcement executed on the remaining structures of the Germano complex.



Figure 8 : Emergency works of containment and stabilization executed during the rainy period 2015/2016

All of the structures already have global (overall) safety factors above 1.5; as indicated in Table 2.

The operational conditions of the structures are assessed monthly by the companies BVP Engenharia and Norwest, such that the data is presented with the same frequency to the DNPM – Departamento Nacional de Pesquisa Mineral [National Department of Mineral Resources].

In addition to this, the companies Norwest and DAM perform independent audits assessing the operational conditions of the structures.

A fourth company – AECOM – analyses independently the operational conditions of the remaining structures and reports the results directly to the Public Prosecution Office of the State of Minas Gerais.

Table 2: Overall Safety Factors of the remaining structures.

STRUCTURES		December/16
SANTARÉM		Not applicable*
GERMANO		1,76
SELA/TULIPA	SELA	1,59
	TULIPA	1,68
	COMMON ABUTMENT	1,58

STRUCTURES	December/16
SELINHA	1,63

*Structure was incorporated into body of Nova Santarém dam

7.1.1 Handling of Superficial waters

As a way of increasing the control of the contribution of water from the hydrologic basins in the valley of the Germano, Santarém and Fundão dams resulting from the drainage (perennial or intermittent) and from the regional rains, Samarco implemented the handling system of superficial waters. The general concept of the system, objectives and capacities are presented in a summary form in this chapter. More detailed information about this activity can be found in the document “Segurança das Estruturas Remanescentes e Estruturas Novas de Contenção de Sedimentos” (See attachments Section 7.2).

The main objectives of this system are:

- Deviation of water to facilitate the execution of the infra-structure works;
- Reduction of the entrainment of solids downstream; and
- Contribute to the safety of the remaining structures.

The measures already implemented are listed in Figure 9.

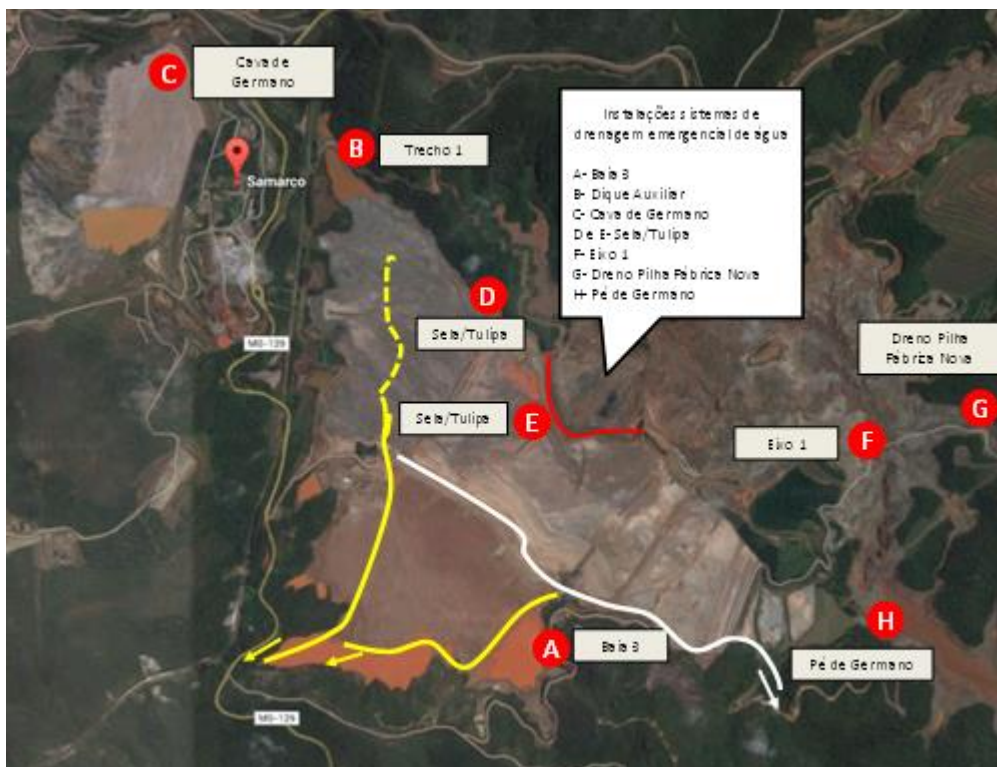


Figure 9: Location of the installed pumping systems – Red Points.

7.1.2 Emergency Systems

7.1.2.1 Emergency Warning Systems

Immediately after the accident with the Fundão dam, Samarco started the implementation of the Emergency System for the area of self rescue and throughout the coverage area resulting from studies of the “ DAM FAILURE” between Germano unit and the city of Barra Longa - MG.

The system was specified with long-range sirens (Pavian model) meeting the requirements FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) as described below:

- Sound power to range up to 2,000 meters;
- 70dB minimum acoustic power at the edge of the coverage area;
- Possibility of emitting beep tones and loudspeaker;
- Communication with control unit by two or more media;
- Control unit with drive data log (Vektra); and
- Self testing of multiple siren System.



Figure 10: Long Range Sirens.

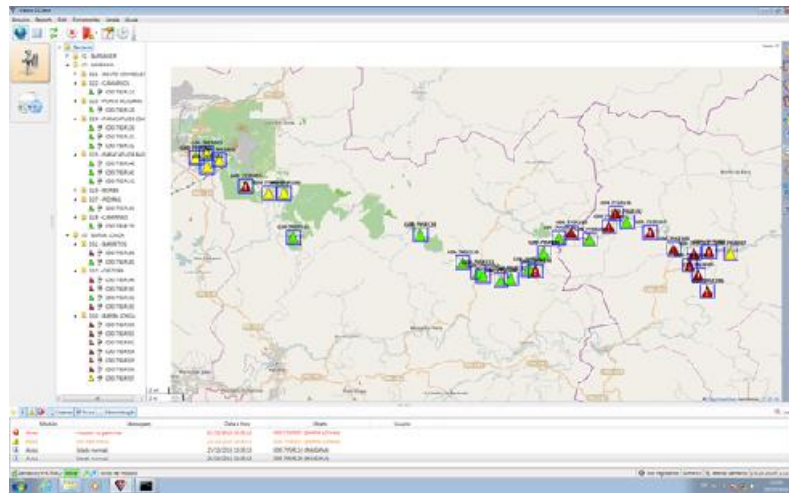


Figure 11: Command center with activation data log (Vektra).

To meet the needs of the areas of self rescue as well as the communities of Mariana and Barra Longa, the following sirens will be required: 31 (thirty-one) sirens distributed as follows, 5 in Dams areas, 2 in Bento Rodrigues, 1 in Camargos, 1 in Ponte do Gama, 3 in Paracatu de Cima, 3 in Paracatu de Baixo 1 in Borba, 1 in Pedras, 1 in Campinas, 2 in Barretos, 4 in Gesteira and 7 in Barra Longa.

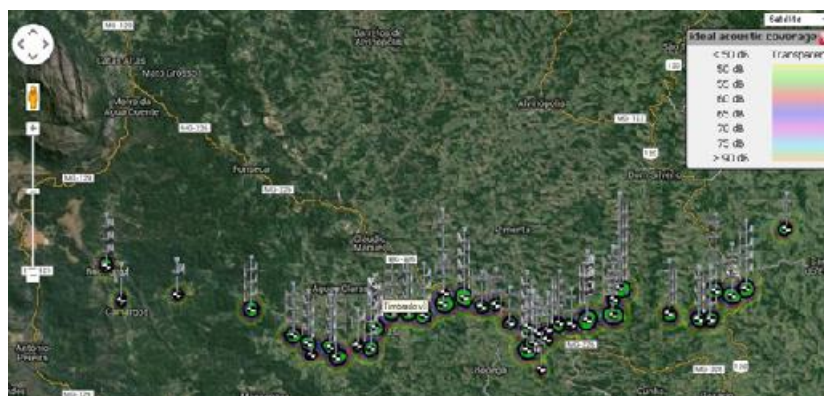


Figure 12: Overview of all Sirens



Figure 13: Sirens of the Germano and Santarém dams .



Figure 14: Sirens of the Communities of Mariana

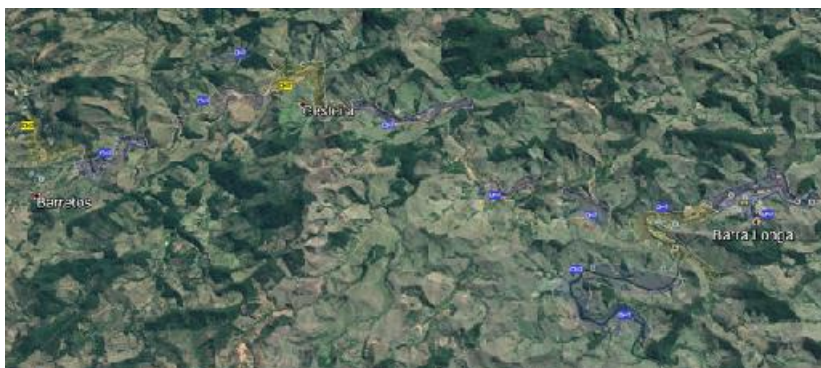


Figure 15: Sirens of the Barra Longa communities.

7.1.2.2 Warning System against Floods

Renova Foundation is implementing the warning system against floods in the basin of the Carmo river, specifically for the riverside towns of the Gualaxo do Norte river and the urban area of the city of Barra Longa - MG, which is based on prior knowledge of the occurrence of precipitation events, in terms of intensity and spatial and temporal distribution, as well as the likely response of the basin to these events, in terms of generating flows and possible floods in river stretches of interest.

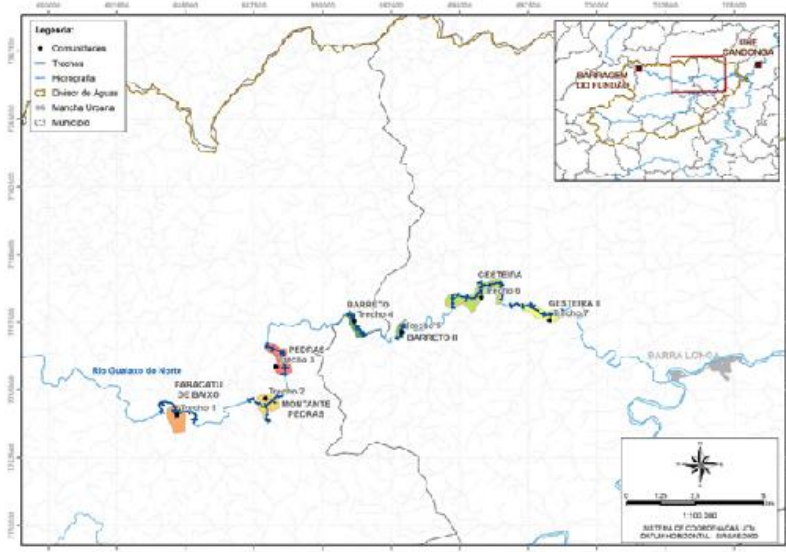


Figure 16: Areas and stretches of Rivers for the warning system against floods.

The system will be based on qualitative assessments, considering the weather forecasts of precipitation events provided by INPE - National Institute for Space Research. Based on these forecasts, the possibility of establishing its correlation with stream flow data from existing stations for preliminary stream flow forecasting will be evaluated.

The system also includes an assessment of the representativeness of the hydro-meteorological monitoring network, implemented and operated by Samarco in the area of Germano mine, to support not only the flood forecasting, but also the future development of studies related to the recharge potential areas of interest to the hydro-geological and hydrological models as well as rain transformation into flow in the region of interest of the Renova Foundation.

The existing network in the area of Germano Mine consists of 5 automatic weather stations of the type “Weather-Hawk”, 2 rain gauges of the type “Ville de Paris” and 3 gauged stations on the river Piracicaba.

The information obtained, both in existing stations (SAMARCO and hydro-meteorological network of official bodies) and the stations to be installed, will be compiled and handled through an easy application tool that incorporates viewing weather forecasts on the Internet, viewing phenomena of precipitation and stream flow in transit along the basin in real time, allowing system operators to correlate a particular state of current flow the storms that may induce the formation of floods, so it is possible to issue alerts to population about the risk of flooding. Regarding the weather forecasts in the first stage, it is estimated that

advance achieved for storm warning is about 12-24 hours. For flows, it is estimated that the advance can be achieved between 3 to 5 hours.

The hydro-meteorological network to be deployed will initially be comprised of five (5) Automatic linigraphic stations and eight (8) Automatic pluviograph stations with real-time data transmission, distributed along the Carmo river basin, as well as installing conventional linimetric sections along the Gualaxo do Norte river basin, in the passages of interest shown in the Figure above. As far as possible, existing installations of the official network of the National Water Agency will be used - ANA - optimization services.



Figure 17: Pluviographic station and data logger



Figure 18: Linimetric Section and automatic level sensor

7.1.3 Dredging of the Reservoir of the Risoleta Neves UHE (HPP)

The dredging of sediments deposited in HPP (Hydro-electric Power Plant) Risoleta Neves reservoir will be performed in two phases. The first is being conducted by Samarco and have its goals and planning as presented in summary form in this chapter. More information about this activity should be obtained directly with Samarco since this activity is being conducted by the company and was not transferred to the Foundation.

The conclusion of Phase 1 consists of reestablishing the operating conditions of hydroelectric power, ensure the structural safety of the dam itself and contribute to the improvement of water quality.

The recovery operations of the Risoleta Neves Hydroelectric Plant, which are in progress, include the dredging operations of the reservoir and construction of the sheet-piling barriers. The dredging is following the dredging schedule of the sediments deposited in the first 400 meters upstream of the main dam, with a forecast of removing 1.57 Mm³ of sediment by February, 2018. The material is being deposited in areas near the reservoir as a short range solution and as a long range solution the material will be disposed of on the Floresta farm, as indicated below:

Three barriers will also be constructed to help in the containment of the sediments, the first being Dam A to be built at a distance of some 400 meters from the main dam of the Hydroelectric Plant. The second, Dam B, to be built at a distance of 5.1 km and the third, Dam C, to be built at 6.4 km distant upstream from the main dam of the reservoir.

The second phase of dredging will be conducted by Renova Foundation, covering periodic maintenance dredging of the reservoir operating conditions. The planning activities of Phase 2 should be completed in May / 17, including dredging strategies in other areas of the reservoir, as well as their destinations to be studied and defined. In all, it is planned to remove approximately 10 Mm³ of sediment through dredging of HPP Risoleta Neves reservoir over 6 years of activity.

7.1.4 Reference Documents of Section 7.1

DOCUMENT	NAME OF THE DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATE
G017860-Y-100012	Arquitetura do Sistema	ECM	Dec/15
G017800-Y-1ET002	Especificação técnica – sistema de comunicação satélite e rádio	ECM	Dec/15
G007900-N-2MD001	Memorial descritivo do Sistema de Alerta de Emergência	Samarco	Oct/16
G007900-N-2MD002	Áreas de instalação das Sirenes – Fase 01	Samarco	Aug/16
G007900-N-2MD003	Áreas de instalação das Sirenes – Fase 02	Samarco	Jun/16

7.2 Creation of storage capacity

For containment of the remaining tailings in the area of the Samarco dams, the company installed and is installing structures from the Fundão valley to the confluence between the Santarém creek and the Gaulaxo do Norte river. This program is being developed under the responsibility of Samarco, and these structures will be identified and will have their objectives and installation status presented in this chapter in

a summarized form. More information about this activity may be found in the document “Segurança das Estruturas remanescentes e Novas Estruturas de Contenção de Sedimentos” (see attachments Section 7.2)..

Axis 1

Axis 1 was conceptualized to contain the sediments deposited in the Fundão valley, with a predicted location near the old axis of the Fundão dam.

The project for the first phase of dam implementation was conceptually planned to be deployed up to 830 m elevation in 2016. In March 2016, work began on the removal of tailings at the dam's site. Due to the short period for execution of Phase I of this Dam, considering the restrictions of the rainy season, it was defined to start the foundation cleaning without all the information of the geotechnical survey campaign. Based on the initial survey results, a foundation cleaning volume of 250,000 m³ was estimated. With the advancement of the surveys and observation of local soil conditions, the following problems and their consequences were detected:

- Foundation cleaning volume: as the foundation cleaning progressed and the drilling was completed, a revision of the project was necessary, which raised the expected excavation volume from 250,000 m³ to over 700,000 m³. As a consequence of this significant increase in the volume of foundation cleaning, there was a delay in the schedule of about 45 days;
- Identification of cracks in the shoulders and ground: near the end of the foundation cleaning, cracks were identified on the ground and on the left abutment at the site planned for the construction of the dam. This was only possible after cleaning, i.e. removal of the mud. In this way, it would be necessary to treat the foundation and the left abutment, before starting the construction of the dam. The deadlines for carrying out this treatment were very large, rendering the construction work unfeasible this year. In this way, it was defined as the best technical alternative to move the axis of the Dam by approximately 50 m upstream of the initial position. In this new position, the volume of landfill required to build the dam increased by 44.5%, or 246,000 m³ more than initially planned. As a consequence of this increase, it became impracticable to complete Axis I at elevation 830 m in 2016, thus re-defining its construction at elevation 820 m;
- Low availability of clayey material. With the increase of the landfill volume of Axis I, it was necessary to obtain a greater amount of clay material. Due to the simultaneous construction of Axis I and the New Santarém Dam, both in compressed soil, it became difficult to feed the two works with clay material at the necessary rhythm, considering the quantity and quality restrictions of the available clay deposits;

In view of the facts described above, it was defined as the best solution to halt the construction of Axis I at elevation 789 m, in order to prioritize the use of the clay available for construction of the Nova Dam of Santarém, since this structure has a greater containment capacity of tailings in the short term, thus becoming a priority in Fundão valley retention / containment strategy.

In any case, the construction of Axis 1 Dike in the next dry period becomes relevant, especially for the medium and long term, mitigating definitively the possibility of mud / tailings descent in the Fundão valley. With this in mind, a protection of the cofferdam and a bypass channel were built to avoid damage to the structures. The first phase of the installation of the structure is forecast to be concluded in 2017. Still in 2016, four barriers upstream of the cofferdam of Axis 1 were installed, to dissipate the energy of the materials coming from the potential spalling in the Fundão valley. These structures, referred to as barrier sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, are installed in arms of the Fundão valley,

with a limited storage capacity and expectations that they may be silted up over time, until they become totally covered by the tailings and/or submerged by the reservoir of Axis 1.

Nova Santarém Dam

Planned to be constructed downstream of the old Santarém dam, it will have a capacity to retain 7 Mm³ (upon reaching the elevation of 770 m).

The new Santarém dam will allow the total containment of the remaining sediments in the Santarém valley and the clarification of the water which will overflow downstream.

The installation works of the first phase of the new Santarém dam using blocks with fines up to the elevation of 765 m have been concluded, and the formation of the reservoir lake has started.

Second Raising of the S3 Dike

The S3 dike was installed in February/ 2016 downstream of the Santarém dam and upstream of the community of Bento Rodrigues. The second raising of the S3 dike was concluded in November/16, increasing the total retention capacity to 2.9 million m³.

Conceived to minimize the entrainment of sediments of the area of the dams to the environment and improve the quality of the water which overflows to the Gualaxo do Norte river, o dike S3 permits that Samarco can manage the effluents coming from the Fundão valley in relation to the standard allowable indices of turbidity and also contain the solids deposited upstream of this structure.

Dike S4

The S4 Dike is being installed next to the confluence of the Santarém creek and the Gualaxo do Norte river, downstream of Bento Rodrigues. The structure which will have a retention capacity of 1.05 Mm³, had its height planned in order to avoid the inundation of the ruins of the community of Cento Rodrigues, which will be preserved.

The main objective of Dike S4 is to avoid the entrainment of sediments deposited on the plain of Bento Rodrigues to the Gualaxo do Norte river. The structure also will act as a last barrier for sediment containment in the event of an entrainment of tailings from the valleys of Fundão and Santarém to downstream of the S3 Dike in the rainy period.

The works for installation of Dike S4 are in progress, with conclusion set for January/2017. After the fulfillment of the expected objectives for the S4 Dike, it will be de commissioned, permitting the environmental recovery of the area surrounding the ruins of Bento Rodrigues.

7.2.1 Reference documents of section 7.2

DOCUMENT	NAME OF DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATA
Segurança das Estruturas Remanescentes e Novas	Memorial descritivo das atividades realizadas pela Samarco e em	Samarco	Dec/16

Estruturas de Contenção de Sedimentos	andamento com foco na segurança das estruturas remanescentes e contenção de rejeitos		
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7.3 Emergency Actions for Stabilization and Control of Erosion

With the objective of stabilizing the deposited sediments in the river channels impacted by the event occurred at the Fundão dam, Samarco, under the direction of the specialized consulting companies, such as GOLDER Associates, executed and has been executing several actions which are presented in detail in the following chapters.

7.3.1 Tributaries

In December of 2015, Golder Associates performed an initial assessment of the scenario resulting from the failure and developed a adaptive plan of recovery. This plan, which is currently being carried out by Samarco, identified the initial actions to mitigate the impacts identified and one of these initial actions is the recovery of the channels of the tributary creeks impacted by the event.

The environmental recovery of the tributary creeks involves basically: the cleaning of the tributaries, including the removal of the tailings present in the channel of these water courses; and the reconstruction of a proper flow section, based on solid methods of bioengineering suitable for each tributary, including the protection of the banks to avoid new contributions of sediments and tailings in the water courses.

It is important to point out that all of the interventions made in the tributaries up to this moment have been limited to phase 1 of the environmental recovery process, which is the physical stabilization of the area with focus on erosion control. The questions related to the biological component such as biodiversity, reforestation and return of the fauna will be addressed in the next step of the program of environmental recovery (in compliance with clause 159 of the Framework Agreement (TTAC), which discusses about the final re-forestation of 2,000 hectares).

All of the sediments deposited in the channels and banks of the tributary creeks, if not removed or stabilized, tend to return to the main water courses, thus contributing to the elevation of the level of turbidity of the water and entrainment of solids into the course of the main rivers. Therefore, it is necessary to perform interventions with the objective of cleaning the channels of these tributaries or stabilize the tailings deposited there, reducing the volume of sediments entrained into the water ways.

7.3.1.1 Trade-off Study

Before assessing the recovery options, it was necessary to know the extent of the area and characterization of the impact of the failure of the dam. The tributary streams affected were mapped using GIS with a basis on the images of the aerial survey made after the failure, as supplied by Samarco. In the total, 73 areas were mapped and of these 55 were selected as priority sites for short range recovery programs. Currently, Samarco has mapped a total of 101 tributaries, of which 4 do not have access, and if considered that, in

relation to the need of creating accesses, the impact of the intervention would be greater than the benefits and defects of recovering these inaccessible tributaries, presented in the Attachments of Section 7.3.1.

The tributary streams impacted which were selected as priority for the immediate work of development of recovery and construction projects are located along the Santarém creek, Gualaxo do Norte river and Rio do Carmo.

The types of recovery assessed are methods which may be combined with the base case, or, if feasible, may be alternatives to the base case. Each local has an impact characterization which is “sui generis”. Therefore, during the construction, each location will be assessed case-by-case and an adaptation will be made in the field, applying an adequate recovery method.

For assessment, the environmental recovery alternatives of the tributaries were considered the objectives of the environmental recovery plan, which include:

- Objective 1, minimize the volume of tailings deposited which tend to migrate to the main rivers, and
- Objective 2, restore the values of the habitat to a condition comparable with that which existed before the failure of the dam.

Golder studied 21 alternatives of lining/armouring or protection of the tributary channels. The alternatives assessed are listed below and include a combination of traditional engineering methods (ex.: rock facing), bio-engineering (ex.: re-vegetation), and geo-synthetic materials (ex.: geo-grids).

The types of recovery assessed are listed below and include a combination of the proven methods and the alternative methods of bio-engineering, according to Li & Eddlemen (2002). With this, 12 typical sections were defined to be adopted in the recovery of the tributaries. Figures 19 and 20 illustrate the schematic drawings of each typical section.

- Type A: Rock Armouring/ rock facing — The use of rocks for the protection and stabilization of banks is a solutions with proven results, widely used in Brazil (Brighetti 2001) and around the world (USACE 1994; Baird & Fotherby 2015). This option is based on successful experience by Golder, principally for environmental recovery after the failure of the Mount Polley tailings dam in August of 2014, in Canada.
- Type B: Live Stakes — This option involves the placement of live stakes with roots or branches on the banks of the water course. The erosion of the bank will diminish thanks to the growth of the roots which consolidate the soils of the embankments and the vegetation established on the surface which will reduce the energy of the flow.
- Type C: Live Fascines — This option involves live stakes with roots or cut branches which are tied in cylindrical bales and inserted into the banks of the water course in shallow trenches, which are installed perpendicular to the slope of the bank, and act as retention dams reducing the flow velocity on the slope to laminar.
- Type D: Brush Layering — This option involves live stakes of bushy species tied together, installed in a configuration partially superimposed between layers of soil. This superimposed placement of branches and soil runs perpendicularly to the slope of the bank. The branches which stick out from

the surface of the embankment increase the roughness and reduce the flow velocity.

- Type E: Branchpacking — This option utilizes a combination of brushlayering affixed to the banks of the water course with wooden stakes, placed between layers of compacted fill. These layers of branches/brush and compacted fill run perpendicularly to the embankment. This option is more indicated for direct areas of depressions in the banks of the water course.
- Type F: Vegetated Geogrid — This option involves the creation of layers of live stakes interspersed with layers of earth covered with natural or synthetic geo-textile. Multiple layers are placed perpendicular to the embankment.
- Type G: Live Cribwall — This option involves the placement of logs/posts without treatment in interlocking structures forming boxes, along the foot of the bank of the water course. The structures do a box-type are filled with layers of adequate earthen material together with live stakes with roots, extending into the embankment.
- Type H: Joint Planting — This option is a combination of rock lining with live stakes placed at the joints or openings to permit the re-establishment of vegetation.
- Type I: Brushmattress — This option involves live stakes and branches installed parallel to the direction of the inclination of the slope of the bank, to form a mattress. This mattress may be affixed with anchors or clips. The live stakes and branches are keyed into the foot of the embankment of the river bank in shallow trenches lined with stones.
- Type J: Tree Revetment — This option involves tying whole dead trees and anchoring them in the foot of the bank.
- Type K: Log and Rootwad Revetment— This option promotes the establishment of habitats for wild animals and fish through the anchoring of logs and rootwads at the foot of the embankment of the river bank.
- Type L: Dorman Post Plantings This option involves the placement of live sleepers on the embankment of the river bank in an organized configuration, covering the entire surface.
- Type M: Coconut Fiber Rolls — This option involves the use of natural fibers of coconut bark tied with a string made of coconut fiber to form a cylindrical object. The rolls are anchored or staked to the internal foot of the bank of the water course.
- Type N: Coconut Matting — This option involves the use of biodegradable organic materials and help the establishment of vegetation on the embankments of the river banks or in the bed of the streams. The blanket is made of sown coconut fiber with a poly-propylene netting.
- Type O: Geotextile Tubes (Geotubes) – This option involves tubes made of geotextile material filled with sediments. The tubes are placed in parallel to the direction of the flow along the water course, which may be at the top of the bank or at the foot of the embankment of the river bank. The tubes may be piled to supply greater depth of protection against erosion or covered with earth to allow the establishment of vegetation.
- Type P: Soil Cement Bags — This option involves a combination of a mixture of dry earth (or deposited tailings) with cement, placed in a geotextile Polyester sack with UV protection, or similar

solution. The sacks with soil-cement will be cured and become practically the same as rock. The sacks are placed manually and piled on the embankments of the river banks to protect against erosion.

