

Marlin Project Timeline and Related Events (1996 – 2009)

Year	Event
1996	Government of Guatemala signs and ratifies ILO 169 as part of Peace Accords (June 5) Signing of Peace Accords (Dec 29)
1997	Mining Law is completed – Decree 48-97 (July 17)
1998	Marlin deposit is discovered (Dec 8) Establishment of Montana Exploradora de Guatemala, S. A. (Montana) by Montana Gold Corporation, a private Canadian company.
1999	Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) grants Montana an exploration license for Marlin I (Aug 16) Peridot, S. A. begins acquiring land
2000	Francisco Gold acquires Montana Gold Corp, and 100% ownership of Montana Exploradora; Francisco Gold continues exploration (Dec)
2001	Mining Law Regulation is published (May 22)
2002	Glamis acquires Montana through its acquisition of Francisco Gold Corporation Land acquisition restarts for the Marlin project, which continues through January 2005; negotiations with individual land owners First meeting with San Miguel Ixtahuacán Mayor (April 2) First Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) baseline data is collected (July) First socio-economic report (Sept) CTA first perception survey conducted of 21 people in six towns in San Miguel (Oct)
2003	SRK conducts first audit of environmental and social baseline data collection (Jan) Second public opinion survey (key informant method) conducted of 13 local officials/residents in three directly affected villages (Feb) First recorded meeting in San Jose Nueva Esperanza (Feb 24) Establishment of Community Relations Group (CRG) (Mar) Anthropological review conducted of three communities: San Jose de Ixcaniche, San Jose de Nueva Esperanza, and Agel (Mar) San Miguel Ixtahuacán authorities travel to Honduras to visit San Martin Mine – first trip to Honduras (Mar 7)

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2003	<p>First handout/flyer about project (Mar)</p> <p>Montana submits the Terms Of Reference and plans for the ESIA (Apr)</p> <p>Participatory diagnoses in 3 Mam communities (May)</p> <p>First recorded public meeting in San Miguel municipal building (June)</p> <p>First visit of San Miguel representatives to mine site (June 20)</p> <p>First recorded meeting in Tzalem (June 24)</p> <p>Final ESIA and Environmental Action Plan (EAP) submitted to MARN; availability of ESIA in San Marcos and Guatemala City announced locally (radio and newspaper ads) (June 27)</p> <p>First recorded visit of municipal representatives of Sipacapa to mine site (July 3)</p> <p>First recorded public meeting in Municipality of Sipacapa (July 8)</p> <p>First recorded concerns about cyanide are expressed in San Miguel (July 11)</p> <p>Video of Marlin begins to be shown (Aug)</p> <p>Act signed by over 36 representatives of towns in San Miguel stating the knowledge of the project and the mitigation measures and stating support for the mine, and soliciting that the project be granted licenses (Sept 8)</p> <p>Act signed by Sipacapa Mayor and Concejales expressing support for the mine and mentioning Tzalem as beneficiary (Sept 18)</p> <p>Establishment of Sierra Madre Foundation – FSM (Sept 18)</p> <p>The ESIA is approved by the Dirección de Gestión Ambiental y Recursos Naturales (Directorship) of the Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) in Resolution No. 779-2003/CRMM/EM on September 29, 2003</p> <p>IFC appraisal visit and first site visit (Oct 13–17)</p> <p>Montana produces internal feasibility study (Nov)</p> <p>First Internet notice against project (Nov)</p> <p>MEM grants exploitation license (Nov 27)</p> <p>Montana is authorized to operate under the maquila regime (Dec 26), granting it tax exemptions</p> <p>Second socio-economic study</p>
2004	<p>PDH's office in San Marcos opens a file for alleged violations of the right to a clean environment (Feb 3)</p> <p>First protest against Marlin in Sipacapa (Feb 19)</p> <p>Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) Land Acquisition Procedures (LAP), and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) are completed and sent to IFC (Mar)</p> <p>Report on Compliance with ILO 169 is submitted to IFC (Mar)</p> <p>First tailings dam review report is issued (Mar 12); released publicly in May 2005</p> <p>National Forest Institute (INAB) grants Montana licence for forest management (Apr 30)</p> <p>Mine construction begins (May)</p> <p>Montana acquires 323 land parcels in usufruct from hrough Peridot, S.A., representing over 91% of land required by the project (May)</p> <p>IFC loan is approved (June 3)</p> <p>Creation of the National Front Against Open-pit Metals Extraction is announced (June 19)</p> <p>Montana holds a seminar program on mining in Guatemala City for the Guatemalan Ministry of Energy and Mines (July)</p> <p>MEM and MARN undertake joint inspection of the site (Sept 15–17)</p> <p>Review of the environmental management conducted by Dorey and Associates (Oct)</p> <p>ESIA for the right of way for the 27 km power line is submitted to MARN and approved (Oct)</p>



