

KANMANTOO-CALLINGTON COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (KCCCC)

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COMMUNITY ACTION LIST

The Community Action List (CAL) is a summary of priority issues and opportunities that have been raised by the community through the KCCCC and a list of agreed actions to address these. The CAL focuses on the period from 2014 when Hillgrove was granted an extension to its life of mine to 2019 and produced an updated Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) – or mine plan.

The CAL is a Standing Item on the KCCCC agenda.

FOR REVIEW AND UPDATE BY KCCCC

DATE: December 2017

Topic 1: Environmental emissions: including dust, noise, vibration, traffic and light

Issues	Community expectations	Actions
<p>Dust and lifestyle</p>	<p>The community expects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that dust levels from the mine site should be such that they do not unduly disturb the lifestyle of the surrounding community • to see a major reduction in the drift of dust ('dust halo') previously observed at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental emissions which include dust, noise, vibration and light, is a Standing Item for each KCCCC meeting. • The KCCCC formed a Dust Working Party in March 2014 as a response to the community's priority for effective dust management at the mine. • Site visits and first-hand observations and discussion around dust sources, dust management and dust monitoring have been facilitated by the Dust Working Party. • A community information sheet on <i>Sources and Management of Dust</i> has been produced • Improvements to dust monitoring and response procedures for rising dust risk have been delivered through the updated mine plan / Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR) in July 2014. • The updated mine plan included the installation of new dust monitoring equipment located in a triangular pattern around the mining lease focused on where there is a close proximity to residents. Three sets of continuous dust monitoring equipment were installed at the mine in late 2014. These are capable of monitoring PM10 (referring to a particular size of dust) and all dust. • The updated mine plan included an expanded dust Trigger and Response Plan (TARP). The TARP places constraints on mine operations as dust-risk increases due to factors like an increase in wind speed and rising dust levels recorded at the dust monitoring sites. Responses include the shutting down of mining operations in extreme conditions. • A further update to the TARP was made in January 2016 which allowed for much-enhanced responses by the mine at the first trigger point. • Opportunities for improved dust suppression using technology transfer from agriculture have been examined. • The mine has negotiated with SA Water for a supply of untreated water via a pipeline built with the support of the State Government. This adds to the existing waste water reuse supply sourced from Mt Barker Council and the recycling of process-water on site. These supplies of non-potable water are used mainly for dust suppression and provide good redundancy due to their multiple sources. • In late 2015, the mine provided the Mt Barker District Council (MBDC) with a floating submersible pump to draw less turbid water from the top of its storage dam rather than lower down. This allowed for an increase in the treatment rates and improving flow for the mine's supply.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polymer was sprayed over roadsides and stockpiles to bind dust particles, making them heavier and less prone to becoming airborne. • Rehabilitation programs aimed at stabilising landforms were accelerated in late 2015 and early 2016 with the aim of reducing the exposed ground which could generate dust. • A set of initiatives to manage potential dust lift from the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was put in place after the TSF was identified as a new potential source of dust in 2016. The community was informed of these initiatives at a KCCCC meeting in December 2016 and the initial results of this program were viewed by the Dust Working Party during a site visit in January 2017. Further improvements were made to the program in October / November 2017. The improvements were reported to the KCCCC and viewed by KCCCC members as part of a site tour arranged by Hillgrove for the Commonwealth Member for Mayo in November 2017. • Representatives from the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) have regularly attended KCCCC meetings and contributed to discussions on environmental emissions. Representatives have included the Manager Resources and Energy EPA and the Kanmantoo Copper Mine licence manager.
<p>Dust and health</p>	<p>The community expects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there should be no community health risks from dust emissions from the mine site • the quality of rainwater for community members living nearby the mine site is not jeopardised nor any risks to food production or organisms in the food chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director, Scientific Services Branch, Public Health Services, SA Health, has provided independent health information about potential health risks related to dust from the mine. He was provided with dust monitoring data and information by Hillgrove. This included work conducted by independent expert consultants engaged by the company. • A preliminary report on Dust and Health was received by the KCCCC from the Director in late 2014 and he subsequently attended KCCCC meetings to discuss dust and health matters with the community. • The Director has attended various site visits to look first-hand at dust potential, dust management practices and dust monitoring arrangements. • Following the identification of the TSF as a new source of dust in late 2016, the Director followed up to ensure that there were no additional health risks beyond those he had described for the site as a whole in an earlier report. He has agreed to continue to be engaged with the community and has been in regular contact with the KCCCC providing community health information. • The Commonwealth’s Public Health Network regional manager attended the KCCCC meeting in July 2016. • Hillgrove has extended its independent rain water tank monitoring program to include