- **Type Q: Gabions**— This option involves the use of wire cages of steel filled with stones and placed one next to another to create a mattress covering large areas of the embankment of the river banks which need protection against erosion. The gabions are a robust option for erosion protection and tolerate differential settlement.
- **Type R: Geocell** — This option is versatile and offers several configurations for erosion protection. One configuration uses geotextile fiber of polypropylene molded into a honeycomb format, creating a system of cellular confinement which has conditions to cover all of a surface of an embankment. The filler material may vary, from gravel to native soil.
- **Type S: Elastomeric Polymer Spray** — This solution involves a mixture of a pre-determined proportion of polymer components and hardener. The solution is applied by jet-spray upon within a surface of an open excavation, comparable to a surface of a water course, and creates a consolidated and impermeable surface.
- **Type T: Planting** — This option involves the planting of grass or other vegetation to stabilize the soil of the banks. The use of Vetiver grass was considered, because of being a perennial grass type with a deep root system which helps to stabilize the banks. The grass may be planted in windrows along the embankment of the banks, which restrict the movement of soil and refuse on the embankments, and little by little create an earthen barrier.
- **Type U: Subaqueous Caps** — This option supplies a composite barrier of earth or other specified material placed over the residues or tailings, thus impeding that they spread to a greater part of the environment nearby.

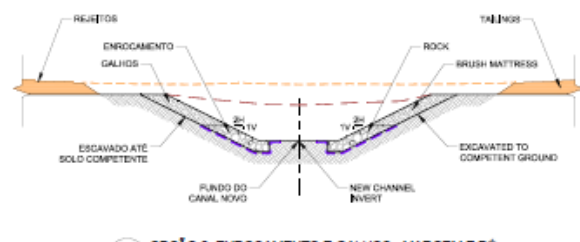
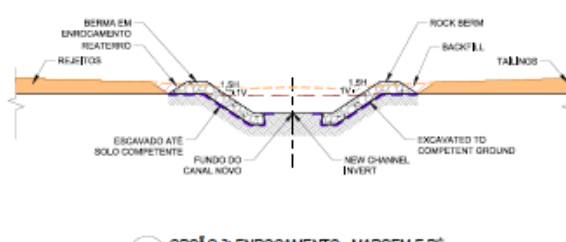
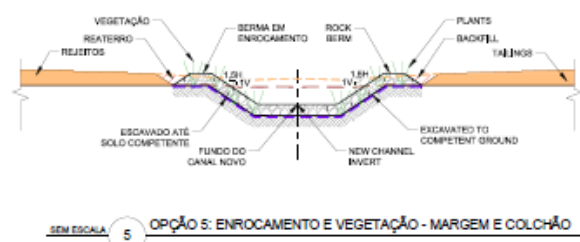
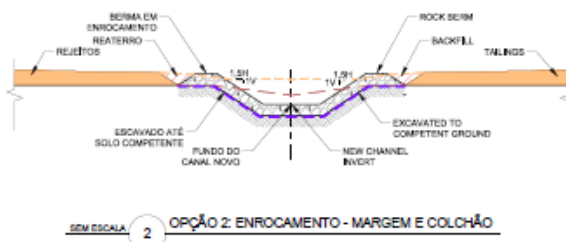
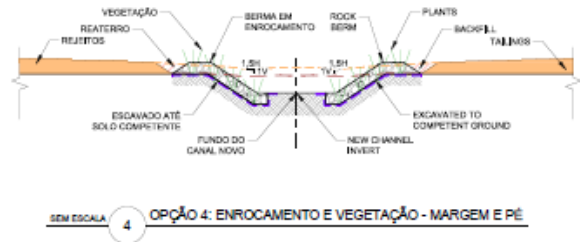
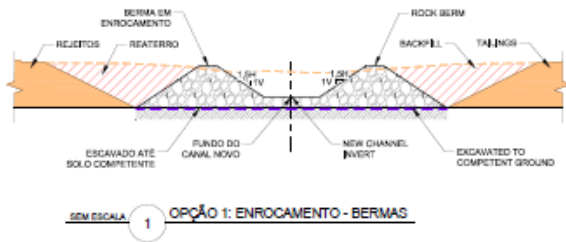


Figure 19: Typical Options of bio-engineering – Options 1 to 6 (Golder Associates - G006900-C-100024_R-01, see Attachment Section 7.3).

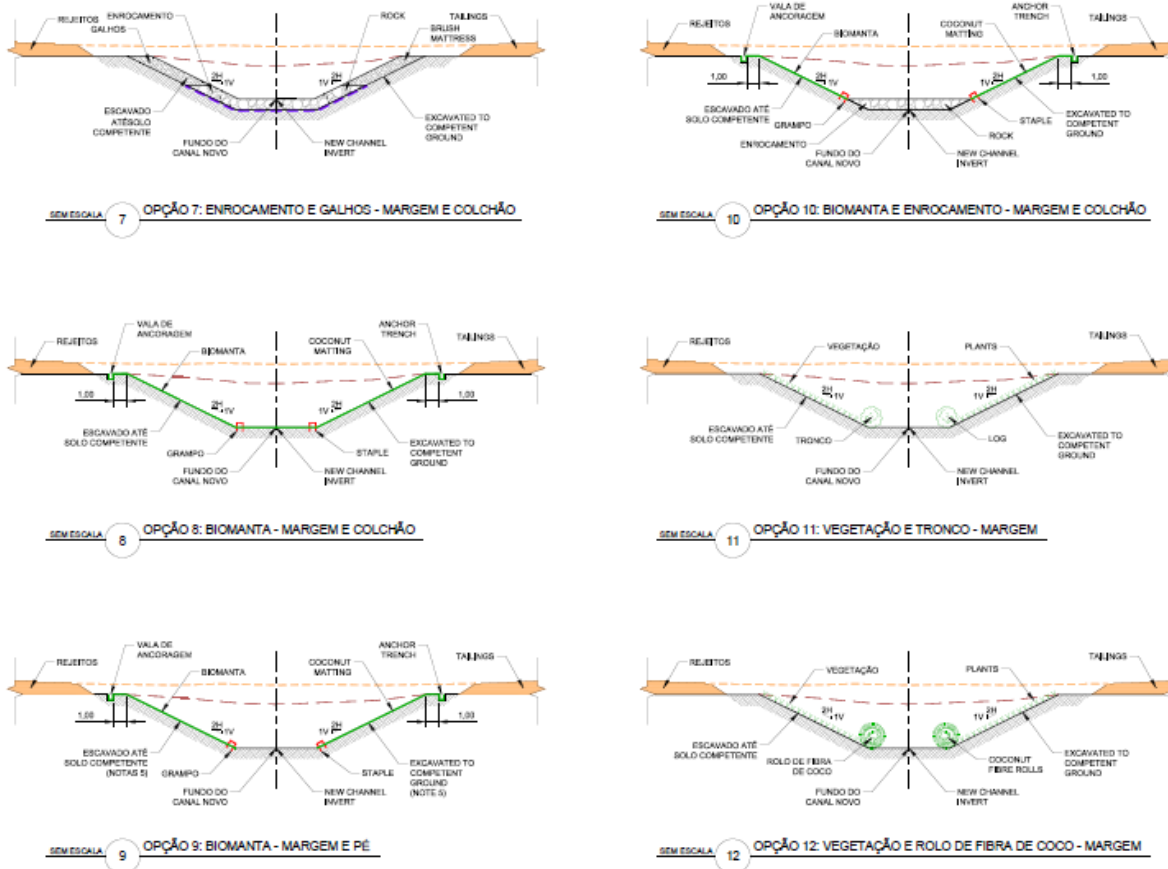


Figure 20: Typical Options of bio-engineering – Options 7 to 12 (Golder Associates - G006900-C-100025_R-01, see Attachment Section 7.3).

The advantages and disadvantages of each type are compared with the criteria adopted in the decision making, including the two main objectives of the environmental recovery plan, as well as the constructability. The assessment is presented in the following form:

- Green indicates that the type of recovery is preferred for a given criterion, or that the advantages are greater than the disadvantages.
- Orange indicates that the type of recovery is acceptable and/or feasible, but is not the most recommendable for the given criterion, or that the disadvantages and advantages do not supply a decisive comparison.
- Red indicates that the type of recovery is not acceptable or feasible for a given criterion, or that the disadvantages of the option are greater than the advantages.

Each type of recovery is assessed in Table 3. Since all of the types of recovery were assessed applying the method above, the types preferred were compared with a general adequacy to the environmental recovery plan.

Table 3: Assessment of Recovery Options

Criteria	Recovery of the fish habitat	Protection against Erosion	Constructability
Type A: Rock facing armouring	Supplies a solid foundation for the construction of the components favoring the habitat of fish in the bed of the channel.	Solution of widely proven efficiency globally for protection against erosion of water courses	Rapid and easy placement with construction equipment.
Type B: Live stakes	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Adequate protection against erosion when the vegetation has established itself. However, it does not supply any protection against erosion until the vegetation does establish itself.	Easy installation with manual labor
Type C: Lives Fascines	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Adequate protection against erosion once the vegetation has established itself on the slope of the banks. The rolls of branches act as small containment dams and interrupt the surfaces of the slope, reducing the velocity of the laminar flow .However, it does not supply any protection against erosion until the vegetation has been established.	Causes a minimum of disruption on site when installed correctly no the embankment of the banks, since the trenches are shallow.
Type D: Brush Layering/ layers of branches	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Supplies protection against erosion immediately after installation, since the live stakes stick out of the slope of the bank. The velocity of the laminar flow is reduced by the increased roughness of the slope.	More adequate for filling in embankments . If constructed on an embankment in cut, the degree of disruption may be severe. Layers multiples of live stakes and layers of earth . can demand intensive manpower.
	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due	Good method for reinforcing the soil only in localized areas (existing holes	Reasonably simple installation. The

Criteria	Recovery of the fish habitat	Protection against Erosion	Constructability
Type E: Branchpacking/	to the natural material and the established vegetation in localized areas where installed. However, the installation aims at the recovery of existing depressions, and would not be a continuous solution along the entire water course.	and depressions, for example). It is not used directly for protection against erosion as a proactive approach, by being more of a reactive nature.	equipment for earth moving needs to be constantly in motion due to areas selected for construction.
Type F: Vegetated geogrid	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Supplies protection against erosion immediately after installation, supplying long range stability. Adequate for protection of the foot of the slope and for external curves where high flow velocities are expected..	Accessibility of construction equipment for earth moving may be limited. Multiple layers of vegetated geogrids require intensive manpower..
Type G: Live Cribwall	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and offers sufficient space for hiding places of fish due to the interlocking arrangement of the box type.	Supplies protection against erosion immediately after installation, supplying long range stability. Adequate for protection of the foot of the slope and for external curves where high flow velocities are expected..	The construction may be complex, requiring intensive manpower for the interlocking arrangement.
Type H: Joint Planting	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Good protection against erosion immediately after installation, increasing with the establishment of the vegetation.	Easy and fast placement with construction equipment (rock) and manual labor (planting).
Type I: Brushmattress	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Good protection against erosion immediately after installation. Efficient on 2H:1V slopes or less, and captures sediments on the slopes of the banks during rains.	Easy and fast placement with manual labor and small size construction equipment

Criteria	Recovery of the fish habitat	Protection against Erosion	Constructability
Type J: Tree Revetment	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material in the foot of the channel.	Protects the foot of the channel, and supplies good protection against erosion immediately after installation. The lining with trees will have a limited useful life, and may become degrade over time.	Easy and fast placement with manual labor and small size construction equipment
Type K: Log and Rootwad Revetment	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material in the channel.	Installation in steps, in a way that the protection of the channel is not continuous. The logs and rootwads have a limited, and may become degraded over time..	Easy and fast placement with manual labor and small size construction equipment
Type L: Sleeper-Post Plantings	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Adequate protection against erosion once the vegetation is established. However, supplies very little protection against erosion before the vegetation actually becomes established.	Easy installation with manual labor
Type M: Coconut fiber rolls	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material in the lower part of the lowland. The sediment that descends the slope of the banks is captured and allows the vegetation to establish itself.	Protects the foot of the channel, and captures deposited tailings and sediments which come down the slope with rain and help in the establishment of the vegetation..	Easy installation , and causes very little disturbance to the local
Type N: Coconut matting	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material in the lower part of the lowland. The sediment that descends the slope of the banks is captured and allows the vegetation to	Captures tailings and sediments which come down the slope with the rains and help in the establishment of the vegetation.	Easy installation , and causes very little disturbance to the local

Criteria	Recovery of the fish habitat	Protection against Erosion	Constructability
	establish itself.		
Type O: Geotextile tubes (Geotubes)	It is not sufficient as an isolated model for establishing vegetation in the area of the foot of the embankment for recovery of the habitat of fish. It needs to be combined with another method for meeting the objectives established of habitat recovery.	Supplies good protection against erosion and acts as a good physical barrier to the transport of deposited tailings and sediments which come down the embankment.	Requires heavy equipment for making the culverts and backfill and placement of the tubes filled at the base of the culvert. The hydraulic backfill of the tubes increases the construction time. Access and mobility of the equipment may be restricted.
Type P: Soil-cement sacks	The synthetic characteristics off the cement may potentially alter the pH of the water course, which may result in the loss of aquatic life. The smooth surface does not offer adequate conditions for the establishment of the growth of vegetation. The sacks also will suffer erosion over time and pollute the water course. Greater details may be found in the <i>Soil Cement Technical Memorandum</i> (Golder 2016C).	Once cured, supplies a technically robust and structurally stable for protection against erosion. However, the stacked sacks of soil-cement have little flexibility and low tensile strength.	In spite of easy installation, once the sacks are filled and closed requires intensive manpower to sow the sacks in place if necessary, fill the sacks with tailings and cement, and sow the sacks closed , in addition to stacking them. In the foot area.
Type Q: Gabions	Supplies marginal conditions for the recovery of the habitat of fish. However, the use of smaller stones reduces the voids used as hiding places for fish, and frequently does not allow the establishment of vegetation.	Supplies robust protection and structurally stable against erosion immediately after their installation, principally around external curves of the water course. However, the durability of the wire cages is questionable during storms of greater intensity and with the passage of time.	Requires construction equipment for installation (for ex. Mechanical hoisting, placing of fill material with rocks. The question of access may be a problem,. Requires very intensive manpower
Type R: Geocells	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish when the vegetation establishes itself in the filler material of earth inside the	Supply adequate protection against erosion immediately after installation for the embankments. The protection increases as a function of the	Requires heavy construction equipment (for ex. Mechanical hoisting, trenches for anchoring,). The access may be a problem.. Labor intensive for

Criteria	Recovery of the fish habitat	Protection against Erosion	Constructability
	cells. It needs to be extended to a part below the inundated area..	development of vegetation ..	mobilization and anchoring along the embankment of the banks.
Type S: Elastomeric Polymer Spray (Diamondguard)	The smooth surface does not supply adequate conditions for the establishment of the growth of vegetation.	It is comparable with a geo-membrane since it acts as an impermeable layer with good stretching and high tensile strength properties. Highly efficient in the protection against erosion.	Construction would have to be made by trained technicians. Potential problems with the application depending on the climatic conditions (for ex.: rains, wind storms,).
Type T: Planting (e.g., grass Vetiver)	Supplies good conditions for the restoration of the habitat of the fish due to the natural material and the vegetation established on the banks of the river.	Once the roots are good and deep and live fences are formed, it is a good form of protection against erosion. The tailings deposited and the movement of sediments coming down the slope are retained by the live fences and stop them from entering the water course.	Easy placement with manual labor
Type U: Subaqueous Caps	Supplies ideal conditions for the recovery of the habitat of the fish since the upper layer provides natural material to promote bioturbation. However, the bioturbation (of the layer of vegetation) in the submerged cover is above the lined layer. Consequently, the risk of washing/removal of the bioturbation is probable during more significant events due to the limitation of the establishment of deep roots. This may destroy a fish habitat which had already formed.	An efficient form to contain tailings deposited and the sediments, since it offers a physical isolation.	The construction schedule can be long with the placement and management of the sequential layers .Requires a system of management of water. . More applicable for large open areas. Accessibility to water courses may be complicated.

The mapped tributaries and the defined recovery alternatives, for each tributary was delimited to the contributing basin and the design flow rates were calculated. The method of calculation of the design flow rates varied depending on the area of contribution of the following form: rationale (A [area] $< 1 \text{ km}^2$), modified rationale $*1 \text{ km}^2$, $A < 10 \text{ km}^2$), HEC-HMS ($(10 \text{ km}^2 < A < 70 \text{ km}^2)$) and regionalization of flow rates ($A > 70 \text{ km}^2$). Based on the design flow rates and on the field surveys made for each tributary, the dimensioning of the hydraulic section of the tributary was made.

The calculation takes into account the size and shape of the section, the slope of the channel and the roughness. The projects of recovery were developed for each tributary which consisted of plan and profile drawings and typical sections. These projects were filed by Samarco with the competent organs for obtaining authorization for the execution of their construction. Once the work has begun, in case of change in the field conditions resulting from the works of clearing the channel, for example, the technical accompaniment of the work (ATO) will suggest optimizations in the design sections. Such optimizations are verified (the calculations are redone) and, if still feasible, will be implemented.

7.3.1.2 **Results Expected / Obtained**

The tributary reclamation works were initiated in January, 2016. Up to the present moment, 101 tributaries affected by the failure of the Fundão dam have been mapped, resulting in recovery works forecast in 96 locations, some of these tributaries do not have access and there would be greater environmental impact for opening of the access than benefit in its recovery. This was the conclusion of the technical analysis performed by Golder Associates and presented in the documents of reference of this section. Table 4, which follows, shows the progress of the works developed up to this moment.

Table 4: Status of the recovery work of the Tributaries.

Situation	Quantity of Tributaries
In progress	12
Concluded	60
To be executed	24
No access	5
Total	96

The weekly reports of accompaniment of the activities of recovery of the tributaries are presented in the reference documents of this section.

As an example, the following photographic record presents some of the tributaries where recovery works have been carried out. The photos illustrate the situation before, during and after the intervention. Visually it is possible to note that the water of the tributaries is clear, that is, with a low turbidity. The river bed was clean and the banks and slopes do not present erosive processes.

On 26 July 16, a daily monitoring of water quality of the tributaries was initiated, with focus on the turbidity, in such a way to form a data base which proves numerically the efficiency of the works

performed. Currently, the monitoring of turbidity and suspended solids is being carried out on 12 tributaries, of which some are in construction and other where work has not started yet. The referred monitoring and maintenance of the works are being developed with special focus on the next rainy season. The monitoring report of the month of October is presented in the reference documents of this section.

The works developed on the tributaries up to this moment are aimed at the mitigation of the environmental impacts on the water quality of these water courses. Visually, one may infer that the intended objective was reached. Additional monitoring of follow-up on the tributaries will be implemented to confirm this perception, as well as to comply with the minimum requisites demanded by the National Agency of Waters -ANA .

Tributary 5 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG05)



Figure 21: Environmental recovery of the tributary TG05.

Tributary 49 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG49)



Figure 22: Environmental recovery of the tributary TG49.

Tributary 51 of the Gualaxo do Norte River (TG51)



Figure 23: Environmental recovery of tributary TG51.

7.3.1.3 Monitoring and Control

Environmental monitoring and control is forecast in the whole recovery program of the tributaries relative to the evolution and effectiveness of each solution implemented in the field before, during and after the

rainy periods. This action has the objective of assuring the recovery of all the area degraded in accordance with the Integrated Plan of Environmental Recovery proposed.

7.3.1.4 Reference Documents of Section 7.3.1

DOCUMENT	NAME OF DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATE
Relatórios de Obra	Relatórios de acompanhamento do avanço das atividades de recuperação de tributários	H3M	
Documentação de engenharia	Book de documentos de engenharia da recuperação dos tributários impactados	Golder	

7.3.2 Reconfiguration of the Channels of the Main Rivers and Control of Erosion

The company Golder Associates is responsible for the development of the engineering designs of reconfiguration of the channels of the main rivers and of the control of erosion in the areas impacted. For emergency response for the next rainy season, 12 areas contemplated in the geo-morphologic study were defined as priority. The next figure presents the areas to be prioritized. The areas 12 and 16 are not included in the scope of this work since the S4 Dike is being installed in area 12 (plain area located near Bento Rodrigues), which will have its environmental recovery concluded after the decommissioning of the dike and the area 16 (Candongá) is being dredged for removal of the deposited sediments. The Area 1 is an area which will be flooded with the pumping of water and sediments coming from Dike S3. The Area 2 is the area of inundation of the district of Bento Rodrigues, after the execution of the S4 Dike works.

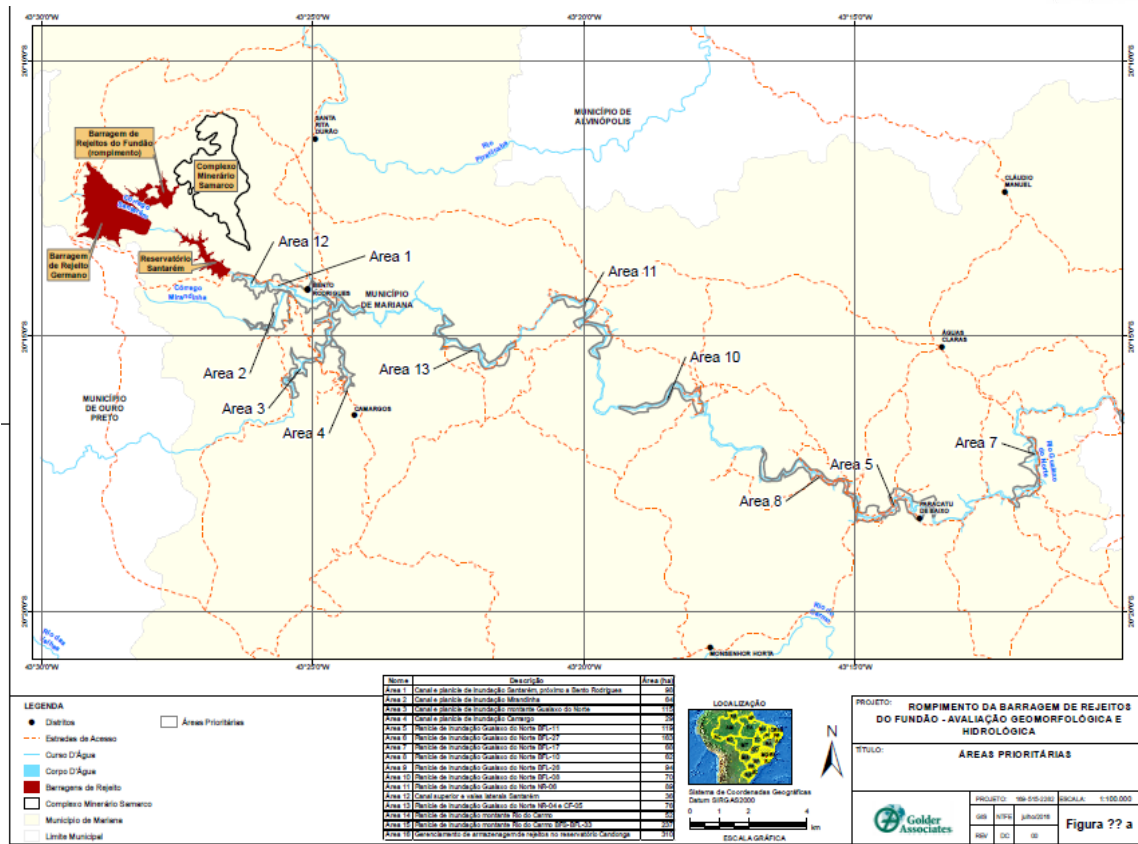


Figure 24: Priority Areas – Part 1.

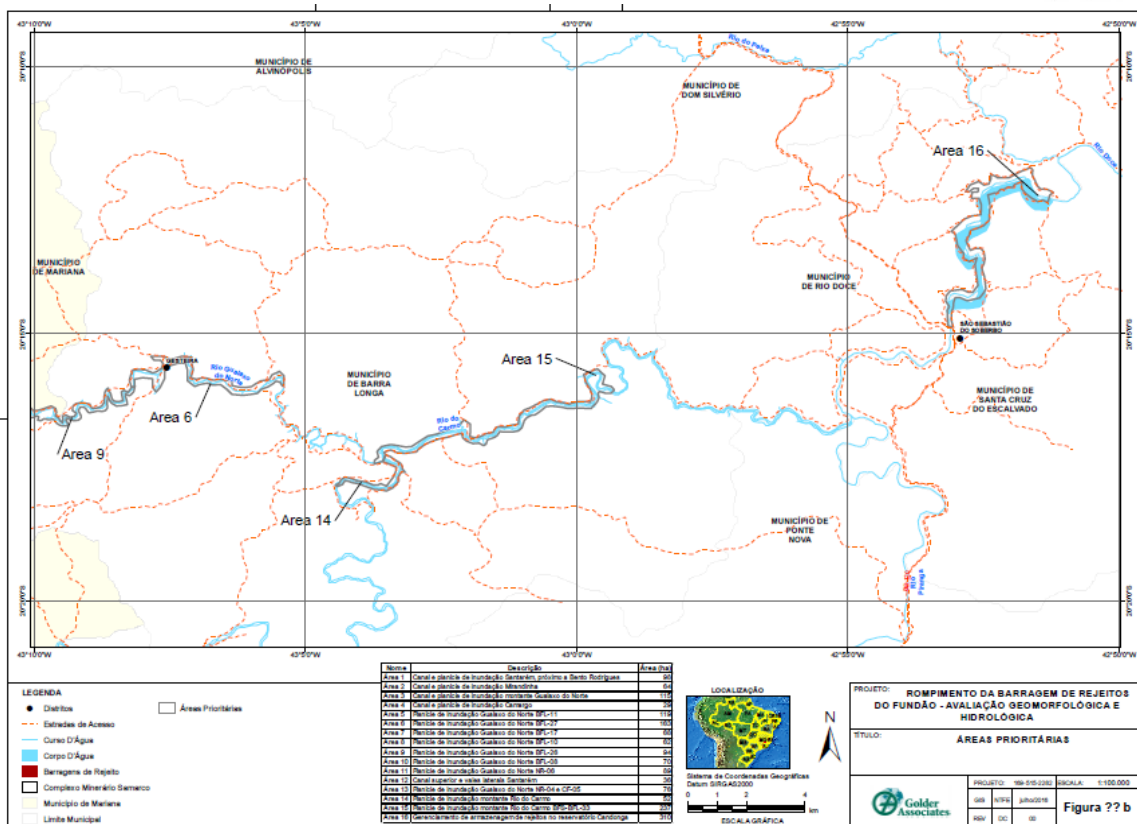


Figure 25: Priority Areas – Part 2.

For the execution of the activities, the following methodology was adopted

- Field survey;
- Definition of the assumptions of the design;
- Definition of the typical sections;
- Development of the hydro-dynamic modeling (HEC-RAS);
- Dimensioning of the sections;
- Development of the special designs.