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2004	<p>First “forest incentives” are paid (Dec 14)</p> <p>National forum on mining takes place in Guatemala City, sponsored by the World Bank and MEM (Dec 1)</p> <p>Alternative Forum was organized with the support of the Catholic Church (Dec 1)</p> <p>A truck carrying an oversized piece of mining equipment was blocked on the Pan-American Highway near Sololá (Dec 3); the blockade lasted 40 days</p> <p>Montana begins ESIA for the La Hamaca deposit, 3 km north of the main Marlin ore body</p>
2005	<p>Gamma Servicios Integrados (GIS) presents final report on public opinions about mining in San Miguel Ixtahuacán and Sipacapa (Jan)</p> <p>Clash between armed protestors and police, resulting in injuries to police and protestors, including the death of one demonstrator, who was shot at Los Encuentros (Jan 11)</p> <p>Syndicated Union of Guatemalan Workers (UNSI TRAGUA) files an official complaint with the International Labor Organization stating that the Guatemalan government, via its support of the Marlin mine, has violated Convention 169 on the rights of indigenous peoples (Jan 20)</p> <p>Complaint sent to World Bank and to Compliance Audit Office (CAO) of the IFC by Colectiva Madre Selva on behalf of Sipakapense people (Jan 28)</p> <p>Episcopal Conference of Guatemala issues a communiqué about open pit mining (Jan 28)</p> <p>Guatemalan Ombudsman’s (PDH) San Marcos office carries out site inspection (Jan 31)</p> <p>PDH’s San Marcos office issues resolution against Montana, which interposed an “amparo” (Feb 3)</p> <p>High Level Commission on Mining is established (Feb 17)</p> <p>Vice Minister of MEM and members of Guatemalan civil society appear/testify before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Washington DC on the issues of ILO 169 and the granting of mining licenses without consent of indigenous peoples (Mar 3)</p> <p>First AMR is posted in company website (Mar 31)</p> <p>Off-duty security guard from Grupo Golan, contracted security firm for Marlin, kills local contractor (Mar 13)</p> <p>Vice Minister of Mining visits Sipacapa to hold public meeting; defends the legality of the project (Apr 7)</p> <p>A civil tribunal in Guatemala City grants Montana’s amparo annulling PDH’s resolution (Apr 9)</p> <p>Acquisition of the right of way for the 27 km power line right of way is completed (Apr)</p> <p>PDH issues report arguing that licence for the mine should be revoked because government failed to consult affected communities about the concession, in violation of ILO Convention 169 (May)</p> <p>In two separate lawsuits, Montana and MEM challenge the legal basis for the Sipacapa referendum and the possibility that the results may be binding throughout the jurisdiction (June 15)</p> <p>Constitutional Court revokes Montana’s amparo (June 17)</p> <p>La Hamaca ESIA approved by MARN (July 5)</p> <p>CAO assessment trip, which mainly looks at Sipacapa and does not visit San Miguel Ixtahuacán communities (Apr 25–May 4)</p> <p>Sipacapa consulta (June 18)</p> <p>ILO investigates the complaint against Guatemalan government for violation of ILO 169 (Aug)</p> <p>Agreement with Guatemalan president for Montana to finance 40 km of road construction (Sept 6)</p> <p>Agreement of Commitment for the Technical Closure and Environmental Recuperation of the Marlin Mine establishes a Completion Bond (Fianza de Cumplimiento) of US\$1million (Sept 6)</p> <p>Community Environmental Monitoring Committee (AMAC) is established (Sept 17)</p> <p>Marlin Mine begins operations (Oct)</p> <p>CRG is restructured (Oct)</p> <p>MEM requests the Ministry of Finance to revoke tax exemptions for Montana (Dec)</p> <p>Montana installs high tension energy lines and large posts in Agel</p>