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		any local residents of Kanmantoo or Callington (within 5 km of the mine site) who wish to be involved.
Noise	<p>The community expects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that noise levels from the mine site should be such that they do not unduly disturb the lifestyle of the surrounding community • that the company will recognise and respond to noise risk as it relates to the nature of operations (type of activity such as blasting, crushing and traffic) plus conditions like wind, day or night and changes to background noise that lift or lower aggregate noise levels. • to see an active, real time response to reduce the noise from the site on 'peak noise days' where weather or other conditions mean less tolerance for noise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reversing alarms (white noise) designed to reduce noise 'carry' have been installed on all relevant vehicles at the mine. • A review of the use of tracked vehicles particularly at night on the building of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was conducted. A trial of the use of rubber tyred loaders for this purpose was done with a view to reducing noise. • Particular investigations into 'night noise' were conducted and reported at the June 2015 KCCCC meeting. • The management of noise risk continues to be considered in the design of Hillgrove's daily work plans. These consider the potential risks from weather conditions, the nature of mine activities and scheduling. Appropriate strategies are discussed with workers at daily tool box meetings (muster) at the change of shifts.
Vibration	<p>The community expects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be kept informed about potential vibration events like blasting • that impacts of vibration from predicable causes like blasting are minimised • any vibration caused by blasting and other activities at the mine is managed to a level at which there is no damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting impact monitors have been installed on the mining lease and in the community with data collected for each blast. • The mine has worked with a local resident using monitoring equipment to provide accurate data on blasting impacts at their location. This information has been used to inform the blasting process with a view to minimising potential vibration. • Modifications to blasting techniques were implemented for the lower benches of the main pit (Kavanagh) in response to a greater risk of conducting vibration towards Kanmantoo residents through natural rock structures in this area. • Hillgrove provided a presentation on blasting initiatives at the June 2014 KCCCC meeting. A further presentation was made at the December 2015 KCCCC meeting. • A blasting trial was conducted in late 2015 with the aim of improving mine safety through better shaping of the mining benches that act as a catchment for any falling rock from the rock walls. The trial involved reducing the sand cover over the charges to encourage a deeper bench with a sharper edge as a result of blasting. While the trials were successful in producing the preferred shaped benches, the blasting noise was more

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		<p>pronounced which raised concerns in the community. As a result, the mining regulator issued an Environmental Direction for the mine to comply with obligations detailed in the mine plan (PEPR) about blasting overpressure. The trial was halted and the blasting procedure returned to the previous model. Other initiatives were put in place to deliver the required safety for workers such as no-go zones for working below freshly blasted faces.</p>
Traffic	<p>The community expects that any increase in local traffic due to the mine will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not result in additional safety risk • not cause undue inconvenience for other road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mine has a Traffic Management Plan. • The mine has invested in a dedicated private access road (by-pass road) that reduces the need for trucks or other vehicles to use local access roads to the mine site. • Mine workers and visitors are instructed to use the by-pass road. • Hillgrove has offered access to the by-pass road to other major enterprises in the area so as to reduce the traffic flow on local unsealed roads particularly. • The mine has encouraged a culture of being proactive and aware of dust risk from road vehicles and introduced initiatives like applying speed limits to the access tracks over which it has responsibility. For example, a 40 kph speed limit has been applied to the Hillgrove access road to help manage dust from traffic movements. Education and information programs have been provided for workers, contractors and suppliers. • In mid-2016, Neutrog, a local company producing fertiliser, accepted an invitation from Hillgrove to use the access road for its traffic in order to reduce the heavy transport on the local road network.
Light	<p>The community expects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • night time mine lighting and traffic movements will not result in light spill that negatively impacts on the amenity of nearby residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically positioned berms have been designed and constructed to help manage any potential mobile traffic light spray. • Lighting on the mine site includes light shields and sharp directional light with the aim of reducing the risk of light spill.