The designs are being developed by the technical consulting of Golder Associates Ltd., which also supplies the Technical Support of Works – ATOs of the field for each priority area described above. The designs are presented in the attachment of the document, “Documentação de engenharia “ (See attachments Section 7.3.2).

7.3.2.1 Field Survey

The field survey had as its objective to assess all of the areas contained in the scope of work, collecting photos and information relevant to the development of the initial designs of the priority areas. This survey permitted the identification of typical engineering solutions, or that is to say solutions which may be

applied commonly for the majority of the areas visited. See below some photos of the field work done by the Golder team.



Figure 26 Survey executed by the team in the field

7.3.2.2 Definition of the design assumptions and criteria

With the intent of making clearer the assumptions and criteria of the designs, these were divided into 2 groups, those being: (i) reconfiguration of the channels of the rivers and (ii) control of the erosion processes.

The assumptions of the reconfiguration of the river channels group are:

Assumptions:

- Minimize the re-mobilization of tailings and sediments deposited on the Banks;
- Minimize the movement of the tailings and sediments deposited in the bed to avoid increase of turbidity in the water and de-stabilization of the Banks;
- Avoid the reconfiguration of areas where the natural vegetation has already re-established itself for stabilization of the Banks;
- Avoid the reconfiguration of the areas where the remaining riparian vegetation (ex.: root system) remain acting in the stabilization of the Banks;
- Minimize the use of “heavy” engineering solutions;

- Adopt techniques of bio-engineering where possible, utilizing natural solutions which are going to contribute to the local bio-diversity;
- Monitor the works performed and repair the defective points until stability and integration is reached with the surrounding environment;

Design criteria

- Stabilization works will be designed for the larger bed – return period of 10 years.

The assumptions which should be adopted by the group of control of erosion processes are:

Assumptions:

- Minimize the erosion produced by the superficial flow in the areas impacted;
- Deviate the superficial flow to avoid the contact with areas impacted by tailings;
- Minimize or limit new movement of earth in natural areas;
- Install adequate superficial drainage in the impacted areas;
- Revegetate all of the impacted areas;
- Monitor the works performed and correct the defective points until stabilization and integration are reached with the surrounding environment;

Design Criteria:

- The drainage deviations, such as crest gutters, shall be designed for an event with a period of return of 25 years;
- The measures of control of erosion and sedimentation shall be designed for conducting rainfall with a 25 year return period:
- The measures of control of erosion and sedimentation should permit a minimum efficiency of 80 % for a rainfall with a return period of 5 years;

7.3.2.3 Definition of the Typical sections

After the field survey, it was verified that there exist three typical sections which repeat themselves in the majority of the areas visited, being:

Typical Sections:

- TYPE A: Bank exposed with the presence of beach (Figure 27);
- TYPE B: Bank exposed without the presence of a beach (Figure 28);
- TYPE C: Bank exposed with high embankment and intermediate bench (Figure 29);

- TYPE D: Stabilized bank where the need will be assessed of the application of specific measures for the containment of erosion and reinforcement of vegetation (Figure 30); and
- TYPE E: Exposed bank, situation in which the sections type above are not applicable, thus requiring a specific design (Figure 31).

In the stretches whose characteristics of the channel do not permit the application of the typical sections, special designs will be developed.

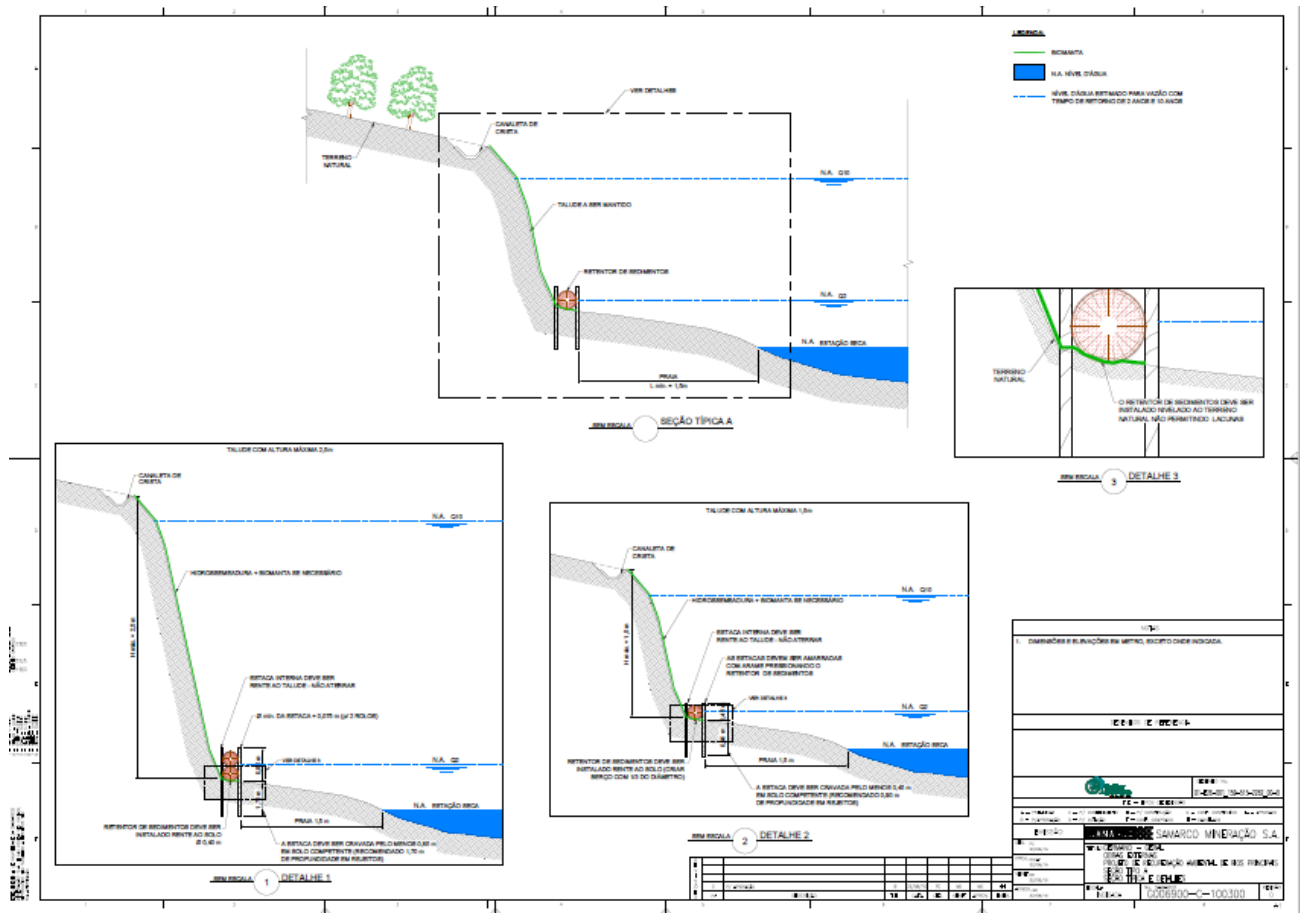


Figure 27: Section TYPE A schematic.

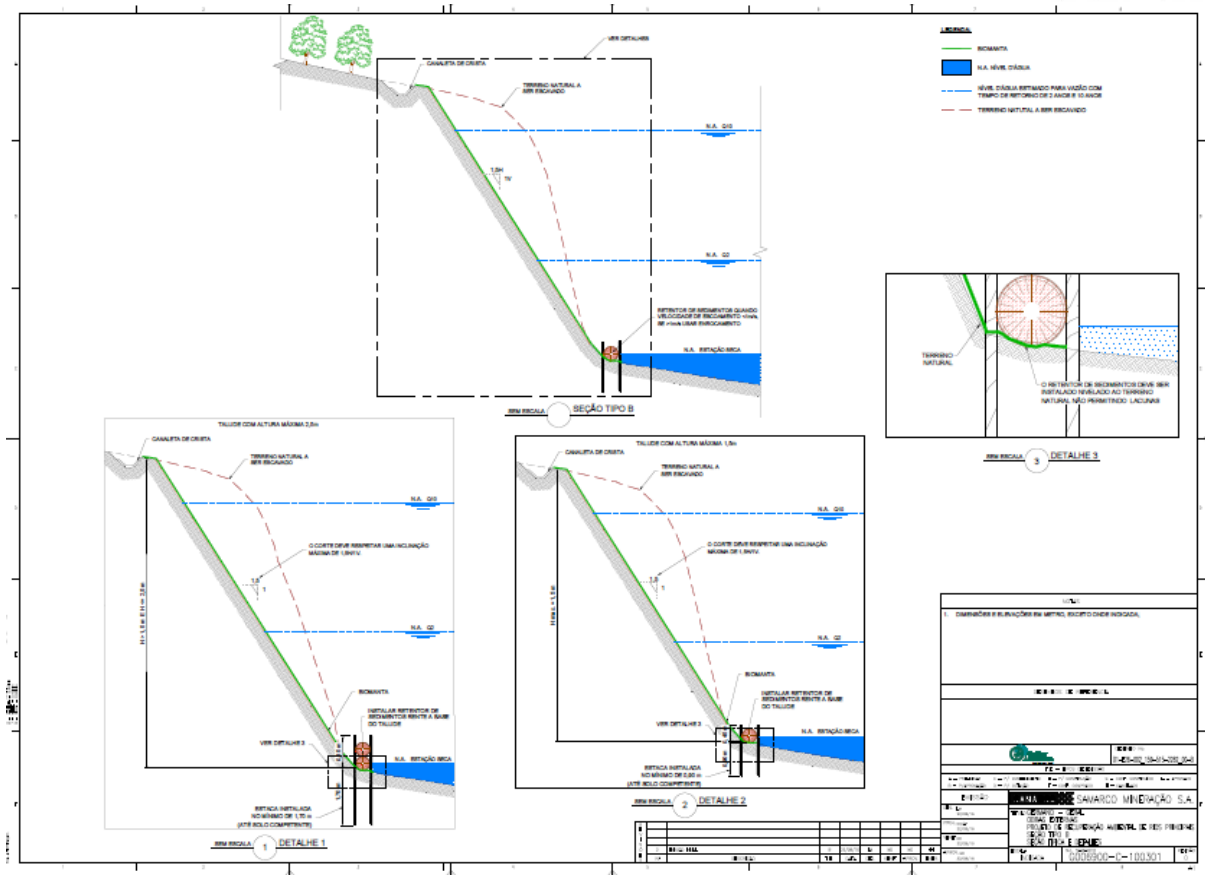


Figure 28: Section TYPE B schematic.

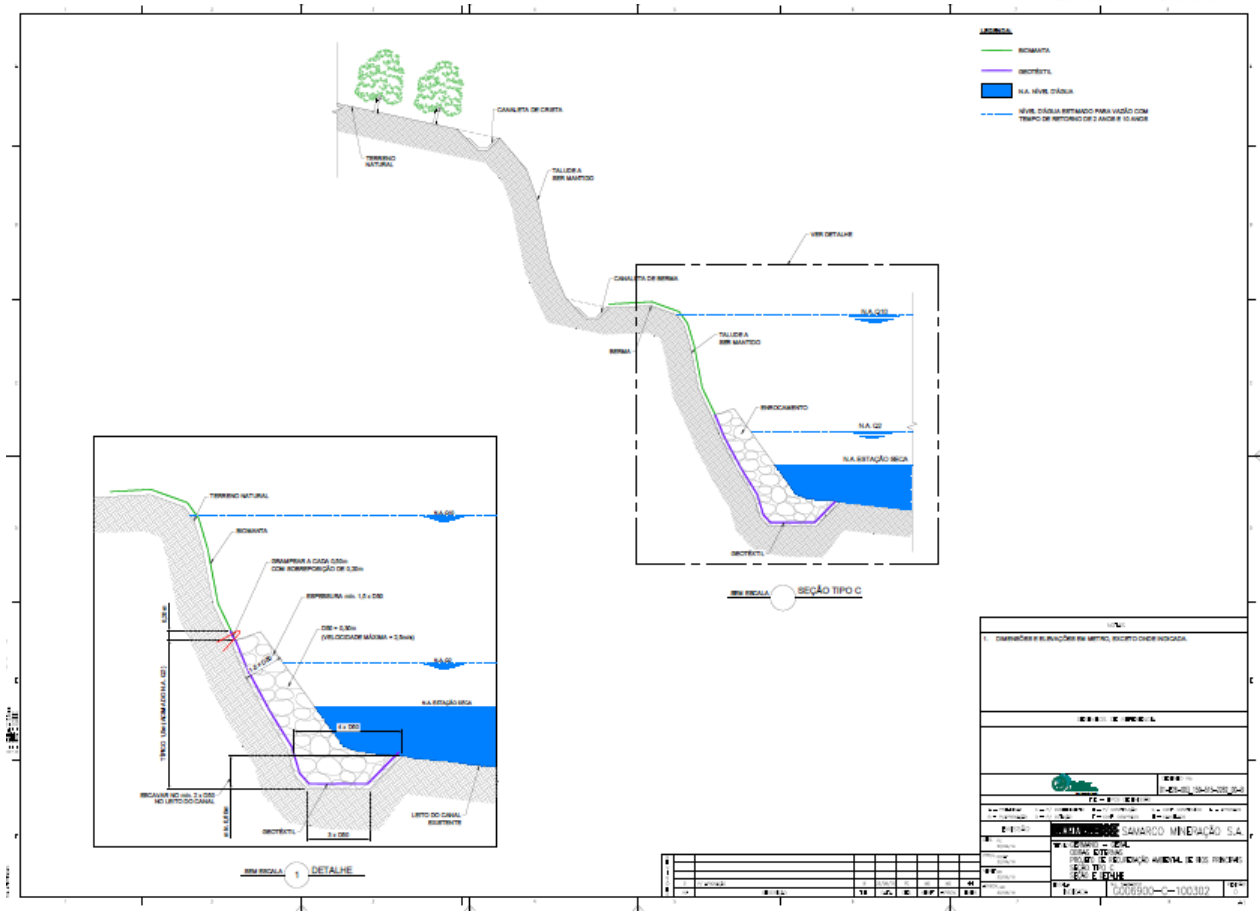


Figure 29: Section TYPE C schematic.

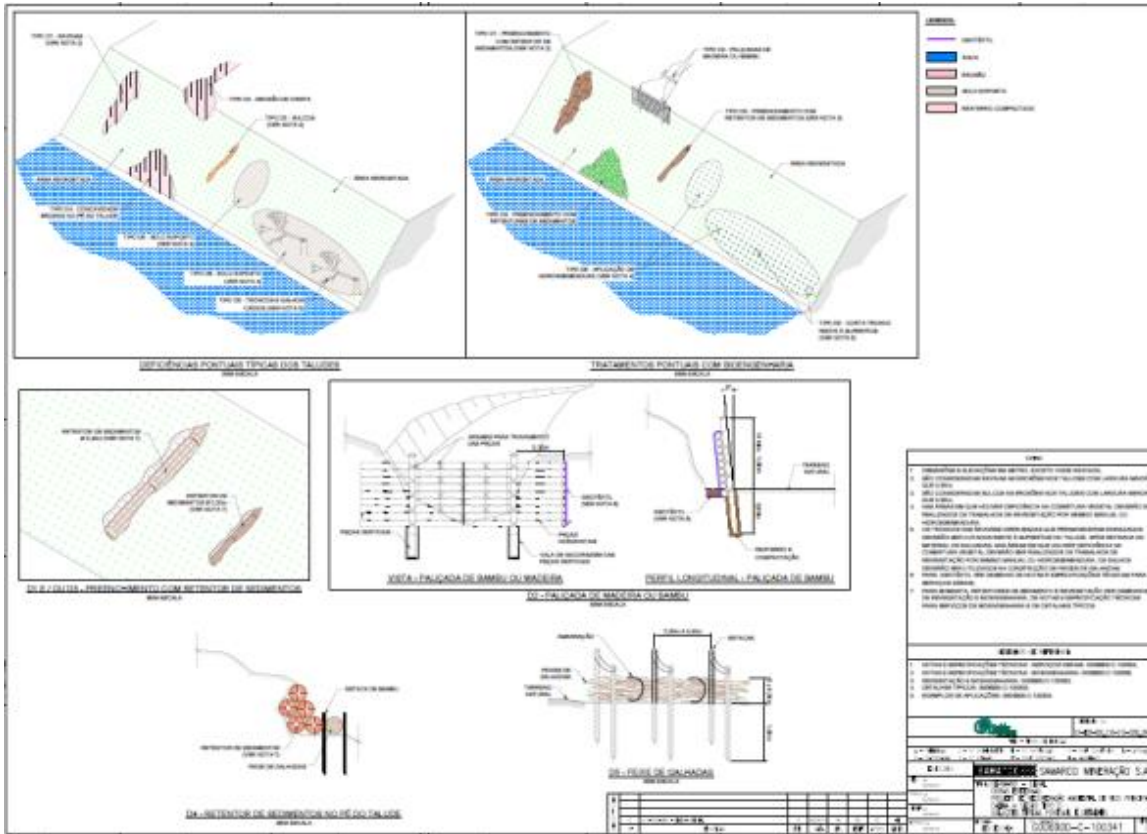


Figure 30: Section TYPE D Schematic

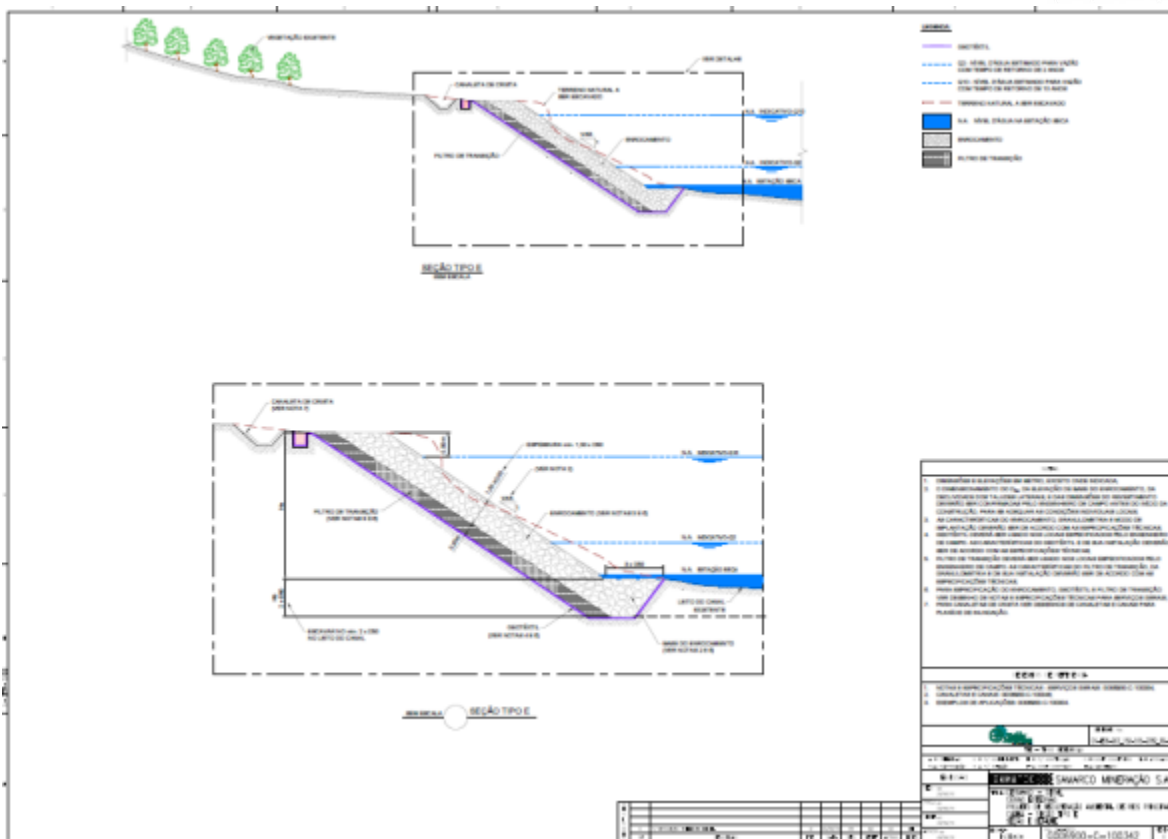


Figure 31: Section TYPE E Schematic.

7.3.2.4 Flood Plains

With a basis on the Field surveys and on analyses of the topographical data and GIS models drainage structures and erosion and sediment control structures will be proposed for the flood plains. Such structures have the objective of disciplining the rain Waters and those coming from superficial flows of areas upstream, permitting their infiltration and conducting them in a clean and disciplined form to safe points for dissipation.

Among these structures we may highlight:

- Rain gutters with triangular and trapezoidal cross-sections in earth or lined with anti-erosive bio-blankets;
- Trapezoidal channels with dikes and sediment retainers;
- Windrows of protection in level;
- Contour ridges with sediment retainers, strips of branches and/or Vetiver Grass;
- Wooden or bamboo live crib-wall;
- Embankments with rock armouring;
- Energy dissipaters.

It is important to point out that all these structures offer a perfect synergy with the activities of subsequent re-forestation which are detailed in specific designs. Typical drawings follow below for erosion control.

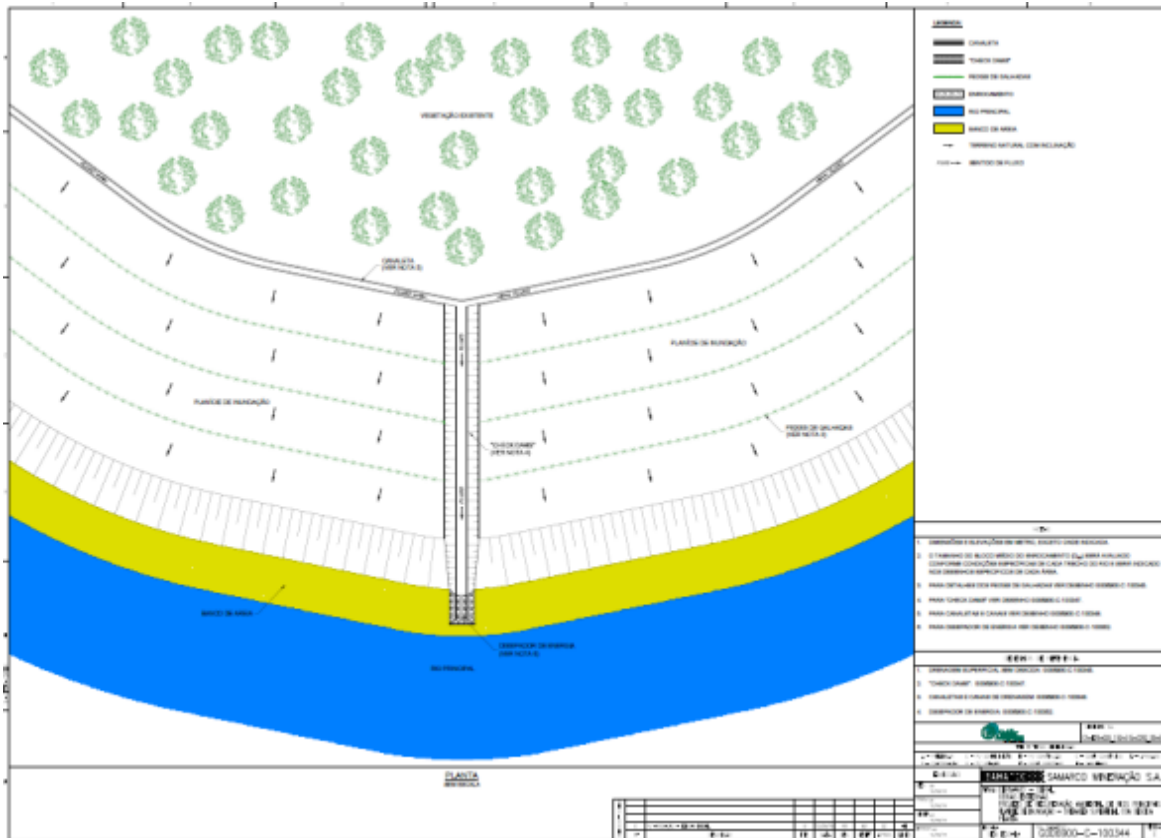


Figure 32: Typical drawings of erosion control (1)

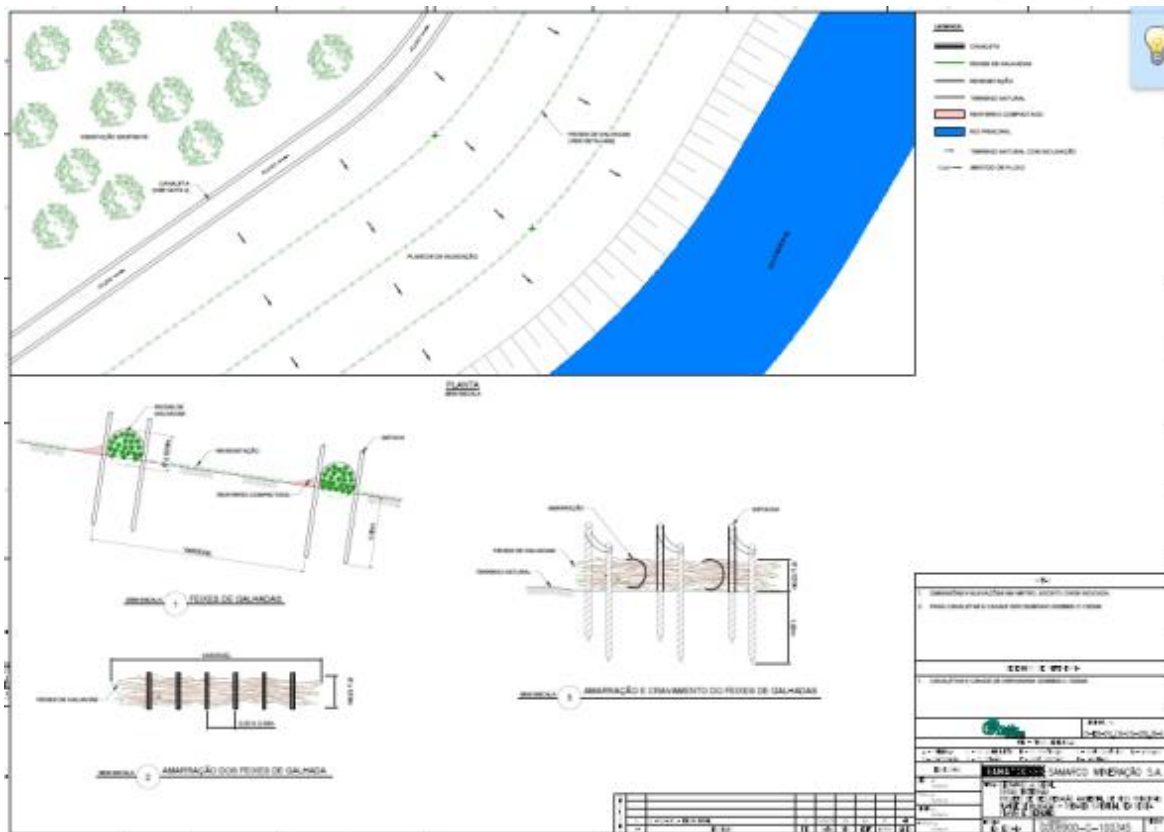


Figure 33: Typical drawings for erosion control (2)