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2006	<p>Follow-up mission of CAO (Jan 23–Feb 1)</p> <p>AMAC takes first water samplings (Feb)</p> <p>Glamis’ executive director for Central America declares “We have every intention to explore further in San Miguel and Sipacapa” (Feb)</p> <p>PDH investigates claims by mine workers about working conditions (Mar)</p> <p>PDH presents its report Mining and Human Rights (Mar 15)</p> <p>Constitutional Court denies Montana’s amparo against PDH, which criticized Montana of alleged violation of the right to clean environment (Mar 16)</p> <p>Montana states there will be no exploration without consent (May)</p> <p>Guatemalan representatives express opposition to Marlin Mine directly to Glamis’ Annual General Meeting (May)</p> <p>Ministry of Labour certifies Montana is in compliance with wage, benefits, health and security norms in the workplace (Mar 22)</p> <p>PDH carries out inspection at the mine (June 7)</p> <p>Montana renounces tax exemptions (July 18)</p> <p>Inter-America Human Rights Commission hears civil society representatives about complaints regarding mining in Central American countries (July 19)</p> <p>1,000 people demonstrated in favour of mining in a march in the historic centre of Guatemala City (Aug 10)</p> <p>High Level Commission on Mining present the Guatemala president with its proposals (Aug 21)</p> <p>Goldcorp merges with Glamis (Nov 4)</p> <p>Colectiva Madre Selva presents Flaviano Bianchini’s technical study “Water Quality of Tzala River” (Dec 19)</p> <p>Goldcorp introduces the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights at the Marlin Mine</p>
2007	<p>MEM presents its results on water quality of Tzala River (Jan 11)</p> <p>Former land sellers set up a blockade (Jan 10)</p> <p>Mine workers are evacuated (Jan 12)</p> <p>Nearly two years after the suit was filed by Goldcorp, the Constitutional Court rules on the legality of the consulta in Sipacapa and that it is non-binding (May 8)</p> <p>Legal, Environmental and Social Action Centre (CALAS) presents writ of unconstitutionality against Mining Law (May 22)</p> <p>COPAE presents study “Marlin Mine and the World Bank” (Sept 19)</p> <p>Government issues Decree 499-2007 declaring mining of national interest and utility (Nov 16)</p> <p>Sipakapense people present complaint to Inter-American Human Rights Commission on ILO 169 (Dec 11)</p> <p>Montana’s injured employees present complaint to Ministerio Público against seven community members (Jan 16); arrest orders are issued (Aug 27); sentences are heard (Dec 11)</p> <p>Blockade ends (Jan 24)</p> <p>Grievance Management System (May), used for the first time October 25, 2007</p> <p>MEM presents Energy and Mining Policy 2008-2015 (Oct 25)</p>



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2008	<p>Guatemala's Cardinal declares that "mining is not convenient for the country" (Jan 6)</p> <p>New municipal mayor in Sipacapa is sworn in (Jan 19)</p> <p>A truck transporting cyanide turns over at the Pan-American highway (Jan 22)</p> <p>Fact-finding mission to Guatemala of Goldcorp SRI shareholders (Feb)</p> <p>MARN takes water samplings (Mar 13)</p> <p>Members of Congressional Energy Commission visit the mine (Mar 25)</p> <p>ADISMI declaration related to HRIA (Apr 9)</p> <p>Jantzi research recommends Goldcorp as ineligible for SRI portfolios (Apr 30)</p> <p>Open letter from Rights Action to Goldcorp Inc. and Shareholders (May 1)</p> <p>Public Service Alliance of Canada Staff Pension Fund, Ethical Funds Company, First Swedish National Pension Fund, and Fourth Swedish National Pension Fund file a shareholder resolution with Goldcorp requesting that the company perform a human rights impact assessment (HRIA) of its Guatemalan operations (May)</p> <p>Community member from Agel blocks the electric line (June 13)</p> <p>Constitutional Court declares seven articles of Mining Law unconstitutional (June 30)</p> <p>Alterations in the flow of energy led to operations to be suspended (July 1)</p> <p>PDH presents results of investigation on alleged violation of right to healthy environment (July 18)</p> <p>Two mine personnel intercepted in a violent manner by armed men and detained against their will (July 21)</p> <p>Montana's office in Sipacapa closes (Aug 27)</p> <p>PDH carries out inspection at the mine site (Aug 27)</p> <p>40 international non-governmental organizations send letter to president Colom concerned about conflictivity and human rights in San Marcos (Nov 12)</p> <p>Canadian ambassador visits San Miguel (Dec 18)</p> <p>PDH starts investigation related to alleged violation of right to good faith consultation (Dec 30)</p>
2009	<p>Congressional Energy and Mines Commission votes in favour of a bill that seeks to overhaul Guatemala's mining legislation (Jan 22)</p> <p>Water treatment plant is operational (Jan 25)</p> <p>Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) pulls out of the HRIA (Mar 18)</p> <p>Coral incident, in which company property was destroyed at Coral (June 10–12)</p> <p>Congressional Transparency Commission hearings and visit to the mine (Oct)</p>