Topic 2: Natural environment

Issues	Community expectations	Actions
<p>Unique natural communities</p> <p>At risk or endangered flora and fauna</p>	<p>The community expects that the company will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proactively work to identify and conserve natural communities where possible. In particular, give consideration to high quality communities of at-risk and endangered species like the area of <i>Euc odorata</i> to the north of the main pit and the <i>Lomandra effusa</i> to the south of the mine. avoid the area of <i>Euc odorata</i> to the north of the main pit. The community believes that there was an agreement struck between the company and the community that the area of <i>Euc odorata</i> to the north of the pit would be avoided in mining plans. The community expects that this agreement will be honoured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hillgrove agreed that the area to the north of the main pit (which is shaped like a finger and known as Matthew) should not be disturbed. Mention of this area was subsequently removed from Hillgrove’s application for a mine life extension (2014) and its revised PEPR. The current mining approval therefore excludes this area. The KCCCC is aware that Hillgrove is continuing to explore for more commercial minerals deposits on the mining lease. It understood that any successful exploration will result in consultation with the community on what this may mean for future mining activity.
<p>Habitat loss and environmental degradation</p>	<p>The community expects that the company will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> respond to habitat loss through its rehabilitation, native vegetation and Significant Environmental Benefits (SEB) programs in a way that promotes continuity, scale, timeliness and viability in future habitat development assist the community where possible in addressing historical habitat loss and environmental degradation (eg from previous mining operations) in on-going rehabilitation, community projects and mine closure and completion planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the original approvals process, the KCCCC sought Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) programs to be delivered in and around the mine site rather than paying into the Native Vegetation Fund. Hillgrove agreed to develop an SEB program in and around the mine site. The importance of high environmental value, natural populations has been identified. The mine has been encouraged to consider these priorities in its rehabilitation, native vegetation and SEB programs. This has been extended to include alignment with the KCCCC Master Planning process. Three maps have been drawn from the mine’s Mine Closure and Completion Plan (MCCP) to show the SEB, rehabilitation, final landscaping and other programs of work on the mining lease and nearby area. The MCCP forms part of the PEPR. The three maps enable the community to understand the plans, provide input as appropriate and track the progress of the implementation. The mine has established and manages a propagation centre and seed bank on site. Trials of rehabilitation techniques have been conducted by the mine such as the NW

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		<p>Woodland Rehabilitation Project. Results of trials have been used to inform the rehabilitation and native vegetation / SEB programs under the MCCP. The native vegetation program, approved as part of the PEPR, involves commencing SEB work to coincide with any disturbance of vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A site tour of some rehabilitation sites and final landforms at the mine was arranged for interested local community members on 21st November 2015. • The progress of the rehabilitation and SEB / native vegetation program is reported regularly to the community as a standing item on the KCCCC agenda. • The backfilling of the Nugent Pit was completed in 2017 along with the reconstruction of the hill slope and top-soiling. The Emily Star back-fill was also completed in mid-2017. • The mine’s rehabilitation program has included 12 ha shaped and seeded prior to 2017, 18 ha shaped and seeded in 2017 and 30 ha planned for shaping and seeding in 2018
<p>Data and local knowledge</p>	<p>The community expects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to see that the overall environmental programs of the mine will add value to the community and leave a positive legacy by accurately documenting flora and fauna to produce a meaningful longitudinal data set from surveys • that a valuable bank of knowledge and experience in environmental programs will be developed over time by Hillgrove and made available where appropriate to support wider community understanding and on-the-ground projects. • to see consideration given to the potentially for other species still not recorded in the areas proposed for clearance to be identified from surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora and fauna surveys have been conducted regularly since 2005 to better understand the natural environment. The methodology used in these surveys is designed to ensure that data is accurate, valid and consistent with longitudinal data sets. • Initiatives such as seed collection and animal rescue have become part of the routine practice for the mine. • An ongoing collection of survey data is a feature of the work of the propagation centre and seed bank in conjunction with the very active local Landcare group. • Survey information is also used by the mine to assist with seed collection and other management programs to promote the integrity of the flora gene pool. • The Master Planning Working Party is keen to encourage access for the wider community to the resources of the propagation centre to support similar rehabilitation / native vegetation programs in the wider community. A Knowledge Transfer program has been identified as part of the short term, community projects in late 2017.