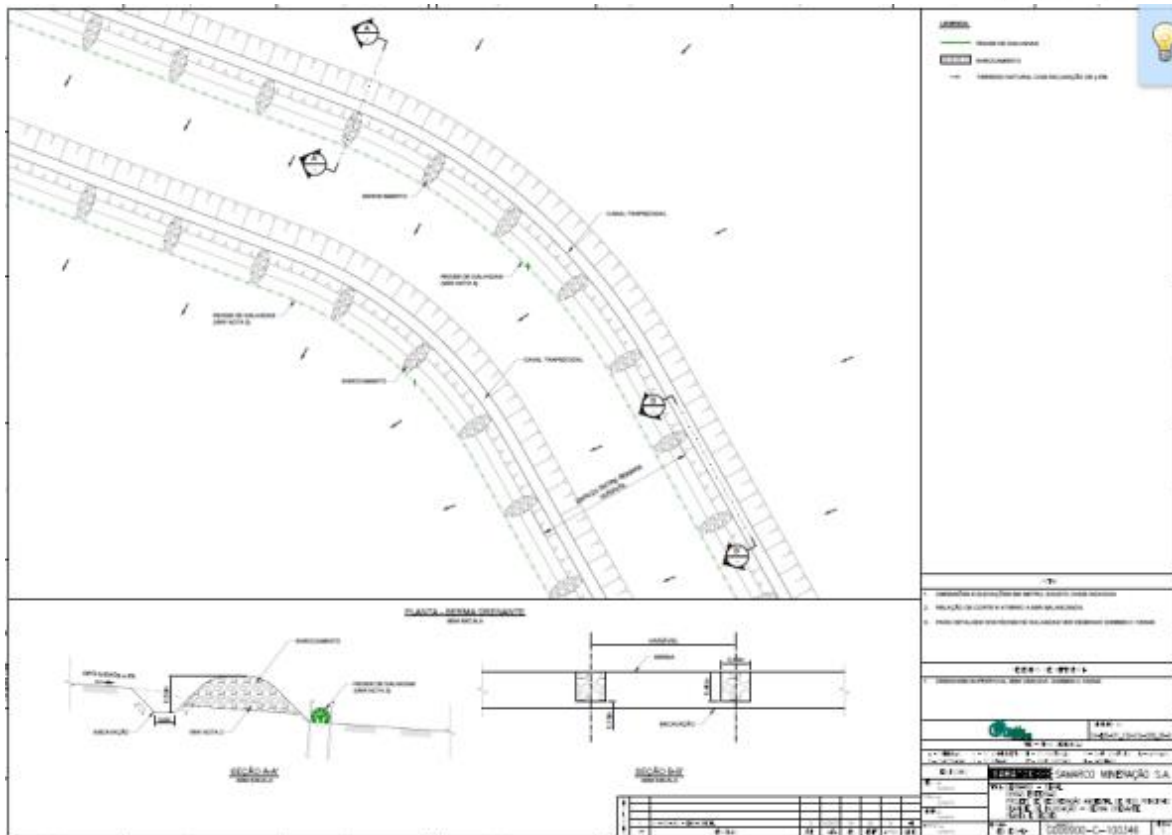


Figure 34: Typical drawing for erosion control (3)

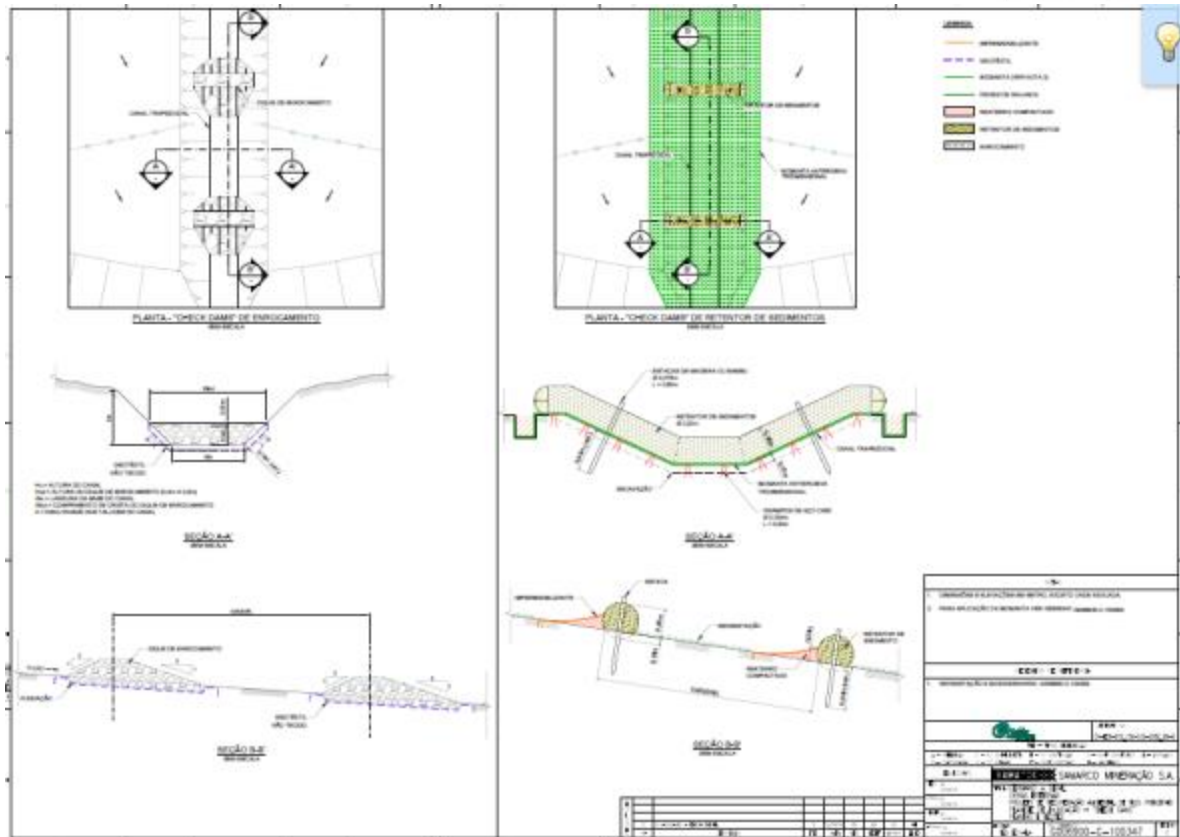


Figure 35: Typical drawing for erosion control (4)

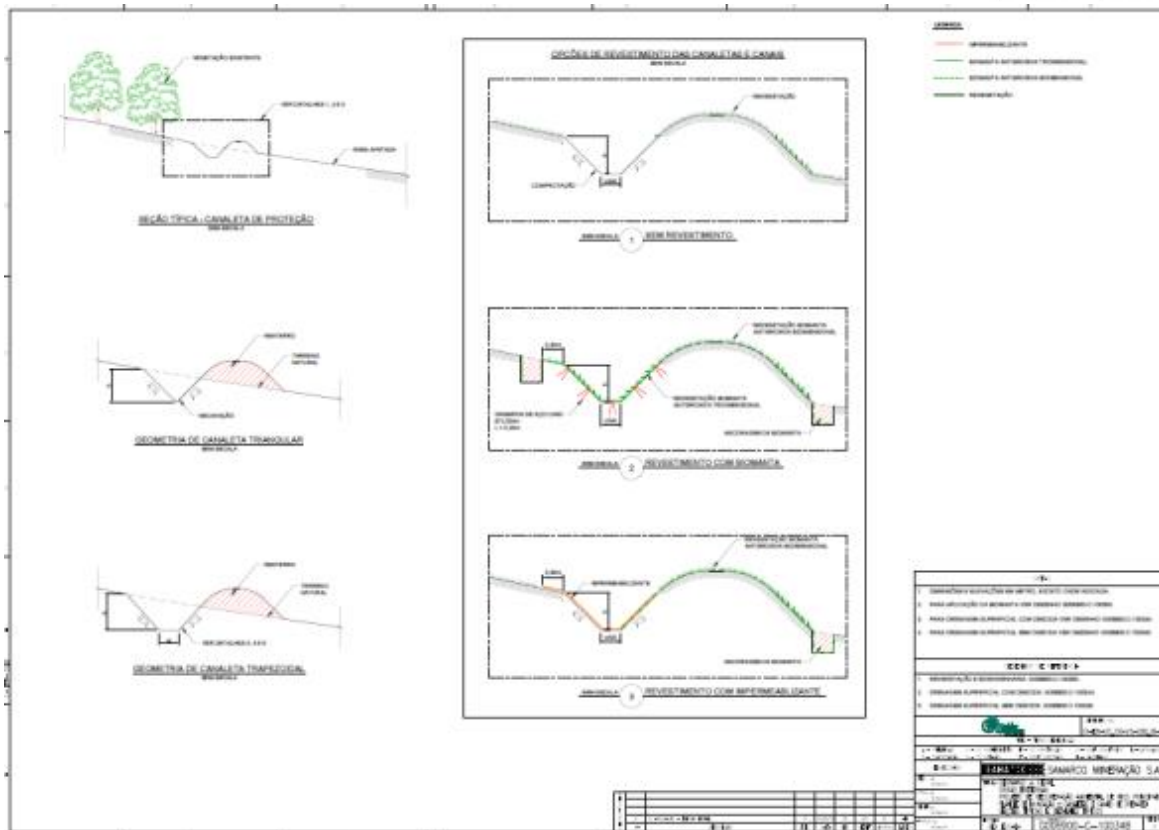


Figure 36: Typical drawing for erosion control (5)

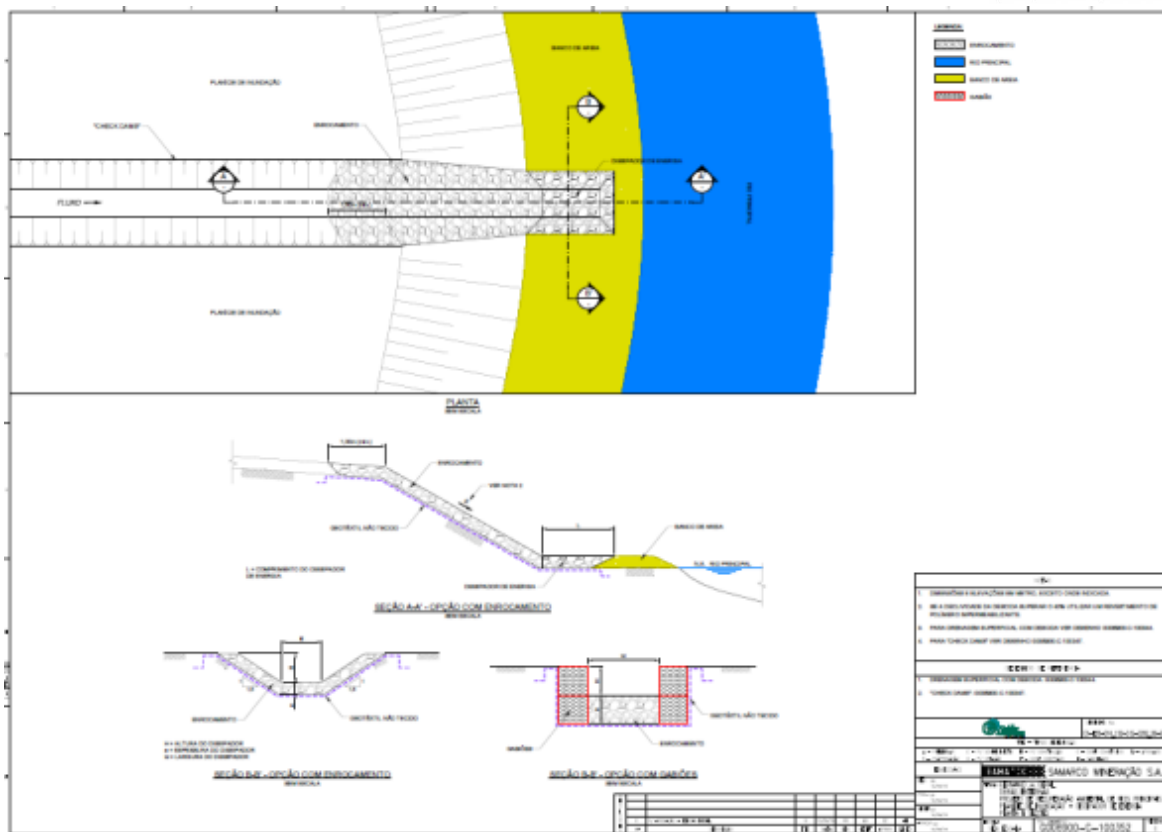


Figure 37: Typical drawing for erosion control (6)

7.3.2.5 Construction Steps

The process of construction of the interventions follows the standard shown below:

- Clean up upstream and configuration of the impacted area;
- Routing of the superficial drainage flow and installation of the erosion control measures;
- Conformation of channel embankments;;
- Application of channel lining – typical section;
- Revegetation;
- Monitoring and maintenance.

The steps of clean-up upstream, removal of tailings and conformation of embankments can be executed.

After the survey of the pertinent data, a document was developed named Report of General Project Guidelines - *Relatório de Diretrizes Gerais do Projeto* (**Attachment G006900-G-1RT102_R-01**), which presents in detail the information related to this chapter.

Presented below is a Schedule of execution of the activities of reconfiguration of the channels and erosion control.

Cronograma áreas prioritárias

Avanço previsto: 67% Avanço realizado: 52%

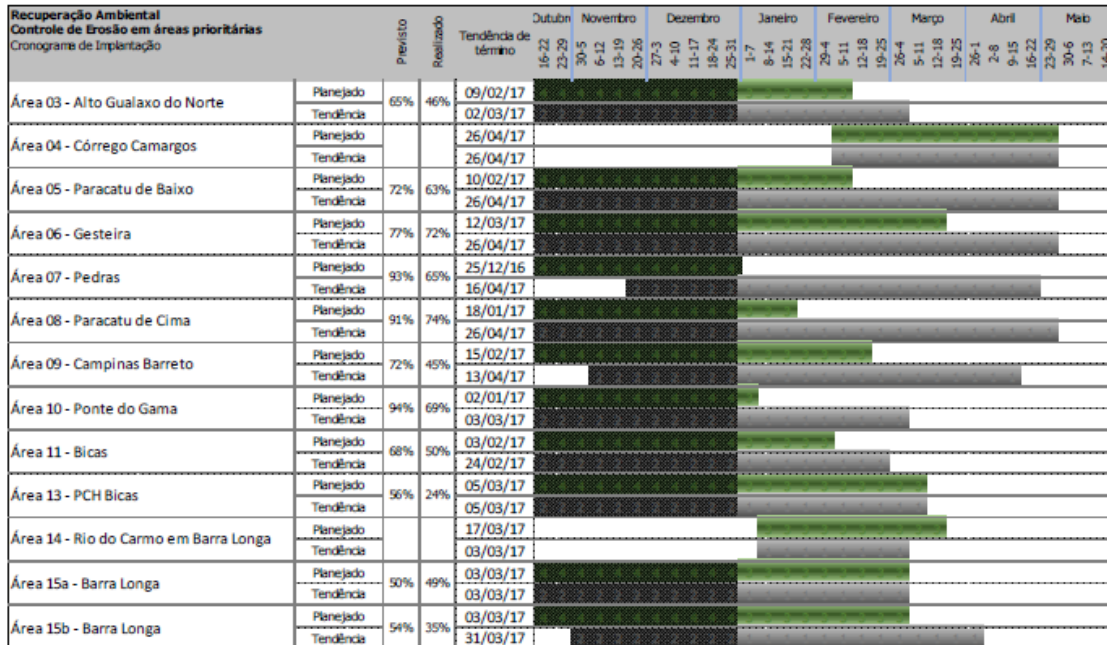
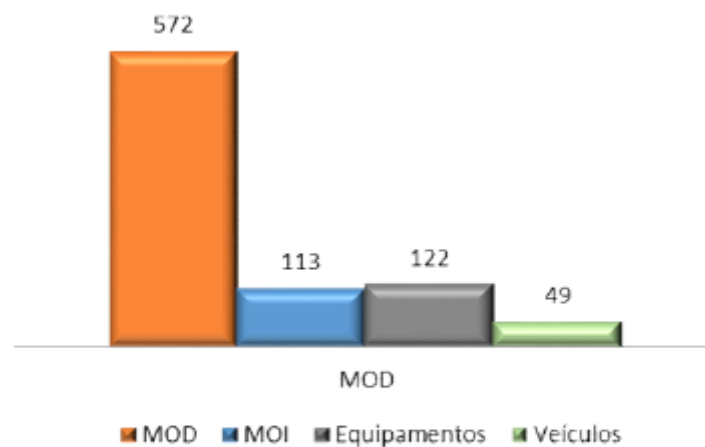
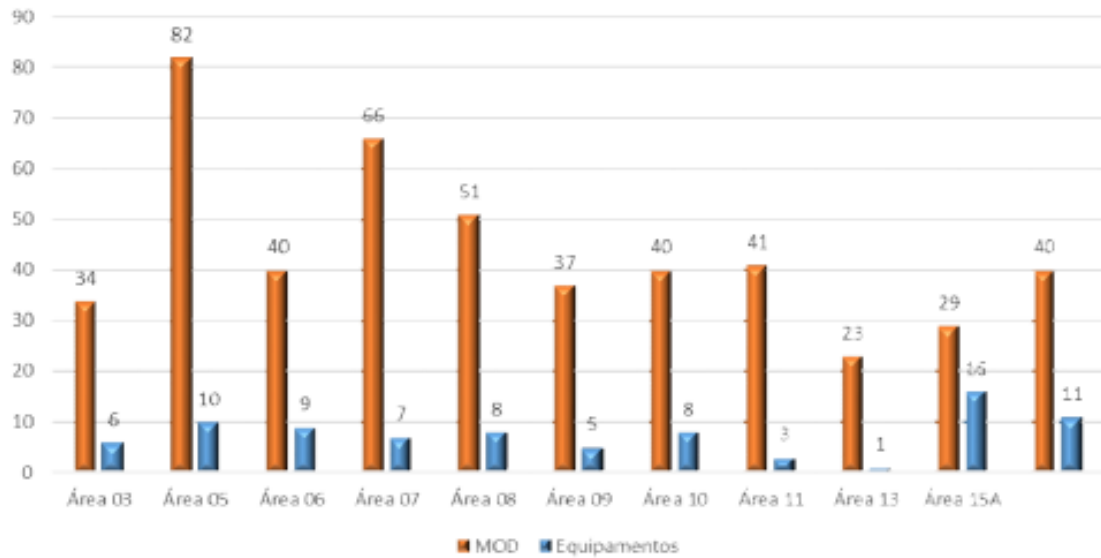


Figure 38: Schedule of activities of reconfiguration of the river channels and erosion control

The histogram of equipment and labor are also shown below for activities of bio-engineering to meet the program needs.

Histograma de mão de obra direta e equipamentos por área prioritária



Histograma total de mão de obra considerando efetivo complementar que atende a tributários e equipes que atuam em todas as áreas

Figure 39: Histogram of labor and equipment for bioengineering works on the channels and banks of the impacted rivers

7.3.2.6 Reference Documents of the Section 7.3.2

DOCUMENT	NAME OF THE DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATE
Documentação de Engenharia	Book de documentos de engenharia da reconformação das calhas principais	Golder	

7.3.3 Emergency Planting

With a goal to reduce the entrainment of solid particles into the water courses by surface erosion or into the air by wind erosion, measures of erosion control were taken by means of implanting a vegetation cover with rapid growth over the deposited mine tailings on the banks of the water courses impacted. Large exposed surfaces were prioritized in the proximities of the affected communities and the Areas of Permanent Preservation (APP).

As the scientific studies which will support the decision making about the need or not of tailings removal, as well as the extent of this possible removal, are still being evaluated by the competent entities, the program of revegetation was adopted as a temporary measure.

For the seeding, species of rapid germination and growth are being selected in a mix of grassy species (for the generation of biomass) and legumes (for the fixation of nitrogen) herbaceous and shrubby (document Nº RT-002_159-515-2282, Attachment Section 7.3.5). The species were selected in such a way to allow the establishment of a future of ecological succession of riparian vegetation. Additional measures for the establishment of the ecologic succession are planned within environmental recovery phase. However, one must highlight that specific decisions are subject to the approval of the environmental organs and need the consultation of the landowners of the properties affected. The combined strategy of utilization of the species of grasses and legumes of rapid growth for generation of biomass and fixation of nitrogen, followed by a strategy of ecological succession is amply used in environmental recovery in Brazil.

7.3.3.1 Trade-off Study

The selection of the alternatives of the initial emergency program took into account the objective of the program, which is to promote a rapid ground cover to minimize laminar erosion, with consequent entrainment of particles to the water courses and reduced of water quality, during the rainy season and to minimize the wind drag, with consequent drag of particles to the atmosphere and reduction of air quality, during the dry season.

Four alternatives were considered for the initial emergency program of vegetation:

- Seeding of brachiaria: this is a grass of African origin which was introduced into Brazil and currently is broadly utilized for the formation of pasture areas for cattle. The species of brachiaria, are perennial, have a good plasticity supporting different soil conditions and climates, have a rapid growth and a good vegetation cover. However, they are aggressive species, normally dominating the environment and making recolonization of the area difficult for native species or the actions of planting, because the demand a large maintenance effort;

- Seeding of the mix of grasses and legumes: in the strategy, species of grasses and legumes are selected which have rapid growth and a short cycle. The grasses have the role of producing biomass and increasing the organic material in the substrate and the legumes have association with nitrifying bacteria and, therefore, help in the fixation of the nitrogen. The combined strategy of the utilization of species of grasses and legumes of rapid growth for the generation of biomass and fixation of nitrogen, followed by the development of the strategy of ecological succession is amply utilized in environmental recovery in Brazil, as demonstrated in academic articles presented in the attachments of the Section 7.3.3;

- **Management of the natural regeneration:** The administration of the natural regeneration is a technique which normally leads to reforestation with the greater diversity of the natural environments. It is recommended when there are some remaining forests in the surrounding area. The administration of the natural regeneration is foreseen in the standing legislation. However, its implementation and the growth of the vegetation are slower;
- **Planting of seedling trees:** the planting of seedlings of native tree species is one of the techniques of environmental recovery most employed currently. This methodology, even while employing a smaller diversity of species considered high, still presents a smaller diversity than that associated with the administration of the natural regeneration. However, with a faster cover of vegetation than with the former method.

The criteria considered for the definition of the alternatives were:

- **Implementation time:** refers to the time necessary for the implantation of the actions of soil covering. For example: time necessary for preparing the soil, seeding, planting, or implementing the actions of the administration of the natural regeneration. The time of implementation was classified as Low when less than 1 year; Medium when requiring between 1 and 3 years; High between 03 and 5 years e very high when more than 5 years;
- **Time for soil covering:** refers to the time necessary between the implementation of the actions and the growth of the vegetation to the point of promoting a covering of the soil capable of minimizing the laminar erosion and wind drag. As with the time of implementation , the time of soil covering was classified as Low when less than 1 year; Medium when requiring between 1 and 3 years; High between 03 and 5 years e very high when more than 5 years;
- **Effectiveness of the control of laminar erosion and wind erosion:** refers to the effectiveness of the measures adopted in the minimization of the laminar erosion during the rainy season and of wind erosion during the dry season. The effectiveness of the control of laminar erosion and of wind erosion was considered after the growth of vegetation and was classified as High when the land has herbaceous/ brush cover and Very High when covered with forest. The items “high” and “very high “ are in relation to the land exposed of naked substrate, according to the universal formula of soil loss;
- **Biodiversity of the flora and of the fauna:** refers to the biological diversity which will be present after the growth of the vegetation, considering floristic aspects, by means of the species implanted and of the allowance of egress of other species of natural regeneration, and faunistic ally by means of the attraction of the wild fauna, be it for utilization of the floral resources (pollen and / or nectar), be it for shelter;
- **Acceptance on the part of the landowners:** refers to the acceptance on the part of the landowners of the measures proposed for initial emergency revegetation. Having in view that a good part of the landowners had pasture or agricultural land before the accident, the wish of the majority of them is the re-establishment of their pre-existing productive activity. The acceptance on the parte of the landowners was classified as Low when the final result of the actions leads to a forest-type

vegetation, Medium when a herbaceous/brush vegetation is established which permits its substitution [to other cultures] and High when seeded with brachiaria, species more commonly utilized for pasture;

- Acceptance on the parte of the regulating organs: refers to the acceptance on the part of the regulating organs of the measures proposed for the initial emergency revegetation. The regulating organs tend to accept better the plan when the actions of revegetation lead to a rapid ground cover and not retard the re-establishment of the Atlantic Forest (Mata Atlântica). The acceptance on the part of the regulating organs was considered Low for the utilization of aggressive species which make the ecological succession difficult, Medium for the actions which lead to the re-establishment of the Mata Atlântica, however, have a long implementation time and for the establishment of the ground cover, since the minimization of the laminar erosion and wind erosion would be delayed, and High for the utilization of herbaceous/brush species of rapid growth and short life cycle which promote a rapid ground cover and do not impede the future re-establishment of forest land;
- Compatibility with the legislation and good practices: refers to the fulfillment of the environmental legislation in force in Brazil and in the State of Minas Gerais and with the good practices which foresee the reforestation of the native vegetation in the Areas of Preservation Permanent (APP) and, also, of the protection of the native vegetation of the Atlantic Forest Biome. The compatibility with the legislation and good practices was considered High for actions which promote the reforestation of the vegetation of the Mata Atlântica, mainly the APP; Medium for the actions which do not make the reforestation of the areas difficult; and Low for the actions which make the future reforestation difficult.

Table 5, which follows, presents the results of the assessment of the alternatives of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation.

Table 5: Assessment of the alternatives of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation.

Criteria Considered	Alternative 1		Alternative 2		Alternative 3		Alternative 4	
	Seeding with Brachiaria		Seeding of Mix of Grasses and Legumes		Administration of Natural Revegetation		Planting of tree seedlings	
Implementation time ¹	Low	20	Low	20	Very High	5	High	10
Time for ground cover ¹	Low	20	Low	20	Very High	5	High	10
Effectiveness of laminar erosion & wind erosion control ²	High	15	High	15	Very High	20	Very High	20
Biodiversity of flora and fauna ²	Low	5	Medium	10	Very High	20	High	15
Acceptance on part of Landowners ²	High	15	Medium	10	Low	5	Low	5
Acceptance on part of regulating organs ²	Low	5	High	15	Medium	10	Medium	10
Compatibility with legislation & good practices ²	Low	5	Medium	10	High	15	High	15
Score	2º Place		1º Place		3º Place		2º Place	
	85		100		80		85	

Score: Items¹ – Low = 20; Medium = 15; High = 10; Very High = 05 points;

Items ² – Low = 05; Medium = 10; High = 15; Very High = 20 points

The results expected of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation are:

- Rapid coverage of the areas with herbaceous and brush species;
- Reduction of the load of solid particles entering the creeks and rivers;
- Reduction of the emission of particulate material; and,
- Improvements in the water quality of the substrate.

Currently, the step of implementation of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation was concluded in July 2016, proceeding with the step of maintenance of the areas revegetated.

In the following are presented some results reached according to the report MT-008_159-515-2282_01-B developed by Golder Associates.

For the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation, two subcontracted companies were utilized by Samarco: Agroflor and RG Bioengenharia. The first was signed with Agroflor and the areas were prioritized around the communities and rural properties affected, those being: Bento Rodrigues, Ponte do Gama, Paracatu de Cima e de Baixo, Pedras, Barretos, Gesteira e Barra Longa. This contract was aimed at the revegetation of 200 hectares and was extended for an additional 50 hectares. The second contract, celebrated with RG Bioengenharia and Samarco prioritized the revegetation in the proximities of the water courses affected and aimed at the revegetation 600 hectares. Additionally, Samarco is performing the reconfiguration of the main rivers and respective tributaries, also in accordance with the description in the present report. After the works of reconfiguration are executed actions of revegetation utilizing, also, grasses and leguminous species. These works were directed and accompanied by Golder Associates.

7.3.3.2 Methodology

The methodology of the Program of Initial Emergency Revegetation was presented in the Plan of Environmental Recovery (document nº RT-002_159-515-2282, Attachment Section 7.3.3).

Preparation of the mix of seeds

The compilation of seeds which was used for the seeding was developed by the specialist in environmental recovery, Professor Doutor Ademir Reis (from the company Restauração Ambiental Sistêmica – RAS). The mix was composed of herbaceous and brush species of legumes (Fabaceae), grasses (Poaceae) and one species from another family (Brassicaceae), which are available commercially. The mix was prepared in such a way as to not include species which might impede the future succession development of the tree colonies, or of invasive species such as brachiaria (*Brachiaria* spp) or “capim gordura” (*Melinis minutiflora*).

The compilation of the species acceptable for being utilized and available in the market are presented in the Tables 6 (legumes), 7 (gramineae) and 8 (other family). The composition of the mix was utilized for seeding in the different areas depending on the commercial availability of same at the moment of purchase.

Table 6: List of the species of legumes (Fabaceae) non-invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the Vegetation cover.

Scientific Name	Popular Name	Size	Life Cycle	Ecological Function
<i>Calopogonium mucunoides</i>	Calopogônio	Vine herbaceous	Annual	Fixation of Nitrogen
<i>Crotalaria</i> spp.	Chocalho de cascavel	Shrubby	Annual	
<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Feijão de porco	Herbaceous	Annual	
<i>Cajanus cajan</i>	Feijão Guandu	Shrubby	Annual	
<i>Mucuna aterrina</i>	Mucuna preta	Liana	Annual	
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	Mucuna cinza	Liana	Annual	
<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>	Pueraria	Liana	Perennial	
<i>Glycine wightii</i>	Soja-perene	Liana	Perennial	
<i>Stylosanthes</i> spp.	Estilosante	Shrubby	Perennial	
<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i>	Feijão-de-porco	Shrubby	Annual	
<i>Lupinus albus</i>	Tremoço branco	Shrubby	Annual	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Ervilhaca	Liana	Annual	
<i>Arachis pintoi</i>	Amendoim-forrageiro	Shrubby	Perennial	
<i>Desmodium</i> spp.	Pega-pega	Shrubby	Perennial	
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Feijão-miudo	Shrubby	Annual	

Table 7: List of grass species (Poaceae) non invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the vegetation cover.

Scientific Name	Popular Name	Size	Life Cycle	Ecological Function
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Sorgo-forrageiro	Herbaceous	Annual	Generation of biomass
<i>Avena</i> spp.	Aveia-amarela, aveia-preta	Herbaceous	Annual	
<i>Cynodon dactylum</i>	Capim-vaqueiro	Herbaceous	Perennial	
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Azevém	Herbaceous	Perennial	
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Batatais, pensacola	Herbaceous	Perennial	
<i>Axonopus</i> spp.	Sempre-verde	Herbaceous	Perennial	

Table 8: Species of another family (Brassicaceae) non invasive acceptable for use in the Program of Initial Establishment of the Vegetation cover.

Famíly	Scientific Name	Popular Name	Size	Life Cycle	Ecological Function
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Nabo-forrageiro	Herbaceous	Perennial	Generation of biomass

In addition to these species available in the market, the enrichment of the above mix was also recommended with seeds of ruderal species (those that are first to colonize disturbed land) observed in the field in December of 2015 with seeds available for collection on the banks of the tributaries upstream of the areas affected by the failure of the Fundão dam. These seeds were used for in the area

of greatest physical impact on the banks of the water courses observed between the Bento Rodrigues district and the Candonga Reservoir (Risoleta Neves) in Minas Gerais.

Table 9 presents a list of native ruderal species whose seeds were available for collection and should be collected and utilized for the enrichment of the mix of commercial seeds.

Table 9: List of native ruderal species whose seeds are available for collection and can be utilized for the enrichment of the mix of commercial seeds of the Program of Initial Establishment of the ground cover.

Family	Scientific Name	Popular Name	Size	Cycle	Function
Fabaceae	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa-de-espinho	Shrub	perennial	Fixation of nitrogen
Fabaceae	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	sensitiva	Shrub	perennial	
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera</i> spp.	Anis-selvagem	Shrub	perennial	
Fabaceae	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Flamboiant-mirim	Shrub	perennial	
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium</i> spp.	Pega-pega	vine	perennial	
Boraginaceae	<i>Varronia curassavica</i>	balieira	Shrub	perennial	Generation of biomass
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana</i> sp.	Lantana	Shrub	perennial	
Poaceae	<i>Gynerium sagittatum</i>	Cana-do-rio	Shrub	perennial	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i> spp.		Shrub	perennial	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Corriola	liana	perennial	

Preparation of the Substrate and Seeding

Prior to the seeding, several experiments were performed in small areas to assess the need of soil preparation and the best method to prepare the soil. These experiments demonstrated that there are low germination and ground cover in the sites where no previous preparation of the substrate was made by means of scarification of the surface. Therefore, the experiments performed demonstrated the necessity of executing the preparation of the soil to provide fixation indices, germination and ground cover within the conditions encountered.

The methods of scarification selected included the manual opening of micro planting holes with the use of small hoes or, where the substrate may be flat and firm, utilization of motor-cultivators (Figures 40, 41, and 42).



Figure 40: Manual micro planting holes of the soil using small hoes near Barra Longa.



Figure 41: Semi-mechanized preparation of the substrate using a motor-cultivator near Barra Longa.



Figure 42: Preparation of the soil utilizing manual and semi-mechanized methods of scarification of the substrate, seeding and fertilization being executed near Paracatu de Baixo

After the scarification of the substrate, the seeds are applied casting (hand sowing). During the experimental phase of the Program of Initial Establishment of the Vegetation Cover an application rate of seeding above the normal was used (400 Kg/ha). This high rate was utilized due to the uncertainties regarding the indices of germination. However, as the germination has been high, the utilization of seeds will be reduced to 300 Kg/ha during the revegetation phase in APPs. This quantity of seeds per hectare is still considered conservative.



Figure 43: Seeding by casting performed by local workers.

As the substrate has few nutrients, fertilization was utilized so that the recently germinated seeds could form roots and develop. For the mulching of the planting, inorganic fertilizer was used with Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K) – (NPK 8-28-16) at the rate of 400 Kg/ha. The phosphorus (P) stimulates the formation and initial development of the roots, however, for the later development of the plants, the utilization of smaller quantities of this nutrient is advisable. Therefore, for the fertilizing of the cover when the leaves and roots are already in development, NPK (20-05-20) was used at the rate 200 Kg/ha for the phase of the experimental seeding. Then for the seeding phase this rate was divided in two applications of 100 Kg/ha to allow that the plants to absorb the nutrients for a greater period along its development.

7.3.3.3 Results Obtained

The principal results obtained until this moment were:

- The mix of seeds used had a good germination and the initial growth had indicated positive results for the initial control of the laminar erosion;
- At least part of the kinetic energy of the rain drops is being reduced by the foliage of the plants which have reached a reasonable size and a good rate of ground cover has been achieved;
- The roots and rootlets of the plants in development over the tailings promote an adhesion of the soil, even though only sub-superficial;
- The contact with the tailings does not inhibit the germination of the seeds (multiple species), their subsequent growth, or the development of the rootlet structures up to the stages observed, which indicate that the tailings probably are not toxic for land-based plants. A chemical study of the

vegetation tissues is in the phase of contracting to assess other and future aspects of the vegetation growth in the tailings;

- A preparation of the soil by means of superficial scarification of same if it proves to be necessary. The seeding in spoils where there was no scarification of the land did not show to be effective;
- The addition of fertilizers to the areas seeded presented better results, presumably due to the low nutrient loading of the materials deposited;
- Some areas, particularly in those whose seedlings are small, present a formation of erosive furrows; in some cases, the seeds deposited in these furrows by the rains germinated and are growing;
- Some cows, horses, pigs, and capybaras were observed eating the seedlings in development thus damaging their opportunity for full growth;
- Also there was some loss to birds and ants (ant-killer was used, but, due to the extent of the area seeded, in some locations insects were still observed consuming the seeds and new leaves);
- The majority of the areas seeded are flat and, in some cases, wide. This fact can result in drought and reduction in the development of microclimates and in the riparian areas, in the development of micro-habitats;
- The quantity of the mix of seeds utilized per hectare proved to be adequate;
- In some locations there was excellent ground cover, in others the indices were not so good and a program of maintenance will be initiated soon.

In summary, the actions of emergency planting were executed, up to 21 July 2016, by the companies contracted by Samarco, with revegetation of a total of 808.49 hectares considering spatial areas. Initially an extension of 835.22 hectares re-vegetated was reported, however a topographical error was identified on one of the areas re-vegetated of Bento Rodrigues, with this the final expanse already rectified by Samarco in conjunction with the proper authorities was corrected to 808.49 hectares. The documentation which proves the conclusion of this measurement was revised and is presented in Section 7.3.4. In the same section is presented a letter from ERG explaining the error of topographical measurement.

Additionally, the process of maintenance of the revegetated area will be initiated, with the objective of maintaining the planted ground cover until the beginning of the final vegetation recovery, which will be executed with native tree species. In this service, items such as irrigation, ant control, fertilization are to be included, in addition to planting new impacted areas.

Immediately below, please refer to examples of maps with the areas re-vegetated (Figures 44 and 45). This information was obtained from topographical data by ERG

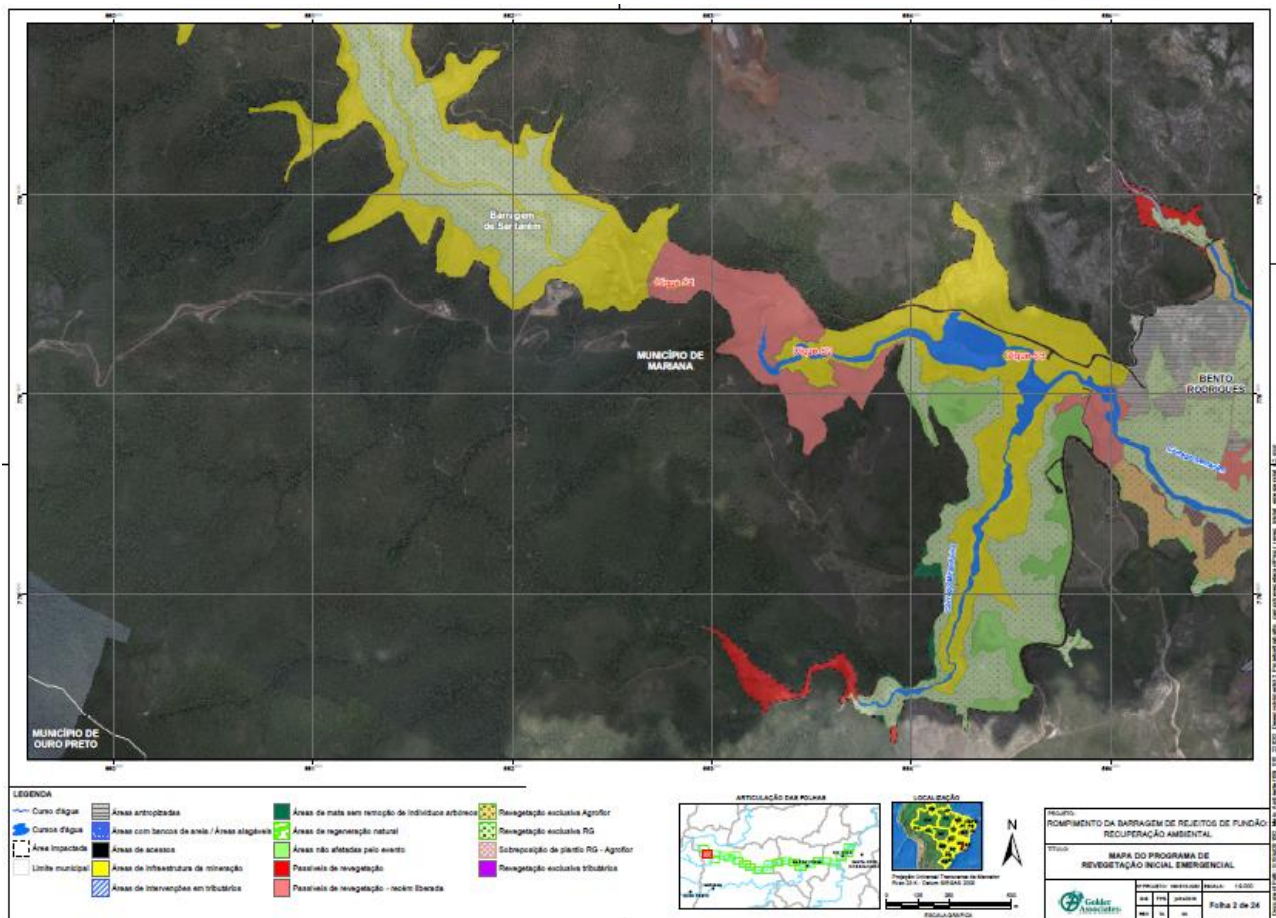


Figure 44: Map of the program of initial emergency revegetation. (Source: Golder Associates).

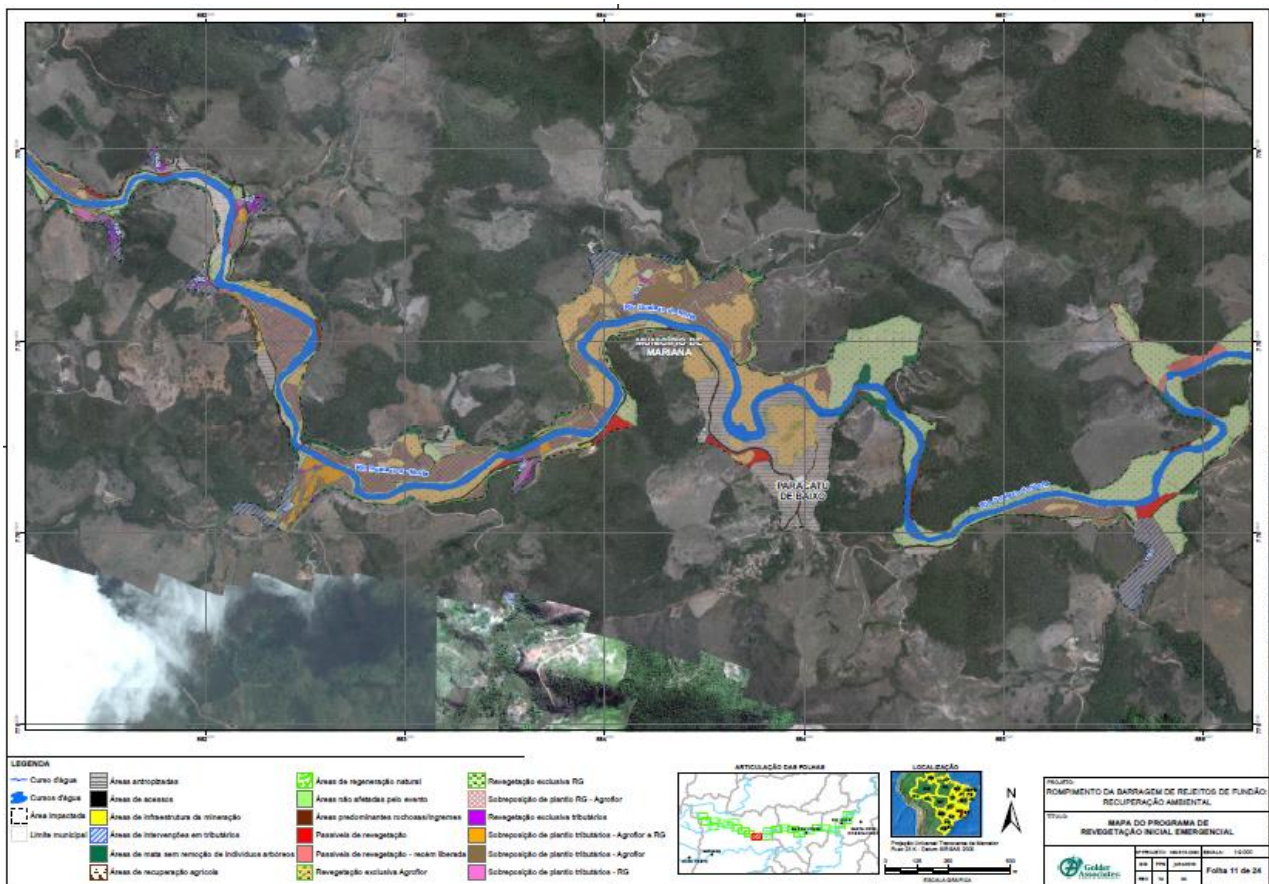


Figure 45: Map of the program of the Initial Emergency revegetation . (source: Golder Associates).

Some examples of the evolution of the initial emergency revegetation are presented in the **Figures 46 to 51**.



Figure 46: Revegetation in the region of Ponte do Gama.



Figure 47: Revegetation in the region of Barra Longa.



Figure 48: Revegetation in the region of Barra Longa.



Figure 49: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Cima.



16/03/2016



22/05/2016



08/03/2016



08/03/2016

Figure 50: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Baixo.



23/12/2015



23/12/2015



31/03/2016



29/01/2016

Figure 51: Revegetation in the region of Paracatu de Baixo.

7.3.3.4 Reference Documents of the Section 7.3.3

DOCUMENT	NAME OF DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATE
RT_002-159-515-2282_02-J	Plano de Reabilitação Ambiental	Golder	Feb/16
Anexo I - Relatório Agroflor	Contenção de carreamento de sedimentos por meio de revegetação	Samarco / Agroflor	Mar/16
Anexo II - Relatório Geral Samarco 2016_R1	Serviços para contenção de sedimentos por meio de vegetação	RG Bioengenharia - Soluções Ambientais	Aug/16
Anexo III - Impeditivos-rev 00	-	Golder	Jul/16
Anexo IV - Progr reveg inicial emergencial_A2	Mapa do programa de revegetação inicial emergencial - Folha 1 a 24	Golder	
Introdução_R5	-	Golder	Aug/16
Artigos acadêmicos revegetação	Artigos acadêmicos que demonstram ampla utilização do mix de gramíneas e leguminosas como parte da estratégia de recuperação ambiental		
Anexo V - ARTs	ART das empresas envolvidas na revegetação emergencial		

7.4 Plan of Actions for Rainy Season

The Action Plan for the Rainy Season 2016/2017 is part of the integrated strategy to reach the next rainy season with smallest possible generation of impacts to society, the environment and the economic activities affected by the event of 5 November of 2015.

During the rainy period, which goes from October to March, the levels of precipitation present greater intensity, as per the example presented in **Figure 52**.

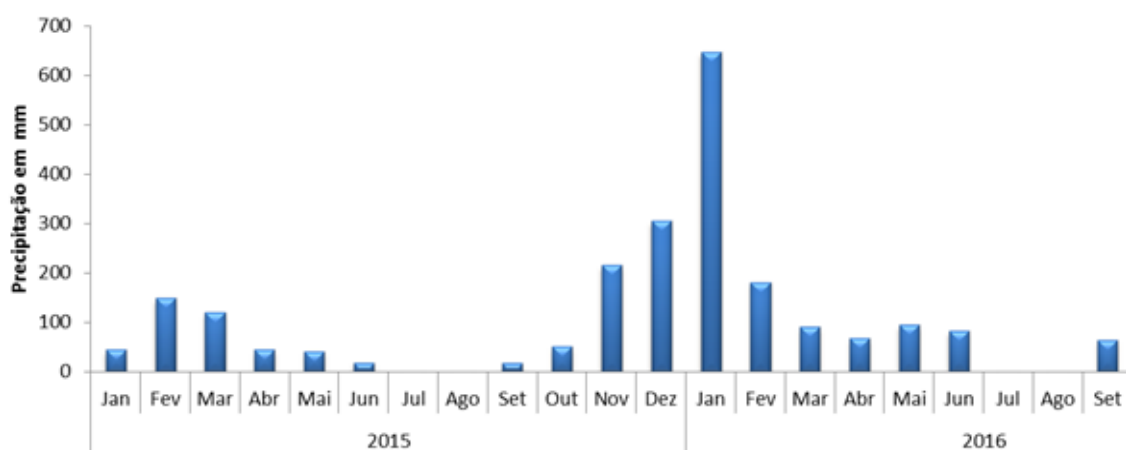


Figure 52: Accumulated monthly rainfall recorded at the Germano Complex in 2015 and 2016

Under natural conditions, such levels of volume of rain can cause an increase in the flow of the river, provoking possible entrainment of solids deposited on its banks and increase in the turbidity of the water.

After the event of failure of the Fundão dam on 5 November of 2015, part of the sediments remained deposited in the channels of the rivers and could be returned to the watercourses with the occurrence of rains.

In that sense, several preventive actions are being taken with the objective of minimizing the impacts on the water quality for the next rainy period and, for this, an integrated strategy is being developed which is aimed at acting on the potential causes as well as on the consequences of a scenario with high turbidity in the next rainy periods.

The documents which integrate this strategy are:

1) Integrated Environmental Recovery Plan (PRAI)

- ✓ This plan presents the strategic pillars and unites the actions which are being performed for the environmental recovery. Here, one seeks to detail the action fronts established to avoid the availability of new sediment points in the water courses.

2) Plan of Monitoring and Control of the structures during the rainy period (PMC)

- ✓ Establishes the routine of operation for the rainy period aiming at mitigating the impacts of the rains on the interventions executed

3) Action Plan for the Rainy Season

- ✓ Establishes the preventive actions and contingencies with a view to possible scenarios of increased turbidity, aimed at mitigating the impacts on society and the environment, The document considers several situations, including the most critical.

Figure 53, which follows, presents schematically the logic strategy developed to meet this demand.

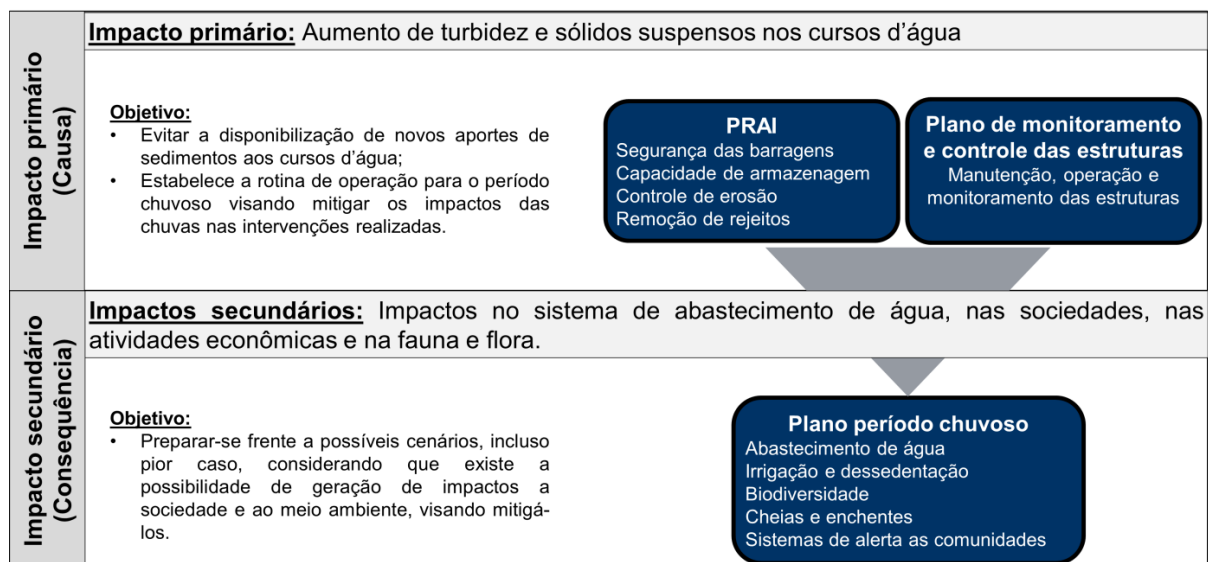


Figure 53: Integrated strategy for preparation of the next rainy period.

The risks identified are:

- Impacts on the supply of water of the municipalities;

- Impacts on the irrigation and watering of animals;
- Impacts to the biodiversity;
- Floods;

With a basis on the experience after the event of failure of the dam in 2015, the Plan of Actions for the Rainy Period 2016/2017 presents the work fronts employed, aiming at the mitigation of the impacts identified resultant from the eventual increases in the levels of turbidity in the river.

The risks are being worked on in two ways: preventive actions and contingency actions. The preventive actions are not dependent upon the alteration of the water quality, and are aimed at monitoring and /or mitigating impacts coming from this alteration. The contingency actions are those planned to be implemented as their necessity arises. There follows below in Table 10 the presentation of a summary of the main actions linked to each one of the risks mapped out.

Table 10 – Preventive and Contingency Actions for the Rainy Period.

RISKS	PREVENTIVE ACTIONS	CONTINGENCY ACTIONS
Lack of water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements and investments in ETA's • Alternative intake • Assisted operation 24h • Training/bench tests • Formation of exclusive technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow of triggers • Prior contracts (water tank/ mobile ETA /mineral water)
Impacts on irrigation and watering of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silage and water tank truck resources
Impacts on biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency rescue of ichthyofauna; • Removal of dead fish; • Emergency rescue of land fauna
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of floods • Mitigation of risk of floods • Action plan for recovery of infrastructure • Monitoring of floods • Plan of communication/drills • Water ways in Espírito Santo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning system • Cleanup plan • Social action plan

Based on experience after the failure of the dam in 2015, the Action Plan for the rainy period of 2016/2017 presents the work fronts employed, aimed at mitigating the resultant impacts identified with the probable increase of turbidity levels of the river.

8 SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY PROCESS

8.1 Determination of the Volumes of Deposited Tailings

Based on the topographic surveys procured by Samarco from company HGT, there were in Fundão valley 56.4 Mm³ of tailings and sludge before the event. At the first moment of the accident, 32.2 Mm³ leaked to Fundão valley. Later on, in the wet season, additional 11.5 Mm³ were entrained; therefore, currently there are approximately 12.8 Mm³ of remaining tailings in the Fundão dam. According to the same topographic survey mentioned above, currently the Santarém dam has 9.8 Mm³ of settled tailings.