Topic 3: Mine closure and completion

Issues	Community expectations	Actions
Mine Closure and Completion Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation • decommissioning • completion 	The community expects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there will be sufficient securities held by the Regulator to ensure that the agree rehabilitation and closure / completion program for the mine site can be guaranteed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Government previously held a cash bond for the purposes of ensuring that there was security over the mine closure and completion plan for the Kanmantoo Copper Mine. As part of Hillgrove’s debt and balance sheet restructure in mid-2016, the State Government agreed to convert the environmental bond obligations to security over the company assets.
Environmental integrity	The community expects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engineered structures like the tailing dam’s liner will be upgraded as required to manage any changes to load that may arise from changes to mining operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the granting of approvals for a mine life extension (from 2017 to 2019) and the preparation of a new PEPR in mid-2014, plans were implemented to raise the height of the walls of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) through three (3), four (4) metre ‘lifts’ to reach its final height. This work is largely complete. • The focus has now shifted to the final shaping of the dome of the TSF and progressive close out as the mine works through its’ MCCP.
Final landform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design • construction 	The community expects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be kept informed about what the final landforms for the rehabilitated mine site will look like and involved through the mine closure planning process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hillgrove has prepared and presented information on final landforms and ‘side by side’ comparisons of the original proposed final landforms with those that may arise from a proposed mine life extension • The KCCCC Master Planning process has included consideration of possible multiple land use for the site after mining is completed. Various opportunities for community comment have been provided including at the Callington Show in 2015, 2016 and 2017. Draft Master Planning documents have been available for comment at these events, at KCCCC meetings and on the KCCCC webpage.
Infrastructure legacy	The community expects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be involved in the on-going development / review of the Mine Closure and Completion Plan in order to develop an understanding, contribute useful local knowledge and make suggestions as to how the Plan may deliver sustainable, long term community benefit. • that infrastructure developed specifically for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KCCCC Master Planning process provides a forum where opportunities for community benefit from legacy infrastructure can be raised with the mine for potential alignment with the MCCP. • The Master Planning process promotes the on-going identification of possible community benefit infrastructure projects which could be delivered in the short, middle and longer terms. Examples include potential walking and riding trails linking up environmental and mining history sites of significance as part of the rehabilitation and native vegetation program under the MCCP, a possible viewing platform over the pit following closure and maintaining access infrastructure like public parking capability

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	<p>the mine such as transport, energy, communications, water and waste facilities are decommissioned by the company with due consideration to the potential for community benefit once mining is concluded.</p>	<p>after mine closure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The representative of DPC (State Government Mining Regulator) on the working party has looked into the potential challenges and likely support from government agencies for community enhancement programs like using mine waste rock to rehabilitate eroded swales in the area. • The Master Planning process provides an opportunity for other government and non-government agencies to consider the coordination of programs like planting of Council land with native vegetation, the possible inclusion of some public lands to facilitate walking trails, create green belts and provide opportunities for bushfire mitigation.