The incident involved significant erosion and/or subsequent disposal in sections of the upper Doce River basin, resulting in changes in the morphology of some river stretches. As indicated in this report, efforts are being made to stabilize the river banks, minimize erosion and remobilize deposited sediments, as well as understand the potential for flooding under these new conditions.

Moreover, Samarco started the monitoring and quantification of movement of solids along the affected area through topo-bathymetric surveys and flights over the entire area conducted immediately after the failure..

8.1.1 Methodology Used for Calculation of Volumes

Initial calculations to estimate the volumes that supported the values described were carried out by company HGT (document no. G001600-O-1MC001, Attachment Section 8.0). Attachment Section 8.0 has the entire calculation log.

8.1.1.1 Methodology Used in the Area Upstream the Santarém Dam

The software Endurance (version 1.01) of HGT Geoprocessamento Ltda was used, with routines for calculation of Volume provided in the endurance/gis package.

The methodology is based on calculating the difference in volumes between two different surfaces. The surfaces were produced through the technique Post-signaling per Area, consisting of aerophotogrammetric process from images collected by an ARP (Remotely Piloted Aircraft).

Surface differences are calculated from a filter, which identifies the area of interest of the calculation. Two free volumes are calculated until an arbitrary elevation higher than the maximum existing in the study area, the difference between the volumes is the quantity of material moved in the period.

8.1.1.2 Methodology Used in the Area Downstream the Santarém Dam

The recovery software Endurance (version 1.01) of HGT Geoprocessamento Ltda was used, with routines for calculation of Volume provided in the endurance/GIS/stereo package.

The methodology is based on calculating the difference in volumes between two different surfaces. Two surfaces were used for calculation: the first one, or primitive, was a public global surface, a photogrammetric overflight made by the United States Air Force (USAF) in 1966, at scale 1:60,000, the

second one, related to the surface after the failure, was made through aerial photogrammetry using panoramic images collected on Nov 08, 2015.

Due to the scale and deteriorated quality of the images collected by the USAF in 1966 used as primitive, the volume of each area was calculated based on an average of altimetric difference as per points with marked elevations near the hydrographic courses in altimetric sections, measured in the stereographic replicator comparing the USAF model with the base generated by aerial photogrammetry.

The primitive obtained to carry out the calculation of volume for the stretch downstream of Santarém to PCH Candongas (USAF) was unsatisfactory due to low quality of conservation (Images printed in the collection), large difference of dates, and scale much lower than that of the aerial photogrammetry of Nov 08th, thus being data of quality lower than that required for volume calculation with satisfactory level of accuracy.

8.2 Geomorphology

The failure of the Fundão dam involved significant erosion and/or subsequent deposition in stretches of the upper Doce river basin, resulting in changes to the morphology of some river stretches. Efforts are being made on an emergency basis to stabilize the river banks, minimize erosion and remobilize deposited sediments, and to understand the potential for flooding under these new conditions.

In order to provide scientific basis for erosion control and stabilization actions in the areas affected by the event occurred at Fundão dam, Samarco hired Golder Associates, which performed the geomorphology study of the impacted area.

This study consisted in a description of how the tailings were carried and their deposition along the river system, definition of the regime of sediment transportation on the rivers, identifying the main sources of sediments, and evaluation of sediment transport load in the river system for pre- and post- failure conditions.

One of the main answers obtained from this study was the definition of priority areas where interventions must be undertaken to minimize the quantity of sediments in the river system during the next wet season.

These areas are listed below, including examples of potential engineering solutions which were assessed for containment and stabilization of sediments in each one. These examples were defined from preliminary data generated/analyzed in the geo-morphological study and do not necessarily represent what will be performed in each area. The engineering service for proposal of appropriate technical solutions for each area was carried out, the status of the recovery activities in progress, as presented in the Section 7.3.2.

- Channel and floodplain of Santarém Creek, near Bento Rodrigues
 - To restore the channel of the Santarém Creek, by removing tailings from the channel area and building a lined channel with adequate normal bed width and normal bed depth;
 - To reconfigure the outline of the floodplain, install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river, and reforest the floodplain of the Santarém Creek;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.
- Channel and floodplain of Mirandinha River

- To restore the Mirandinha River channel, by removing tailings from the channel area and building a lined channel with adequate normal bed width and normal bed depth;
 - To reconfigure the outline of the floodplain, install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river, and reforest the floodplain of the Mirandinha River;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.
- Channel and floodplain of upper Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To restore the channel of upper Gualaxo do Norte River, by removing tailings from the channel area and building a lined channel with adequate normal bed width and normal bed depth;
 - Stabilize the end of the tailings flow impact area upstream and connect the channel to the unaffected channel upstream;
 - To reconfigure the outline of the floodplain, install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river, and reforest the floodplain of the Upper Gualaxo do Norte River;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.
- Channel and floodplain of Camargo River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.
- Floodplain BFL-11 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain;
 - To install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.
- Floodplain BFL-27 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain;
 - To install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river.
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;

- To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Floodplain BFL-17 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain;
 - To install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Floodplain BFS-10 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Floodplain BFS-26 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Floodplain BFS-08 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Floodplain NR-06 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings.

- Channel and valley areas of upper Santarém Creek
 - To reforest exposed valley walls of upper Santarém Creek;
 - To restore the channel, where required.

- Floodplains NR-04 and CF-05 of Gualaxo do Norte River
 - To remove tailings from the river and reforest the floodplain and valley walls;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in areas affected by tailings, where required;
 - To restore and line the channel at the affected hydroelectric power plant.

- Floodplain upstream Carmo River
 - To remove tailings from the river and the floodplain, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain;
 - To install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings;
 - To stabilize the tailings flow impact end upstream, where required.

- Floodplain BFS-BFL-33 of Carmo River
 - To remove tailings from the river, reconfigure the outline of the floodplain and reforest the floodplain;
 - To install surface erosion control and sedimentation basins in the floodplain to control runoff to the main river;
 - To line the outer edges of meandering curves where erosion occurred;
 - To restore tributaries and line tributary channels in floodplains affected by tailings;
 - To remove tailings from the city and restore the city and floodplain surrounding Barra Longa.

- Candonga Reservoir
 - To manage the storage of tailings and create additional storage areas, where feasible, for sediments brought from areas upstream.

The geo-morphological study is presented in detail in document no. RT-023_159-515-2282 (Attachment Section 5.0), Section 3.0, including the analysis methodology, studied sites and indicative maps of priority areas for containment of sediments. Fundação Renova contracted Golder Associates to perform the engineering services necessary to define which actions must be taken in each one of the priority areas, in order to minimize the amount of sediments to the river system in the next wet seasons. After definition of

the engineering projects, the field activities were initiated and are in progress, as presented in Section 7.3 and has the execution timeframe indicated in Section 9.7.

8.3 Geochemical Characterization

With the failure of the Fundão dam, part of the tailings which were contained in this structure moved downstream, changing the physical conditions of the environment. As part of the analysis of impacts of the event, the geochemical characterization of the tailings was necessary, as well as mixtures of soil and sediments deposited in the drainage system downstream the Fundão dam.

In order to provide scientific basis for the tailings management actions, Samarco hired Golder Associates which conducted the geochemical characterization of the area which had primary contact with the tailings and turbidity plume derived from the event occurred in the Fundão dam.

The analysis of 310 samples of tailings, soil, sediments and baseline collected from the region of the Samarco dams to the Atlantic Ocean was conducted. The samples were submitted to a test program divided into two phases:

1. Phase I – To know the composition of the materials: Analysis of the concentration of metals, acid generation potential, pH and conductivity of paste, mineralogical composition (X-Ray Fluorescence), species of carbon and nitrogen;
2. Phase II – To know the reactivity of the materials: Mineralogical characterization (X-Ray Diffraction and degree of release of particles), short-term leaching tests - ABNT 10,005/2004, ABNT 10,006/2004, leaching using water from the river and the sea, with pH variation, sequential extraction; and long-term analyses - column test and wet cell test (these tests together show the potential for mobilization of metals from the solid phase to the aqueous phase).

Among the key findings of this study, we highlight the following:

- Tailings are material with the lowest concentration of trace metals among all the materials analyzed at work and with less potential for release of metals to the environment;
- The baseline samples (samples collected in areas not affected by the deposition of tailings) registered the highest concentrations of trace metals among the group analyzed. Furthermore, these samples registered the highest potential for mobilization of metals;
- None of the materials tested, including tailings, mixtures of tailings with soil and sediment had the potential for generating acid;
- Among the 52 samples analyzed for waste classification, none was classified as hazardous waste;
- The results of the chemical composition and potential for mobilization of metals from tailings and mixtures of tailings with soil and sediments indicate that these criteria should not restrict any decision making related to waste management.

On 11 October 2016 the Technical Memorandum was officially filed, regarding the method of sequential extraction used in the geochemical study, called the Tessier Method. The memorandum describes the rationale for the choice of the method, and also presents a general discussion about the existing methods of sequential extraction, with their pros and cons of each. We concluded that, although the Tessier method has some limitations in terms of selectiveness (just like all other methods of sequential extraction), its use in the program for the geochemical characterization at Samarco is considered appropriate. The results of

the Tessier extractions may be used to produce reliable and defensible inferences with regard to the provenance of the trace metals, and the associated environmental availability. The Technical Memorandum is shown in the Attachments to Section 5.0.

The aforementioned studies have already been submitted to the competent entities and are being reviewed by them, so that there may still be some adjustments and optimizations to be made.

8.4 Evaluation of impacts and definition of actions for rehabilitation of fauna

8.4.1 Conservation of the aquatic biodiversity

This section has the objective of defining the guidelines for the evaluation of the impact on aquatic biodiversity due to the dam failure, in all of Environmental Area 1 and along the impacted seacoast, including the estuarine region.

The starting point of this program will be the execution of an impact assessment to understand and check on the impacts caused to this environment. These studies will provide input for decision making, the process of evaluation of the aquatic biodiversity conservation status, and the adoption of recovery and conservation measures related to the fauna and the aquatic environment. To this end, the following specific objectives are applicable:

Studies of Monitoring of the eco-toxicology

- Monitoring study freshwater environment
- Monitoring study of marine and estuary environments
- Monitoring study of beaches
- Monitoring study of mangroves
- Marine mega-fauna (chelonians, birds, and mammals)
- Monitoring study of the marine and estuarine ichthyofauna

As defined in the terms of the clauses 164, and 165 of the TTAC, the Monitoring Program shall be implemented and executed in a period of 5 years.

In addition to this, in compliance with the Terms of Reference approved by the Technical Chamber of Bio-Diversity (“CTBio”), which suggests the utilization of specialized labor from the universities which are already working together with the environmental organs, the Foundation is signing an agreement with the Federal University of Espírito Santo (“UFES”), The Federal University of Rio Grande (“FURG”) and The State University of Rio de Janeiro (“UERJ”) for the execution of this monitoring.

According to information given by the respective Universities, with the intent to execute this monitoring of great proportions a network was created, called REDE DOCE, to make feasible the technical cooperation among more than 23 universities and ONG’s of different parts of Brazil.

It is important to highlight that the proposal of this agreement is that the universities will carry out the collection, perform the analyses of the material and prepare the technical reports. This monitoring will be financially supported by the Fundação Renova and supervised by the responsible environmental organs (ICMBio, IBAMA, IEMA, and IEF).

8.4.1.1 Monitoring of an Emergency Nature

On the 5th of December / 2016, researchers from UFES began a monitoring campaign of the marine environment on the coast of ES which includes part of the scope defined in the Term of Reference for compliance with the Clause 165 of the TTAC. The work is being carried out in conjunction with researchers of the UFRG, under the orientation of the Chico Mendes Institute for Conservation of the Biodiversity – ICMBio and The state Institute of the Environment, with all expenses the responsibility of the Fundação Renova.

The expedition will carry out sampling between Aracruz (ES) and Degredo on the coast near Linhares (ES), in addition to analyses in Guarapari and on the southern coast of the state of Bahia. This monitoring will include analyses of the water, sediment and live organisms, such as fish, shrimp, and plankton, with the objective of making a deeper assessment of the impact caused by the mine tailings, identifying and characterizing the possible changes caused in the marine environment and identifying the possible environmental impacts, in addition to guiding the necessary measures for their recovery.

8.4.2 Conservation of land fauna and flora

The objective of this section is the definition of guidelines for the evaluation of the impact on land biodiversity due to the dam failure, in all of Environmental Area 1.

In compliance with the TTAC, a specific impact assessment was carried out for land fauna and flora which is endangered, as filed together with the Interfederative Committee (CIF) and the Technical Board of Biodiversity on 27/Dec/16 (document RT-031 159-515-2282_01B – Descaract. see attachments Section 8.0). This evaluation consisted of a reconstitution of the baseline conditions, using remote imaging prior to the event, consultation of specialists and analysis of available literature, as well as the evaluation of the impact vectors, to determine who the endangered land species may have been affected by the failure of the dam. For the purposes of analysis, the species cited in Attachments I and II of the CITES List were also considered, which describes the species affected by the international commerce of wild animals.

After the consolidation of the baseline, an assessment was made of the environmental impacts per se. Impact vectors were considered such as changes in the environment caused by the failure of the Fundão dam which resulted in adverse effects to the terrestrial species threatened with extinction. These adverse effects include death, alteration of habitat or factors which in some way affect adversely their survival and reproduction.

After the formal filing, a presentation of the results will be scheduled with the environmental organs for discussion. For the moment, a synthesis of the results found is presented by way of a survey of secondary data, which will serve as a basis together with other information for definition of the actions of recovery.

8.4.1.2 **Endangered Species and Those on the CITES List Occurrences or Potential Occurrences in the Area of Study**

The survey shows that 347 endangered land species or on the CITES List of occurrences or potential occurrences in the area of study and which could have been impacted by the failure of the Fundão dam. Plants, mammals (including bats) and birds were the groups with the greatest number of endangered land species possibly affected by the failure of the dam (**Figure 54**). The invertebrates also are represented, however in a lesser number. The smaller number of invertebrate species identified probably is related partly to the lesser availability of information for many of the groups assessed.

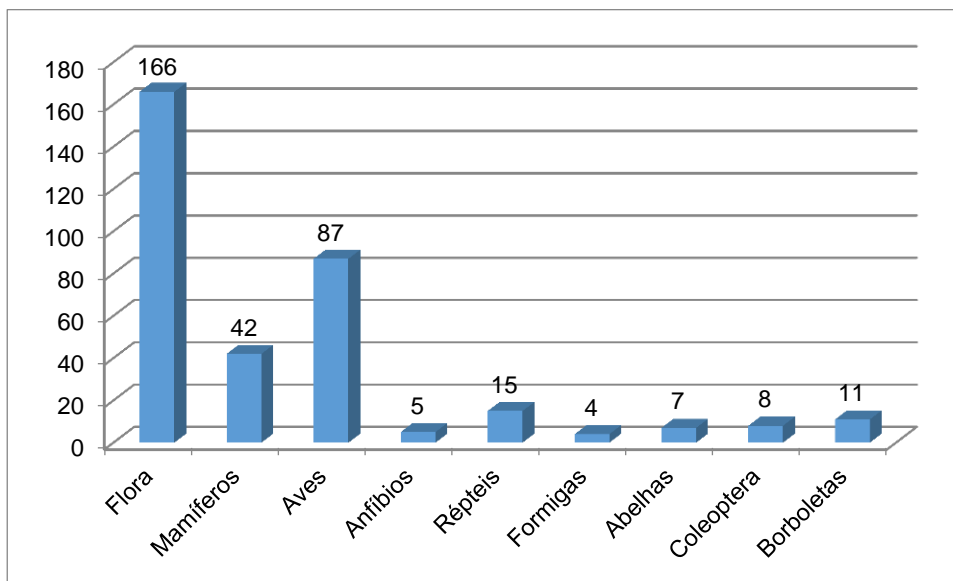


Figure 54 – Number of Endangered Land-based Species or those on the CITES list Potentially affected by the failure of the Fundão dam – Source: Golder (2016).

According to Golder (2016), the number endangered land-based species or those on the CITES List identified by means of the secondary data have a relation with two principal factors: 1) the vast geographic extent of the area under analysis a 2) the presence of threatened eco-systems in the area in which the potential or known impacts occurred.

The area of study considered in this assessment encompasses 613,484 hectares, extending from the origin of the impacts, near the Fundão dam, all the way to the Atlantic ocean. This area includes different biomes and a variety of eco-systems which sustain a rich bio-diversity, including endangered species/ CITES listed. The impacts of the failure of the Fundão dam were felt by the Mata Atlantica and associated eco-systems, for this reason, the majority of the endangered land-based species / CITES listed, considered in this study has restricted distribution or related mainly to the Mata Atlantica.

Segment 4 of the Study Area is that which is home to the largest number of species of endangered fauna e flora /CITES Listed, probably due to the greater indices of bio-diversity of the ombrophilous forest formations of the Mata Atlantica. Some of the sub-regions of the Mata Atlantica, notably those with a covering of dense ombrophilous Forest, are renown as endemic centers of the biome. One of these endemic centers, known as “Centro Bahia”, covers parts of Espírito Santo (where Segment 4 of the Study Area is located) and contains endemic subsets of different taxonomic groups, including terrestrial vertebrates, forest butterflies and plants (Silva & Casteleti 2005).

Segment 2 of the Study Area also contains a large number of endangered land-based species / CITES listed. Apparently, the principal reason for this fact is the presence of the largest remaining contiguous semi-deciduous seasonal forest in the whole area studied, the Rio Doce State Park (PERD). Other portions of Segment 2 of the Study Area are strongly affected by human interaction and contain few remaining forests and few endangered species / CITES listed. Similarly, Segment n3 of the Study Area is predominantly characterized by areas dedicated to farming and ranching or degraded habitats and contain the least number of endangered species / CITES listed identified in the entire area of study.

Segment 1 of the Study Area presented fewer endangered species of flora/ CITES listed than Segments 2 and 4, however more than Segment 3. As for the fauna, Segment 1 presented the least number of endangered species ?CITES listed. The majority of the endangered land-based species which occurred there are associated with the remains of the Mata Atlantica owned by the companies of the mining sector and the other native eco-systems, such as metallophile savannah.

To meet the objective of the assessment of impacts and population monitoring of the fauna communities in the States of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo , a primary data survey will be carried out for the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna which is being aligned with the environmental organs in order to meet the requirements of the IBAMA resolution 678322-E. After this phase of impact assessment , characterized by data collection in the field in the areas affected or potentially affected as well as areas of reference, an Action Plan will be proposed for Conservation of the species recognized as impacted by the event of the dam failure.

8.4.2.2 Evaluation of impact vectors

According to Golder (2016), the Rio Doce basin was already significantly impacted by the cumulative effects of a series of anthropogenic sources along the last 200 years, including impacts caused by intensive agriculture and industrial development (e.g. mining and lumber harvesting). This may be attested to by observing the Standards of land use and general vegetation in the area of study before the failure of the dam. Golder (2016) mentions that the coverage of the natural land eco-systems represented only 18 % of the area, while the rest was composed of 20.3 % degraded areas, 4.8 % aquatic environments and 57.4 % anthropogenic uses (Table 11).

Table 11 – Characterization of Land Use and Occupation and Vegetation coverage in the Study Area, Situation Before the Failure of the Fundão Dam. Source: Golder (2016).

Category	Class	Total Area of Study	
		ha	%
Natural	Rocky outcroppings	1.662	<1
	Humid areas	10.901	2
	Dense forest	85.052	14
	Metallophile savannah	4.359	<1
	Beach	119	<1

Category	Class	Total Area of Study	
		ha	%
	Wooded sandbanks	1.036	<1
	Brush sandbanks	753	<1
	Sand banks	3.660	<1
Degraded	Open vegetation and forest regeneration	72.711	12
	Degraded Semi-deciduous seasonal forest	21.522	4
	Forest mixed with eucalyptus	7.908	1
	Mosaic of degraded forests / under regeneration / grazing area with weeds	18.228	3
	Recently harvested lumbering	4.328	<1
Anthropogenic	Lumber harvesting	48.558	8
	Pasture / wild pasture / cultivated	287.361	47
	Anthropized area	3.456	<1
	Urban area	12.611	2
Aquatic	Water course	17.583	3
	Lake	7.233	1
	Lagoon / pond	257	<1
	Reservoir	4.156	<1
w/o Data	Cloud / shade	29	<1
Total		613.484	100

In this context one may understand that in some cases, the identification of the impact vectors of the failure of the Fundão dam was relatively simple (e.g. measure the area of eco-systems directly removed by the failure of the dam), while in other cases such identification is more complex (e.g. distinguish between the chemical risks resulting from the failure of the Fundão dam and the chemical risks already present in the Rio Doce basin before this event, as the result of industrial/urban development, both before and currently).

Nine impact vectors were identified and assessed concerning the threatened land-based biota / CITES Listed, eight of which were considered valid (or that is to say, significant or relevant). One invalid vector is that for which no effect is anticipated on the species analyzed (Golder, 2016). The only vector considered invalid was “Die-off by metals and Other chemical liberated into the environment”. This conclusion was based on robust studies directed at the understanding of the chemical composition of the tailings of the Fundão dam and the water quality of the soil and of the sediments present in the Doce river before and after the failure. According to Golder (2016), these conclusions show clearly and consistently that the tailings did not contain substances capable of causing die-off of the land-based species and also that [substances of that nature] were not re-entrained from the pre-existing sediments. In the cases in which metals such as arsenic were found in the water or soil, these were related to other factors than the impacts resultant from the failure of the Fundão dam.

Figure 2 presents the impact vectors identified, their characterization and measurement.

Category	Class	Total Area of Study	
		ha	%
Natural	Rocky outcroppings	1.662	<1
	Humid areas	10.901	2
	Dense forest	85.052	14
	Metallophile savannah	4.359	<1
	Beach	119	<1
	Wooded sandbanks	1.036	<1
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Anthropogenic	Lumber harvesting	48.558	8
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	Urban area	12.611	2
Aquatic	Water course	17.583	3
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	Lagoon / pond	257	<1
	Reservoir	4.156	<1
w/o Data	Cloud / shade	29	<1
Total		613.484	100

In this context one may understand that in some cases, the identification of the impact vectors of the failure of the Fundão dam was relatively simple (e.g. measure the area of eco-systems directly removed by the failure of the dam), while in other cases such identification is more complex (e.g. distinguish between the chemical risks resulting from the failure of the Fundão dam and the chemical risks already present in the Rio Doce basin before this event, as the result of industrial/urban development, both before and currently).

Nine impact vectors were identified and assessed concerning the threatened land-based biota / CITES Listed, eight of which were considered valid (or that is to say, significant or relevant). One invalid vector is that for which no effect is anticipated on the species analyzed (Golder, 2016). The only vector considered invalid was “Die-off by metals and Other chemical liberated into the environment”. This conclusion was based on robust studies directed at the understanding of the chemical composition of the tailings of the Fundão dam and the water quality of the soil and of the sediments present in the Doce river before and

after the failure. According to Golder (2016), these conclusions show clearly and consistently that the tailings did not contain substances capable of causing die-off of the land-based species and also that [substances of that nature] were not re-entrained from the pre-existing sediments. In the cases in which metals such as arsenic were found in the water or soil, these were related to other factors than the impacts resultant from the failure of the Fundão dam.

Figure 2 presents the impact vectors identified, their characterization and measurement.

Figure 2 – Impact Vectors about endangered land-based flora and fauna / CITES listed, identified in the Study Area – Source: Golder (2016)

Impact Vector	Segment of Study Area	Criteria										
		Occurrence	Nature	Duration	Frequency	Incidence	Length of occurrence	Reversibility	Geographic Extent	Importance	Magnitude	Significance
Loss of Eco-systems resulting from erosion and deposition of tailings	1	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	High	Very High
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
Changes in the condition of the ecosystem in function of erosion and deposition	1	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Medium	High
	2	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium
	3	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium
	4	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium
Alterations in the connectivity resulting from the loss of eco-	1	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	High	Very High
	2	Potential	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium

Impact Vector	Segment of Study Area	Criteria											
		Occurrence	Nature	Duration	Frequency	Incidence	Length of occurrence	Reversibility	Geographic Extent	Importance	Magnitude	Significance	
systems or of alterations in the condition of the ecosystems	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
Mortality caused by flooding	1	Real	Negative	Temporary - immediate	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	High	Very High	
	2	Potential	Negative	Temporary - immediate	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium	
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
Mortality caused by deposition of tailings	1	Real	Negative	Temporary - immediate	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Medium	High	
	2	Real	Negative	Temporary - immediate	Continuous	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Local	High	Low	Medium	
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
Mortality or die-off by metals and other chemicals liberated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid	

Impact Vector	Segment of Study Area	Criteria											
		Occurrence	Nature	Duration	Frequency	Incidence	Length of occurrence	Reversibility	Geographic Extent	Importance	Magnitude	Significance	
into the environment	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Valid
Survival or reproductive success reduced due to alterations in the food chain from the aquatic environment	1	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	High	High	Very High
	2	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	High	High	Very High
	3	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	High	High	Very High
	4	Real	Negative	Temporary-long range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	High	High	Very High
Effects on the reproductive success of plants as a function of alteration of abundance of pollinating insects from the aquatic environment	1	Potential	Negative	Temporary-short range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Low	Medium
	2	Potential	Negative	Temporary-short range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Low	Medium
	3	Potential	Negative	Temporary-short range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Low	Medium
	4	Potential	Negative	Temporary-short range	Continuous	Indirect	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Low	Medium
Reduction in the efficiency	1	Potential	Negative	Temporary-Medium	Cyclical	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Medium	Medium	High

Impact Vector	Segment of Study Area	Criteria											
		Occurrence	Nature	Duration	Frequency	Incidence	Length of occurrence	Reversibility	Geographic Extent	Importance	Magnitude	Significance	
of foraging as a function of the water quality				range			e						
	2	Potential	Negative	Temporary – Medium range	Cyclical	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Medium	High	
	3	Potential	Negative	Temporary – Medium range	Cyclical	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Medium	
	4	Potential	Negative	Temporary – Medium range	Cyclical	Direct	Short range	Reversible	Regional	High	Low	Medium	

Some remarks are in order about the impact vectors identified. First, one observes that two of the eight vectors considered valid has only a “potential” occurrence, that is to say, one may consider that the impact occurred in spite of not having been documented in the field. The degree of confidence is less than the “real” occurrence of the impact and may raise doubts about its relation with the environmental aspect caused by the failure of the dam.

Second, all of the valid impacts identified have a temporary duration and are reversible. This configures a future scenario of vast possibilities in the recovery of the fauna and flora threatened / CITES listed affected by the failure of the Fundão dam.

8.5 Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring

With the failure of the Fundão dam, part of the tailings contained in this structure burst downstream, entering in contact with the Santarém creek, the Gualaxo do Norte river and its tributaries, the Carmo river and its tributaries, the Doce River and the seacoast close to the Doce River mouth. As part of the analysis of the impacts of this dam failure, Samarco hired laboratories accredited by INMETRO (among them, the following have already worked on the monitoring of the Doce River basin and the sea - LIMNOS, SGS GEOSOL, APLYSIA, TOMMASI, INOLAB, BIOAGRI, LABB and CORPLAB).

Currently, there exist 120 monitoring points, distributed on the River Doce and its tributaries, lagoons and coastal zone of Espírito Santo. The results are sent periodically to several environmental organs. Up until the present moment, more than 2,000,000 results were generated, presented in more than 80,000 reports of analyses. The points are distributed as per Table 12:

Table 112 – Summary of the Monitoring Points and Requesting Entities.

CATEGORIA	QTD. PONTOS	SOLICITANTE
RIO DOCE	37	
IBAMA – RIO DOCE	17	IBAMA – NOTA TECNICA 02001.002345/2015-16 DIPRO/IBAMA
IBAMA – DIQUE S3 e Rio do Carmo	7	OF02001.004880/2016-84 DBFLO/IBAMA
IEMA – RIO DOCE	5	IEMA
Monitoramento de Lagoas	8	
AFLUENTES DE RIO	11	
ANA – AFLUENTES RIO DOCE	8	ANA
FUNAI e SESAI - ARACRUZ	3	TTAC - Acordo Índios Tupiniquins e Guarani
OUTROS	9	
MP MG – Novo Bento Rodrigues	9	Parecer Técnico MP MG
MARINHO	31	
IEMA (ADITIVO)	5	MP ES – OFICIO 102-2016
MP ES (FOZ DO RIO, APA, TRANSECTOS, ADCP e CTD).	26	MP ES – TCSA ANEXO I
TURBIDEZ	26	
IBAMA - RIO DOCE	23	IBAMA – NOTA TECNICA 02001.002345/2015-16 DIPRO/IBAMA
IBAMA - CANDONGA	5	IBAMA – NOTIFICAÇÃO 8266-E

This monitoring plan will be carried out until the “*Programa de Monitoramento Quali-quantitativo da Água e dos Sedimentos no Rio Doce*” may be, in its final version, approved by the CIF and that a sufficient time passes for it to be properly adapted to the circumstances.

8.5.1 Monitoring Points of the River Doce

The monitoring points of water quality and sediments are distributed along the Hydrographic Basin of the River Doce, lagoons of Linhares (ES), indigenous areas and coastal zone in the North of Espírito Santo. In all, there are 114 monitoring points which are represented especially in the Figures 55 and 56:



Figure 545 – Sediment Collection and Analysis points.

General over view of the monitoring plan of the River Doce:

- Begun in: 06/Nov/2015
- Sampling points: 38
- Frequency:
 - Water Weekly;
 - Sediment: Fortnightly;
 - Turbidity: daily.
- Parameters:
 - Water: CONAMA 357/2005 – Class 2 for fresh water, with exception of the list of organic parameters + Total suspended solids;
 - Sediment: CONAMA 454/2012, with exception of the list of organic parameters.

The detailed monitoring plan, analysis of the results and conclusions are presented in details in the document “PLANO DE MONITORAMENTO MARINHO E RIO DOCE.rev39” (Attachment Section 8.0).

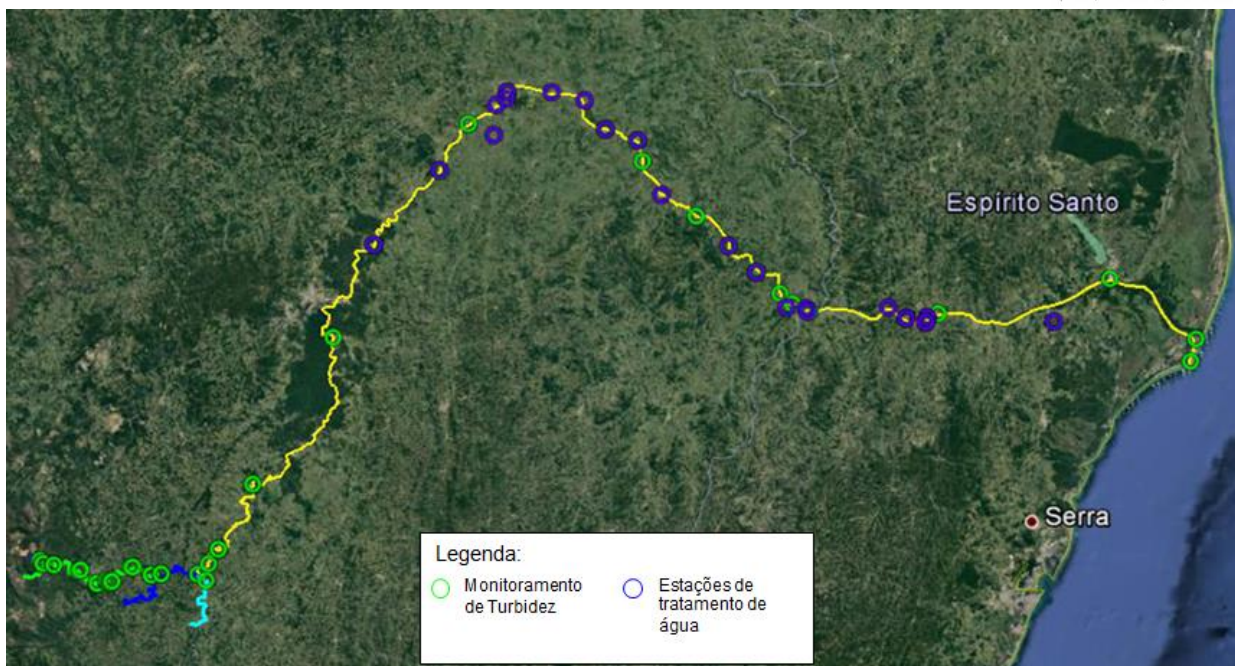


Figure 556 – Turbidity Monitoring Points and ETA's.

8.5.1.1 Sampling and Analysis

The collection of samples and analyses of water and sediments are all carried out by accredited laboratories in the terms of ABNT NBR ISO /IEC17025/2015 together with the National Institute of Metrology. The laboratories utilize the techniques of sampling and preservation of water and sediments following the directions of the National Guide of Collection and Preservation of Samples: water, sediments, aquatic communities and liquid effluents according to ANA – National Agency of Waters 2012, or the norms of the “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and wastewater (APHA, 2005).

The parameters of water quality to be analyzed include conventional parameters, principal ions, nutrients, and total and dissolved metals. The parameters of quality of sediments include the conventional physical-chemical parameters and total metals.

The parameters analyzed for each sampling point are described in the Monitoring Plan of the River Doce and Marine [area] (See attachments Section 8.0), the analyses are carried out [according to] the Best practices and with a basis on the quantification limits which permit an effective comparison with the Standards of water quality (CONAMA 357/2005 e COPAM/ CERH-MG 01/2008) and levels of classification for sediments (CONAMA 454/2012).

Tests of chronic eco-toxicity are also made on the water utilizing the organisms: Ceriodaphnia Dubia, Echinometra lucunter and Skeletonema costatum. Tests of Chronic eco-toxicity are also carried out on the sediments utilizing the test organisms Hyalella azteca and Grandidierella bonnieroides, in addition to açude eco-toxicity in the water utilizing the organisms: Danio Rerio, Daphnia Similis and Vibrio fischeri.

The daily turbidity monitoring is carried out by the collaborators of the Fundação with the use of turbidimeters, model DM-TU of the manufacturer Digimed. These devices are certified by the manufacturer and monitored by the system of metrology. Before the performance of the measurements,

the equipment has its calibration assessed with certified Standards and , in case it is necessary, will suffer adjustments as required. After the collection, the sample is homogenized and a portion is removed and transferred to the receptacle of the turbidity meter previously washed with local water (which creates a background environment). Later, three turbidity readings are made, and the values are stored and made available for visualization in specific software for data management. The acceptable error in the measurements is about 5 % of the value presented by the reading in accordance with the manufacturer.

8.5.2 Hydrologic Monitoring of the River Doce – Water Quality

The principal conclusions of these analyses corroborate with that which was observed in the geo-chemical characterization of the impacted area, that is to say, the tailings did not bring an increase in the concentration of trace metals to the aquatic environment. In a report issued in December of 2015 (Documents “*Monitoramento da Qualidade das Águas Superficiais do Rio Doce no Estado de Minas Gerais*”, See Attachment Section 8) the Instituto Mineiro de Gestão das Águas – IGAM, concluded that during the passage of the turbidity plume, there was an increase of short duration in the concentration of some metals in the water, associated with the re-suspension of the sediments already present in the bed of the river. In December of 2015, based on analyses performed in November of that year, less than 30 days after the failure of the Fundão dam, the Geological Service of Brazil and the National Agency of Waters – ANA issued a report indicating that, after an initial elevation of the concentration of metals, the samples of water collected along the River Doce did not show the presence of dissolved metals in quantities which could be considered as contaminants **(See Attachment Section 8.0)**.

After the incident of 5 November of 2015, the CPRM, together with the ANA, developed a program of monitoring in the River Doce basin aimed at the survey of data and information about the event. The objective of this program consisted of monitoring the impacts of the Fundão dam failure along the entire basin . The principal studies carried out were:

- Accompany the flood wave resultant from the dam failure;
- Calibrate a model to forecast the turbidity in the channel of the River Doce;
- Collect samples of water and sediment from the flow, between the area of the dam in the basin of the Gualaxo do Norte river all the way to the mouth of the River Doce;
- Collect simultaneous daily samples of water for analysis of parameters “*in-loco*”, at every two days for water analyses and every four days for stream sediment analyses, at seven points of the basin from the Gualaxo do Norte to the mouth of the River Doce;
- Performance of: flow measurement, survey of transversal profile, collection of parameters of water quality (QA) along the section, sampling of sediments in suspension and from the river-bed at the river stations of the RHN, located in the channel of the River Doce;

The principal conclusions of these studies showed:

- No significant differences were identified in the relation of elevation versus discharge at the river monitoring stations, which means that there will be no change in the key curve due to the rupture of the dam;
- There was no significant deposition of sediments in the sections measured at the river monitoring stations belonging to the RHN, located in the river Doce basin;

- The analyses indicate that there has been an improvement in water quality since the dam rupture;
- Suspended sediment concentration values in the order of hundreds to thousands of mg / L units recorded in the fourth campaign are compatible with the values recorded in the RHN operation during the flood season;
- Significant differences, up to twice the D90% diameter of suspended sediments, were verified in stations upstream of Governador Valadares, that is, upstream of the Baguari reservoir. However, the characteristic diameters of the samples collected in the fourth campaign are slightly lower than the diameters of the samples collected in the first campaign;
- Most of the finest sediments were deposited in the region of Governador Valadares, due to the existence of a stretch of low flow velocity;
- In general, the contents of the chemical elements detected in the integrated and collected samples at the margins did not show significant differences. As in the previous campaigns, no dissolved metal contents were detected to be considered as toxic, in the collected water samples.
- The analytical results of the sediment samples show that the highest concentration values of As (arsenic) are upstream and decrease in the downstream direction of the basin.
- The registered values of Turbidity in the fourth campaign are still much higher than the values recorded in the RHN operation under the same flow conditions, especially for lower flow values below 200m³ / s;

All the reports of the CPRM may be found at the site:

<http://www.cprm.gov.br/publique/Hidrologia/Eventos-Criticos/Monitoramento-Especial-do-Rio-Doce-4057.html>

8.5.2.1 Water Quality (Fundação Renova) – Physical-Chemical Parameters

For the analysis of the physical-chemical results the parameters of interest were defined. The criteria for defining relevance of the parameters were:

- Parameters that were directly impacted by the passage of the tailings plume. (Report of the Failure of the Fundão Tailings Dam, Environmental Recovery Plan (see attachments Section 8.0): understanding of the impacts caused by the rupture of the Fundão Dam);
- Parameters identified in the geo-chemical characterization of the tailings (Geochemical Characterization Program of Tailings, Soils and Sediments - Final Report (see attachments Section 5.0): understanding of the geo-chemical characteristics of the tailings);
- Parameters that presented frequencies of non-conformities of more than 5% in one or more sampling points; and,
- Parameters that are monitored and reported in the IGAM report (TECHNICAL REPORT “Acompanhamento da Qualidade das Águas do Rio Doce Após o Rompimento da Barragem da Samarco no distrito de Bento Rodrigues – Mariana/MG”, published by IGAM in October of 2016), see attachments Section 8.0.

Thus, the parameters defined for water quality analysis are set out in the table below:

pH	Dissolved Oxygen	Total Suspended Solids
----	------------------	------------------------

Turbidity	Total Phosphorus	Cadmium
True color	Total Nickel	Copper
Dissolved Aluminium	Total Lead	Zinc
Dissolved Iron	Total Chrome	
Total Manganese	Arsenic	

According to the latest results observed:

- Dissolved oxygen is above the regulatory minimum limit, but with some occurrences below the minimum historic concentration;
- The turbidity and Total Suspended Solids were within the historic range, although some occurrences were observed above the regulatory limits;
- Phosphorus, True Color, Dissolved Aluminum, Dissolved Iron and Total Manganese presented some occurrences of concentrations above the historic maximum and the regulatory limit (Al, Fe and Mn only in GV – Governador Valadares);
- Nickel, Lead, Chromium, Arsenic, Cadmium and Copper showed concentrations below the regulatory limit and the historic maximum;
- Zinc presented some occurrences above the historic maximum concentration, but below the regulatory limit

8.5.2.2 Water Quality (Fundação Renova) – Eco-toxicity

The monitoring plan provides for acute and chronic toxicity analyses. The following organisms were used:

- I. Acute Toxicity:
 - a. Danio Réio;
 - b. Daphia Similis;
 - c. Vibrio Fischeri;
 - d. Grandidirella Bonnieroides.
- II. Chronic Toxicity:
 - a. Echinometra Lucunter
 - b. Ceriodaphnia Dubia

As shown in Figure 56, the toxicity results indicated, almost entirely, the absence of acute toxicity along the entire length of the River Doce.

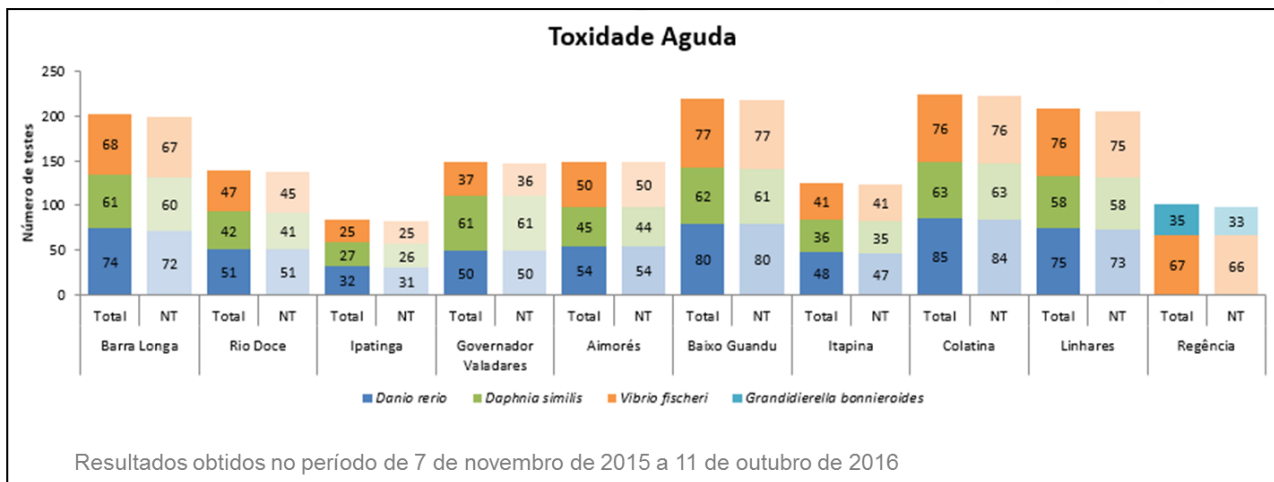


Figure 567 – Acute Eco-toxicity - Total: number of tests performed. NT: Non-Toxic

Chronic toxicity tests show that the effects observed during *C. dubia* tests on unfiltered water samples disappeared after the time required for sedimentation of the sample. This pattern suggests a reaction to a physical stress, rather than a response to a chemical effect.

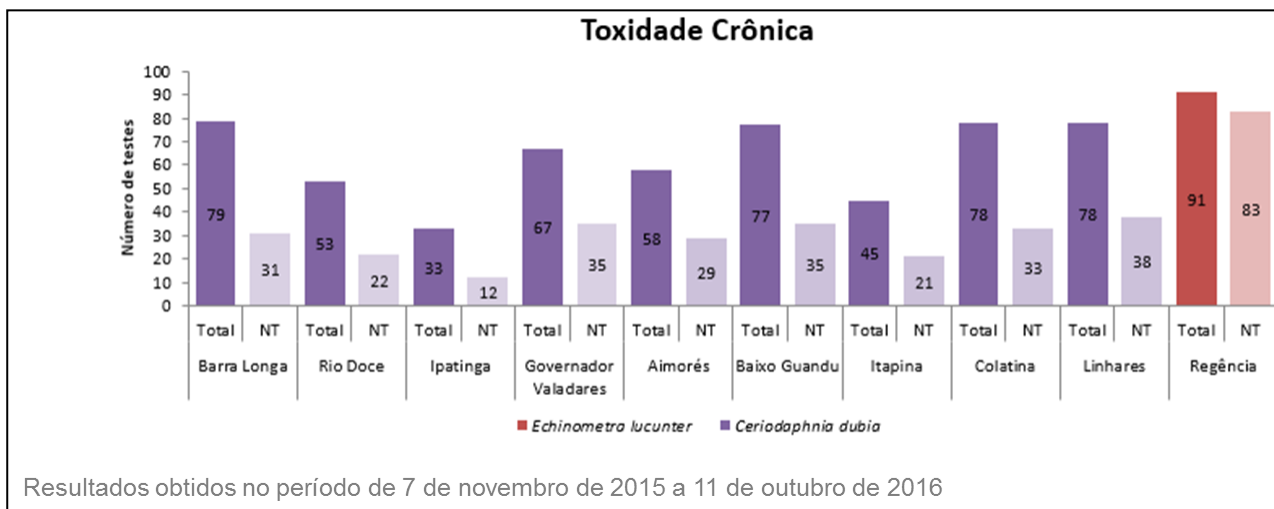


Figure 57 – Chronic Eco-toxicity - Total: number of tests performed. NT: Non-Toxic

8.5.3 Hydrologic Monitoring of the River Doce (Fundação Renova) – Sediment Quality

For the analysis of the physical-chemical results of the sediments, the parameters of interest were defined. The criteria for defining the relevant parameters were:

- Parameters that were directly impacted by the passage of the tailings plume. (Report of the Failure of the Fundão Tailings Dam, Environmental Recovery Plan (see attachments Section 8.0): understanding of the impacts caused by the rupture of the Fundão Dam);
- Parameters identified in the geo-chemical characterization of the tailings (Geochemical Characterization Program of Tailings, Soils and Sediments - Final Report (see attachments Section 8.0): understanding of the geo-chemical characteristics of the tailings);

- Parameters that presented frequencies of non-conformities of more than 5% in one or more sampling points; and,
- Parameters that are monitored and reported in the IGAM report (TECHNICAL REPORT “Acompanhamento da Qualidade das Águas do Rio Doce Após o Rompimento da Barragem da Samarco no distrito de Bento Rodrigues – Mariana/MG”, published by IGAM in October of 2016), see attachments Section 8.0.

Thus, the parameters defined for sediment quality analysis are set out in the table below:

Dissolved Aluminum	Total Chrome	Cadmium
Dissolved Iron	Arsenic	Copper
Total Manganese	Total Nickel	Zinc
	Total Lead	

- I. Analyzing the results obtained in the monitoring, it may be verified that:
- a) In general, the metals that have limits established by CONAMA Resolution 454/2012 are below Level 2 or the historical maximum concentrations observed, except for:
 - Arsenic: an occurrence in Governador Valadares
 - Cadmium: two occurrences in Rio Doce and two in Linhares
 - Chrome: two occurrences in Ipatinga, 3 in Governador Valadares and one in Baixo Guandu
 - Mercury: two occurrences in Rio Doce and four in Governador Valadares
 - Nickel: two occurrences in Rio Doce, two in Governador Valadares, two in Baixo Guandu and one in Linhares.
 - b) In general, the metals that have limits established by CONAMA Resolution 454/2012 are below Level 2 or the historical maximum concentrations observed, except for:
 - Arsenic: an occurrence in Governador Valadares
 - Cadmium: two occurrences in Rio Doce and two in Linhares
 - Chrome: two occurrences in Ipatinga, 3 in Governador Valadares and one in Baixo Guandu
 - Mercury: two occurrences in Rio Doce and four in Governador Valadares
 - Nickel: two occurrences in Rio Doce, two in Governador Valadares, two in Baixo Guandu and one in Linhares.

Mercury and Cadmium presented the majority of the results below the Limit of Quantification (LQ).

8.6 Air Quality

With the failure of Fundão dam, tailings and other solid materials carried by runoff were deposited along the banks of rivers and affected surrounding areas. Tailings and most of the material entrained consist of granular material, which is susceptible to fugitive emissions of particulate matter caused by wind erosion if

this material is exposed without vegetation. These fugitive emissions can cause changes to air concentrations of particulate. Factors which contribute to these emissions include wind velocity on the exposed surface and content of moisture of the material, as well as the total area of exposed surface.

Another potential impact on air quality associated to the Fundão dam failure is related to air emissions resulting from recovery actions taken by Samarco and its contractors.

Considering potential impacts to air quality resulting from the Fundão dam failure, Samarco has established a monitoring program focused in the municipality of Barra Longa, where there is the largest number of people who could be exposed to emissions from the tailings and recovery activities. This program included the installation of a mobile automatic air quality and surface weather monitoring station in the urban complex of Barra Longa (installed by company EcoSoft Consultoria and Softwares Ambientais and monitoring was effectively started on Feb 18, 2016).

Among the main results of the monitoring of the automatic air quality station of Barra Longa, we highlight the following:

In the period analyzed (Feb 18, 2016 to Sep 30, 2016), there was no violation of the quality standards set forth by CONAMA Resolution no. 03/1990 for pollutants regulated by the Brazilian legislation (PM10 and PTS). For pollutant PM2,5, whose monitoring in Barra Longa-MG was started on May 16, 2016,

despite the absence of statutory limits nationwide and in the state of Minas Gerais, the averages of 24 hours of the PM2.5 registered in the period were at levels below the limit defined by State Decree no. 59113/2013 of São Paulo, by the air quality standard set out by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and also remained at levels below the limit recommended by the World Health Organization.

In addition to the monitoring indicated above, a study using aerosol monitors to determine the concentration of particulate in the atmosphere at various points in Barra Longa was carried out by the company Newfields between June 23 and 28, 2016.

Among the main findings of the study conducted by NewFields, we highlight the following:

The average concentrations of particulate detected at all locations containing tailings were lower than the simultaneous measurement of particle concentrations at the quality monitoring station located outside the affected area. This shows that the locations with deposited tailings, the waste dump at the Exposition Park [or Fairgrounds] and the tailings excavation sites along the river, do not contribute to the concentrations of particulates measured by the air monitoring station in Barra Longa.

The detailed monitoring plan, analysis of results and conclusions are shown in detail in document no. RT-023_159-515-2282, (Attachment Section 5.0).

8.7 Reference Documents of Section 8.0

DOCUMENT	NAME OF DOCUMENT	EMPRESA	DATA
G001600-O-1MC001	Germano Geral, Barragem de Fundão, Volume de rejeito movimentado Pós-Ruptura - Memória de Cálculo	HGT	
ART HGT	ART da empresa HGT		July/16
Relatórios externos de monitoramento	Relatórios da ANA / CPRM e IGAM de monitoramento de água e sedimentos na	-	-

	bacia do rio Doce		
PLANO DE MONITORAMENTO MARINHO E RIO DOCE.rev39	Estrutura do plano de monitoramento de água e sedimentos em execução pela Fundação Renova	F. Renova	Nov/16
RT-002_159-515-2282_01-J	Plano de recuperação ambiental	Golder	Fev/16

9 ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY AND COMPENSATION ACTIVITY

This section presents the ongoing studies focusing on mid- and long-term environmental recovery.

9.1 Tailings management

After the failure of the Fundão dam on 05 November 2015, several activities were carried out in relation to the management of tailings, with the principal objective of allowing the population to return to its routine and re-establish the industrial and farming activities in the region. In addition to this, discussions were organized with the competent environmental organs to define guidelines for the development of a plan for tailings management.

The historical sequence of the principal milestones related to the tailings management is presented in a summarized form in **Figure 59**.

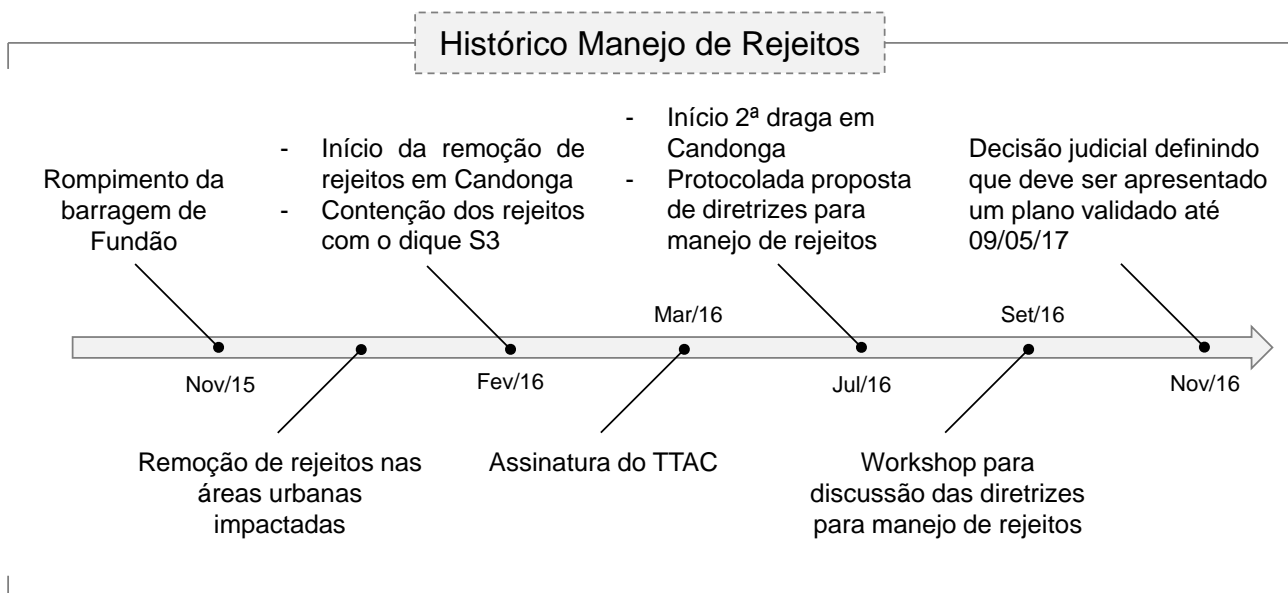


Figure 59 – History of the Activities related to Tailings Management.

During the negotiations which were in progress between the Fundação Renova and the Technical Board of Tailings Management for definition of the guidelines for handling of the tailings, the sponsors of the Fundação Renova (Samarco, Vale, and BHP Billiton) received a legal notification requiring the presentation, by 09/May/2017, of a plan of tailings management endorsed by the competent environmental organs. For the development of this plan of tailings management a task force is being formed, composed of representatives of the Fundação Renova, its sponsors, environmental organs such as IBAMA, SEMAD, and

IEMA, Professional of notable knowledge, experts indicated by the Judiciary, specialists indicated by the public prosecutor and environmental consulting companies.