Topic 4: Community benefit

Issues	Community expectations	Actions
Economy and jobs	<p>The community expects that the company will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support local and regional communities through appropriate employment policy that recognises the benefits of employing people who live nearby the mine without compromising fair, equitable and legal employment practices aimed at identifying the best available person for the job • support local and regional businesses through appropriate procurement policy that recognises the benefits of buying locally without compromising commercial good practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of December 2017, there were 220 direct employees at the mine • Employees living in the local community of Kanmantoo / Callington (i.e. within 5 kilometres of the mine) was 26 persons • Employees living in the regional community (i.e. within 25 kilometres of the mine) was 159 persons (not including the 26 persons living in the local area) • This means that 72% of employees are based in the local community or the region. • Up until April 2017 there has been over \$43 million of work directed to local and regional businesses with over 200 suppliers and contractors involved. • The employment policy of Hillgrove acknowledges the benefits of employing local people and using local services and product suppliers.
Local community development	<p>The community expects that the company will behave as an interested and engaged member of the community and as far as possible:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Master Planning Working Party was established in late 2014. A community vision for the future of the mining lease area after mining has been developed. This vision is linked to the mine’s M CCP. • A document entitled <i>Master Planning and the Mine Closure and Completion Program</i>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support local community projects • support local events • support local organisations like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – local school – sporting clubs 	<p>was produced by the KCCCC as part of its' 2017 Callington Show display. This document aims to demonstrate the relationship between the Master Plan and the MCCC and encourage alignment between the rehabilitation and final design program, the future status of infrastructure and the future land use options for the site that are favoured by the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KCCCC and the wider community are working to identify specific project opportunities under the headings of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Environment and Mining Heritage ○ Art, Culture and Education ○ Community Development, economic development and infrastructure • These opportunities cover the short term, medium term and longer-term and are presented to the wider community for comment and input at events like KCCCC meetings and the Callington Show. • A number of Foundation Projects (research based) have been commenced that have involved collaborations with Universities / research institutions. These have been facilitated by initiatives like Hillgrove's support for a Playford Memorial Trust Scholarship program and working with the University of South Australia's Match Studio program. • Hillgrove sponsors local community groups such as the Bridgewater Callington Raiders Football Club and the Bremer/Callington Cricket Club. • Hillgrove supports community events including the Callington Show and Callington Christmas Pageant. • Hillgrove receives a large number of requests for site visits. Whenever possible Hillgrove accommodates requests from small groups of students who are studying mining related subjects at University or TAFE. Recent groups include Adelaide University, Geoscience Summer School, Adelaide University Society of Economic Geologists (AUSEG) and Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) groups.
<p>Building relationships</p>	<p>The community expects that the company will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support links with organisations who have a role in the future of the area after mining is concluded like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – local community groups including Landcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kanmantoo Callington Community Consultative Committee (KCCCC) is a forum for the community to come together to raise issues and encourage action on matters related to the Kanmantoo Copper Mine. The KCCCC is the responsibility of Hillgrove Resources as the owner / operator of the Kanmantoo Copper Mine. Hillgrove is a member of the KCCCC • Input from the wider community has been encouraged through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – regular KCCCC meetings (public meetings) since 2007

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – local Councils involved in strategic planning – local Councils involved in development planning like DPA’s for tourism or rural pursuits – educational and research institutions – the tourism industry – State Government agencies like Department of Premier and Cabinet, Department of State Development, Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA and Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources • support the community in seeking benefits as a result of hosting the Kanmnaatoo Copper Mine in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – community events like annual Callington Show – encouraging comment on draft discussion papers and other consultation documents available on the KCCCC webpage – 2016 Workshop of the SA Mining History Group held in Callington – posting notes to Working Party meetings as well as KCCCC meetings the KCCCC webpage and – participation in community consultation held by the MBDC as part of its Strategic Plan. The Council’s recent review of its Strategic Plan provided an opportunity for alignment between the mine’s closure and completion planning and the Council’s plans for the future of the area.
Promotion	<p>The community expects the company to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the area as a great place to live and work with flow on benefits to the community like supporting land values • support the local community as a responsible member of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hillgrove has implemented various policies that recognise and support the local community including employing locally, sourcing local suppliers where possible and supporting local organisations and events.