The first meeting of the task force to define the tailings management plan is foreseen for the last week of January, when a workshop will be held to summarize what has been done up to then, consolidate the objectives of the group, discuss the approach methodology and define the structure of the management plan. After the workshop has been held, the schedule for conclusion of the activities of the task force will be agreed upon which foresees the delivery of the plan for approval of the environmental organs in the first fortnight of March 2017.

9.2 Recovery of “Environmental Area 1”

As described in chapter 5.4 of this document, the environmental recovery plan of the areas impacted by the tailings from the Fundão dam includes the recovery of the physical environment (in the area where tailings were deposited both in and external to the river channels, identified as “Environmental Area 1”, according to the diagnosis of impacts to the fauna, aquatic and land-based, and conservation actions for reclamation of the impacts mapped out.

In relation to the recovery of the impacts to the physical environment, several activities were initiated on an emergency basis in the first months after the failure of the Fundão dam; such as, the creation and recovery of accesses, initial cover of the tailings with grasses and leguminous material to control erosion, reclamation of tributaries and the re-conformation of flood plains and river channels, also to control erosion in the areas defined as priority.

The control of environmental damage on the banks and channel of the Gualaxo do Norte has as its main focus the containment of sediments, by means of the application of techniques to stabilize the banks, bio-engineering and reclamation of the impacted tributaries. These activities will be maintained aiming at the optimization of their efficiency and will suffer adjustment as a result of the assessments in the form of management of the material deposited on the banks and in the channels of the river and its tributaries. These assessments will present answers in 2017.

In 2017, the forecast is to conclude the reclamation activities of the impacted tributaries, re-configuration and control of erosion on the flood plains, regularization of the river banks and re-vegetation of the banks and flood plains.

The emergency planting carried out before the rainy period of 2016/2017 continues receiving maintenance attention. In parallel to these activities, the pilot planting of special bushes has already started, with special focus on recovery of the native vegetation of the region. The results of these tests, which will be obtained in 2017, will be applied to the start of the definitive planting during the rainy season of 2017/2018.

In addition to these activities, other more specific interventions which will offer good prospects, will be put into practice according to their applicability, always maintaining an open dialog with the environmental organs.

9.2.1 Pilot tests of revegetation

Aiming at elucidating uncertainties with respect to the full development of vegetable species planted over the substrate deposited by the failure of the Fundão dam and, furthermore with the objective of supporting the program of restoration of the Forest, Samarco promoted in August of 2016 a workshop for ecological restoration, involving specialists of several areas in the Field of the recovery of degraded areas. Some of the actions proposed in those discussions converged on the outlining of pilot experiments, as field tests of species and techniques of planting.

Specifically, these pilot tests Will be introduced initially in three regions with distinct physiographic characteristics: Bento Rodrigues, Paracatu and Barra Longa, all of which suffered the influence of the event in question, species of local occurrence which are noted for their rapid growth, broad and dense crowns, with and without soil preparation. The shading of the areas by the species of coverage Will provide competitive advantage to the remaining Forest species which Will then be introduced in the enrichment planting. This second step, aims at the recovery of ecological interactions which, by themselves, Will allow the reclamation of the ecological succession and the dynamics of the tropical Forest. The assessment of alternative techniques also Will indicate methodological modifications which may be especially efficient in the different environmental contexts which occur within the Environmental Area 1.

The detailing of the experimental studies are described in the report: MODELO EXPERIMENTAL DE TESTE PILOT PARA REVEGETAÇÃO DAS ÁREAS AFETADAS – RT-027_ 159-515-2282_00-C (See attachments Section 9.0).

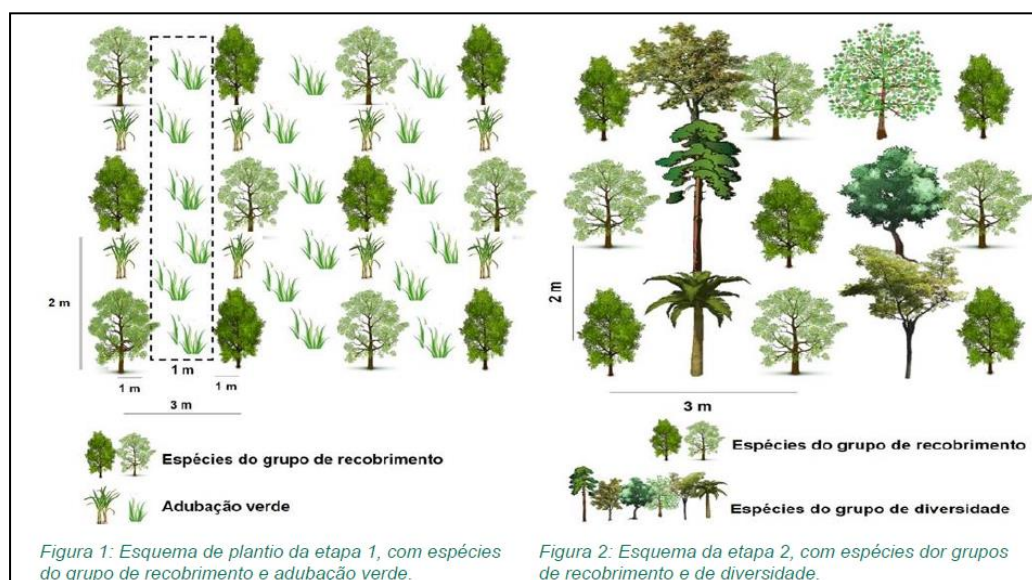


Figure 58 – Rehabilitation models tests 1 and 2

The tests will be carried out in areas representative of the soil conditions most common in the area to be restored, using re-vegetation practices with seedlings and by direct seeding. Periodically, the soils and substrates of interest Will be sampled for physical, chemical and biological analyses.

In addition to the Field tests, in-house vegetation tests were foreseen, which have as their objective to technically subsidize the recommendations for improving the substrate in the areas where there were tailings deposition from the failure of the Fundão dam . The effects of the following variables will be assessed in the development of the forest and agricultural species:

- Dilutions with two types of soil: Red clayey (PV) and red-yellow Latosol (LVA);
- The effect of the addition of organic material with or without the addition of 20 % of filter cake with cattle manure;
- Effects in the growth of three vegetable species, those being two of the Mata Atlantica region, Salgueiro (*Salix humboldtiana*) and Crindiúva (*Trema micrantha* and one of agricultural use in the region: corn (*Zea mays*)).

In this context, one expects that the performance of the tests Will make it possible to assess comparatively the efficiency of the proposed alternative techniques, constituting an essential step for the strategic definition of environmental recovery under atypical conditions, occurred in the areas affected by the environmental event.

9.2.2 Monitoring plan for priority interventions.

The Monitoring Plan for Priority Interventions was developed and issued under nº RT-033_159-515-2282_00-B (see attachments Section 9) and constitutes the main tool for the progress management of the intervention actions in the priority area defined by the PRAI. The document further seeks to comply with clause 178 of the TTAC as well as the minimum requirements relative to the monitoring of water and sediment quality monitoring established in Document Ofício nº 38/2016/AP-GF-ANA (document nº: 00000.062340/2016-08), as well as the quality/quantity monitoring of the regeneration of vegetation.

The management of the monitoring actions was defined taking into account three main components, which were developed in an integrated manner for the evaluation of the environmental impacts resulting from the interventions, namely:

- Water quality monitoring program
- Erosion process monitoring program
- Vegetation monitoring program.

Each program mentioned above has a definition of the objectives, reclamation activities, monitoring parameters, sampling frequency, indicators and management of the data generated. This tool therefore supplies the bases for an efficient and systematized data management, so as to provide reliable input for decision making related to action plans and potential corrective actions, as well as the supply of clear information about the periodic progress of the environmental recovery programs.

9.3 Rehabilitation Plan for Springs and Degraded APPs

According to what was defined in the TTAC, Fundação Renova will, as a compensatory action, reclaim 40 thousand hectares of APPs – Permanent Preservation Areas, as well as 5 thousand springs within the Doce River basin. The actions will be carried out over a period of ten years, as outlined below:

- Of the 40,000 ha of degraded APPs to be recovered, 10 thousand ha will be through reforestation and 30 thousand by means of natural regeneration
- A minimum fund of R\$ 1.1 billion will be allocated to the recovery of the APPs
- Of the 5 thousand springs, the plan is to reclaim 500 each year.

The reclamation of the degraded springs will continue to be carried out in partnership with Instituto Terra, as they will be responsible for the 500 springs to be reclaimed in the first year.

For the recovery of the degraded APPs, Fundação Renova is discussing with IBIO – Instituto BioAtlântica as well as international NGOs the formation of a consortium to plan and manage the reclamation activities.

9.3.1 Reclamation of springs

The long term plan for the recovery of the 5000 springs will be developed by the above-mentioned consortium of NGOs. For the first, year, Fundação Renova established a partnership with Instituto Terra.

Instituto Terra created a program named Programa Olhos d'Água with the objective of recovering 300 thousand springs in the Doce River basin between 2016 and 2046. Becoming aware of the Agreement signed between Samarco and its shareholders, and the Federal and State Governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, Instituto Terra contacted Fundação Renova to express its interest in working on this program of spring reclamation. The scope of work under the auspices of Instituto Terra contemplates the recovery of 500 springs by March 2017, meeting the requirements of the first year of recovery established by the TTAC.

In this work developed jointly with Fundação Renova, Instituto Terra is applying the same methodology of its Programa Olhos d'Água, which involves:

- Mobilization of 500 rural producers, through field visits and dissemination in the local and regional media – period – two months
- Implementation of the process of reclamation and protection of 500 springs – period – 6 months
 - Development of technical projects (georeferencing and sketch)
 - Acquisition and distribution of material for fencing and planting saplings
 - Getting signature on the letter of commitment from the beneficiary farmers
 - Fencing (outsourced)
 - Technical assistance to the rural producer in the fencing and planting activities according to the technical project.

In addition, as part of the activities scheduled in the context of spring recovery, complementary actions will be carried out beyond what was defined in the TTAC, as listed below:

- Installation of catchment basins to harvest rainwater – period – 18 months (figure 63);
- Installation of 250 septic tanks on the properties of the farmers involved – period – 18 months (figure 63);
- Monitoring of the flow rate and the quality of the water of 20% of the recovered springs – period 18 months;
- Monitoring of the vegetation cover around 10% of the recovered springs – period 18 months;
- Development of evidence based reports of the project- period 18 months;

Figures 62 and 63 show examples of the actions of installation of septic tanks and construction of small dams on the rural properties.



Figure 59: Installation of septic tanks (archive Instituto Terra).



Figure 62: Construction of catchment basins (archive Instituto Terra).

For the first year of spring reclamation, the Doce River Basin Committee – CBH-Doce River Hydrographic Basin Committee Doce, defined three priority sub-basins, namely, Pancas and Santa Maria do Doce in Colatina and Suaçui Grande in Governador Valadares. Figure 63 shows schematically the sub-basins which were prioritized in the recovery of the first 500 springs.

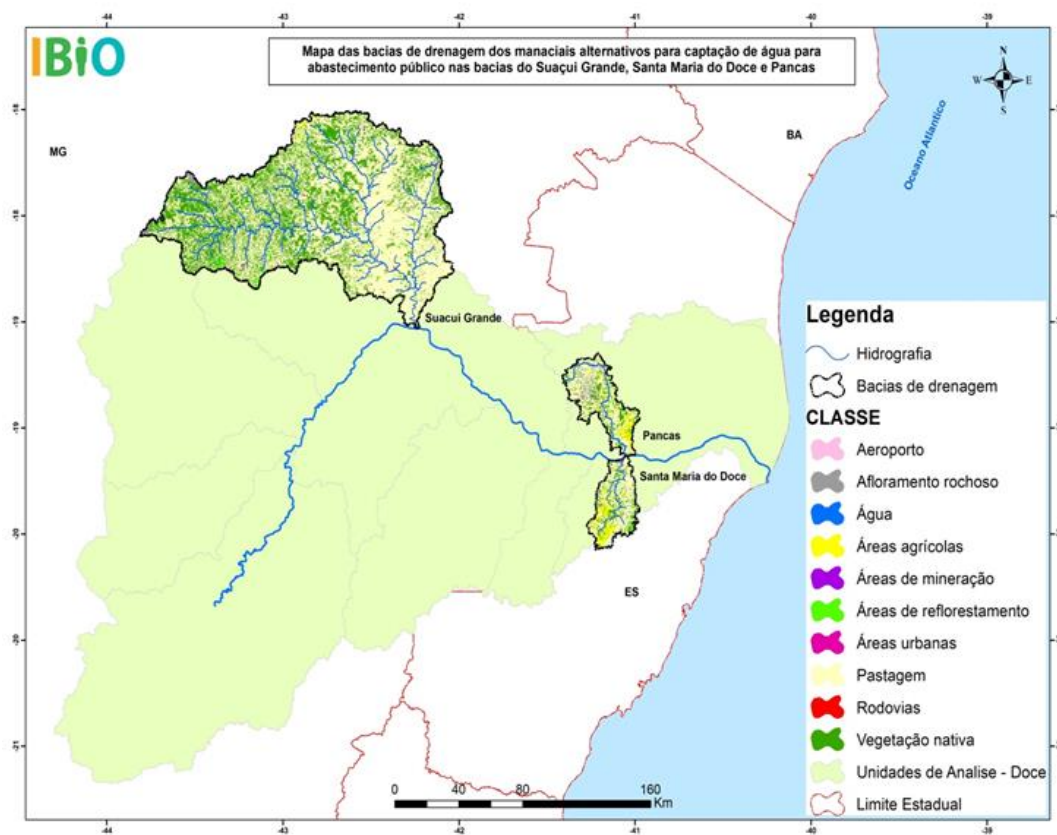


Figure 603: Sub-basins prioritized for reclamation of first 500 springs.

The Instituto Terra began its activities on 07 November of 2016 with meetings for the mobilization and engagement of rural producers, for their participation in the program (Figure 64). Starting with the adhesion of those producers, through the signing of the Term of Commitment (Figure 65), the delivery of the raw materials for fencing and planting was initiated (Figures 66, 67, 68), and then the process of spring reclamation (Figures 69 and 70).



Figure 614: Meetings with the leaderships of municipalities of Frei Inocência, Itambacuri, Jampruca and Campanário.



Figure 625: Signing of the Term of Commitment.



Figure 636: Delivery of raw materials to the landowners of the Basin of the River Santa Maria do Doce.



Figure 67: Delivery of raw materials to the landowners of the River Pancas Basin.



Figure 648: Delivery of raw materials to Landowners of the River Suaqui Grande Basin.



Figure 65 - Instituto Terra team building fences and performing selective land clearing.



Figure 66 – Fencing inspection.

9.4 Strengthening of the screening structures and reintroduction of wildlife

With the objective of strengthening the structures for screening and reintroduction of wildlife, Fundação Renova will build and equip two screening and rehabilitation centers for wildlife (CETAS). These are units responsible for the management of wild animals who are received as a result of inspections, rescue or voluntary delivery by private persons. This management will be carried out by a team of veterinarians, biologists and special handlers. The structures existing in Brazil receive thousands of animals every year and are focused on identifying, marking, screening, evaluating, recovering, rehabilitating and assigning these wild animals, in addition to performing and providing input for scientific studies, teaching and extension courses.

The two centers will be built and equipped according to the guidelines of the terms of reference to be issued by IBAMA, and be installed in municipalities which are bathed by the Doce River or by impacted sections of the Gualaxo do Norte and Carmo rivers (environmental area 2), with one in Minas Gerais and the other in Espírito Santo. The sites, design and installation schedule are being evaluated and discussed with the parties in the Biodiversity Technical Chamber, chaired by ICMBio. This definition should be forthcoming by 02 March 2018. Furthermore, the Foundation will assure resources for the operational maintenance of the CETAS for a period of three years, counting from the delivery of each unit. Except for the expenses with personnel, according to the management plan of the project to be established by the administrative entity in charge.

The sites, design and implementation schedule are being evaluated and discussed between the parties at the Technical Biodiversity Chamber (CTBio), chaired by ICMBio. It is expected that this definition take place at the next meeting of the CTBio scheduled for 13 January 2017. At this occasion, the hope is that the Term of Reference will be issued, to guide the process of hiring the engineering and architecture company by the Foundation to develop the designs of these structures.

9.5 Improvement in the Systems of Sewage treatment and Disposal of Solid Waste

The Program of improvements in the systems of sewage treatment and disposal of solid wastes is aimed at complying with the Clauses 169 and 170 of the TTAC, as per its terms:

The FUNDAÇÃO shall make available financial resources, in the value of R\$ 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million reais), to the municipalities of the Environmental Area 2 for the defrayal of expenses associated with the development of basic plans of sanitation, design of the sewage collection system, implementation of public works for the collection and treatment of sewage, eradication of sanitary fills and the installation of regional sanitary fills.

The municipalities foreseen for these benefits under the TTAC agreement are: (i) Mariana, (ii) Barra Longa, (iii) Rio Doce, (iv) Santa Cruz do Escalvado, (v) Sem-Peixe, (vi) Rio Casca, (vii) São Pedro dos Ferros, (viii) São Domingos do Prata, (ix) São José do Goiabal, (x) Raul Soares, (xi) Dionísio, (xii) Córrego Novo, (xiii) Pingo d'Água, (xiv) Marliéria, (xv) Bom Jesus do Galho, (xvi) Timóteo, (xvii) Caratinga, (xviii) Ipatinga, (xix) Santana do Paraíso, (xx) Ipaba, (xxi) Belo Oriente, (xxii) Bugre, (xxiii) Iapu, (xxiv) Naque, (xxv) Periquito, (xxvi) Sobralia, (xxvii) Fernandes Tourinho, (xxviii) Alpercata, (xxix) Governador Valadares, (xxx) Tumiritinga, (xxxii) Galileia, (xxxiii) Conselheiro Pena, (xxxiv) Resplendor, (xxxv) Itueta, (xxxvi) Aimorés, (xxxvii) Baixo Guandu, (xxxviii) Colatina, (xxxviii) Marilândia and (xxxix) Linhares.

The Fundação Renova will not be responsible for the execution of the actions set forth in the caput nor the selection of the municipalities to be contemplated, being only obliged by the availability of said resources, observing the *compliance* policy procedures.

The Interfederative Committee, based on the evaluation of the projects presented by the municipalities concerned, will formally indicate to the Fundação Renova Foundation the municipalities to be favored and the respective amounts to be made available.

The Interfederative Committee established some priorities through Resolution 21, of September 20, 2016, among them are:

Regarding the investment planned for the collection and treatment of sewage, in the period of 2016, the only actions that will be contemplated will be those in municipalities that have an institutionalized service provider (company, municipality or specific department to provide water supply and sewage services) and whose actions are focused on urban areas or districts that discharge the effluents directly into the freshwater rivers or the impacted stretches of the Gualaxo do Norte and Carmo rivers, considering the following categories of prioritization:

Priority 1: *Municipalities that have ongoing sewage collection and treatment actions and that require resources to complement counterparty investments and / or assistance to guarantee the execution of these actions (such as support in obtaining environmental permits, technical*

monitoring of works or In the preparation of documentation for accountability for the funding or to the funding institutions).

Priority 2: *Municipalities that have a project (basic or executive) able to tender the work, with a completed process of expropriation of the areas affected by the actions and environmental license already obtained for the installation.*

Priority 3: *Municipalities requesting funds for the preparation of basic projects at a level of detail design that allows the bidding of the works.*

Priority 4: *Municipalities with sewage collection and treatment systems in place and in operation that do not fit into the previous categories.*

Hierarchy of the criteria: if it is necessary to rank municipalities in any of the categories presented above, the order of the municipalities from upstream to downstream will be considered, taking into account that the removal of polluting solids load in the receiving water bodies and the consequent improvement of the pollutant content in the quality of the water, resulting from the implementation of these actions in municipalities upstream, also benefits the municipalities located downstream.

For investments in solids waste management / disposal actions in 2016 (forecasted at 5 million reais), the financial resources will be made available according to the following order of priority:

Priority 1: *Contracting by the municipalities of field data collection services to improve the diagnosis of solid waste.*

Priority 2: *implementation of "preparatory steps" for investments, including feasibility studies, engineering designs, environmental studies for licensing and selection of areas for regional landfills.*

A separate blocked account in the name of Fundação Renova was established at Banco Itau, according to the requirements of Paragraph One of Clause 169 of the TTAC, and on 28 December 2016, a deposit was made to this account in the amount of R\$ 51.895.016,76 (fifty one million, eight hundred and ninety five thousand, sixteen Reais and seventy six Centavos) in compliance with item I of Clause 170, establishing the amount of R\$ 50 million, restated by the IPCA index applicable from March 2016 to November 2016. On 04 January 2017, an official letter was filed with the CIF informing of compliance with Clause 170 item I.

9.6 Improvements in the Water Supply Systems

The program to make improvements in the water supply systems seeks to comply with Clause 171 of the TTAC, according to its terms:

In the municipalities in which some localities had their public water supply system temporarily disabled as a result of the Event, the Foundation will build alternative catchment and distribution systems and improve the water treatment plants for all these localities of these municipalities which abstract water directly from the Doce River channel, using proper technology, seeking to reduce by 30% (thirty percent) their dependence on the direct supply of water from the river in relation to the levels prior to the Event, as a reparatory measure.



The municipalities in line for service within the TTAC are: (i) Alpercata; (ii) Gov. Valadares; (iii) Tumiritinga; (iv) Galiléia; (v) Resplendor; (vi) Itueta; (vii) Baixo Guandu; (viii) Colatina; and (ix) Linhares.

The districts to receive service under the terms of the TTAC are :a) in Mariana: (i) Camargos; (ii) Pedras; (iii) Paracatu de Baixo; b) in Barra Longa: (i) Gesteira; (ii) Barreto; c) in Santana do Paraíso: (i) Ipaba do Paraíso; d) in Belo Oriente: (i) Cachoeira Escura; e) in Periquito: (i) Pedra Corrida; f) in Fernandes Tourinho: (i) Senhora da Penha; g) in Governador Valadares: (i) São Vitor; h) in Tumiritinga: (i) São Tomé do Rio Doce; i) in Aimorés: (i) Santo Antônio do Rio Doce; j) in Baixo Guandu: (i) Mascarenhas; k) in Marilândia: (i) Boninsenha; l) in Linhares: and (i) Regência.

For the municipalities with over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the reduction of dependence of direct water supply from the Doce River may be up to fifty percent (50%), with the values incurred as a result of what may exceed the percentage referred to above, considered as a compensatory measure.

Currently the program of implementation of alternative intake is in the phase of hydro-geological studies for the evaluation of water supply from surface and underground sources to assure the perennality of the sources which will be provided as an alternative supply of Doce River water for the cities, complying with Deliberation No. 16 of the CIF.

With the start of the rainy season of 2016/2017, some of the alternative intakes in Program 32 were prioritized and are in progress to assure the water security of the cities in question during this period. However, since these are emergency works specific for this season, we will not at this time perform the perennality studies mentioned above for these sources. These studies will be initiated at a timely moment to validate the works executed as deliverables of Program 32.

After the conclusion of the evaluation study of the water supply of the sources, it will be possible to define whether it is necessary to complement these alternative intakes developed for the rainy season, according to the result of the sustainability of the sources presented by the study.

The Plan for the rainy season 2016/17 has four mapped areas of risks in which actions have been designated, one of which is that of water supply. The structure of the plan has been developed starting with the four areas of risks mapped out, so that for each of them there are preventive actions and contingency actions.

Preventive actions are those performed previously and during the rainy season and not dependent on changes in water quality, aiming at a better preparation for possible scenarios that may be found. Specifically regarding the impact on water supply, the main preventive actions are: improvements and investments in water treatment plants in order to improve their treatment capacity; implementation of alternative funding; creation of an exclusive technical team; training and bench scale tests; and assisted operation up to 24 hours.

As can be seen in the preventive actions related to the plan for the rainy season described above, the actions of improvements in water treatment systems and alternative intake systems are directly related to the Program of Improvements in Water Supply Systems.

In compliance with Deliberation No. 33 of the CIF, a monthly report was developed regarding the actions of improvement of the water supply systems and implementation of alternative supply sources, as shown in the document “Relatório mensal – Deliberação 33 – Dezembro 2016” (See attachments in Section 9)



9.7 Conservation units

This section initially had the objective of defining the guidelines for the assessment of the impact on the directly impacted conservation units, i.e., Parque Estadual do Rio Doce/MG, Reserva Biológica de Comboios, Area de Proteção Ambiental Costa das Algas and Refúgio de Vida Silvestre de Santa Cruz.

Subsequently, the CIF determined that another 35 UCs be subject to environmental impact assessments. These UCs pertain to different categories, including units managed by public entities (federal, state or municipal) as well as Private Reserves of Natural Heritage (Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural (RPPNs)). The Foundation is awaiting the issue of the Terms of Reference by the Technical Biodiversity Chamber to proceed with compliance with this demand.

This program involves reparatory and compensatory measures, establishing the following specific objectives for the reparatory ones:

- Survey of impacts
- Implementation of reparatory actions
- Contribution to the conservation of biodiversity

The compensatory measures have the following specific objectives:

- Pay for the consolidation of two conservation units, namely, Parque Estadual do Rio Doce and Refúgio de Vida Silvestre de Santa Cruz;
- Implement the management plan, as well as the construction of a center in the conservation unit to be created by the public authorities.

9.8 Reference Documents of Section 9.0

DOCUMENTO	NOME DO DOCUMENTO	Instituição	DATA
Relatorio mensal - Deliberação 33 - Dezembro 16	Relatório consolidado das melhorias realizadas pela equipe da Fundação Renova das estações de tratamento de água	F. Renova	Dez/16
RT-027_159-515-2282_01-B	Modelo experimental de teste piloto para revegetação das áreas afetadas	Golder	Set/16
Anexo A - RT-033_159-515-2282_00-B	Plano de monitoramento para acompanhamento das intervenções prioritárias	Golder	Dez/16

10.0 INSTALLATION AND LICENSING SCHEDULE

The execution Schedule of the Environmental Safety and Recovery Plan of the area impacted by the failure of the Fundão dam is presented in the document “Masterplan Renova PRAI”. (See Attachment Section 10.0).

10.1 Reference Documents of Section 10.0

DOCUMENT	NAME OF DOCUMENT	COMPANY	DATE
20161220_Masterplan_PRAI	Cronograma macro das atividades de recuperação e compensação ambiental sendo realizadas pela Fundação Renova	Fundação Renova	Dec/16

11 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In light of the foregoing, it is possible to say that the integrated environmental rehabilitation plan (PRAI) related to the event of rupture of the Fundão Dam is extremely important to support a systemic view of the measures already performed and which must still be taken to address the impacts derived therefrom. Evidently, several studies are still in progress and should support updates of this integrated plan. Their findings may give rise to the development of other studies which may add and contribute to the understanding and effective coordinated operation in relation to the event occurred. Therefore, this document will be updated and improved constantly from the studies, negotiations with stakeholders and experiences throughout the process.

Belo Horizonte, 17 January 2017



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Fundação Renova