

M J & C J Redding

Sandilands

SA 5571

1st November 2013

Mark Howe
Mining Regulation & Rehabilitation Branch
DMITRE
GPO Box 1264
Adelaide SA 5001

Attention: Mr. Mark Howe

Dear Sir,

**Our Submission Re:
Mining Lease Proposal for the Hillside Copper Mine proposed by Rex Minerals**

Our family has been farming on the Yorke Peninsula for in excess of 140 years and farming at our present site for 40 years and we are *directly and irreversibly affected* by the proposed copper/iron/gold mine. Our working life and our preferred life-style will be severely eroded and probably gone.

*“..... those Primary Stakeholders, who **MAY** experience a high level of impact (Level I), have been determined based on the following criteria: **They own** or have an interest in land within the footprint of the proposed ML/EML or MPL areas.*

***They own, live** or have an interest in property within the vicinity of the Project that may experience some physical impacts (dust, noise, blast, visual, etc.)*

***They may experience SIGNIFICANT direct socio-economic impacts** (changes in land value, increased traffic, improved business conditions, changes in lifestyles, etc.)*

*Pg 7-2 Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013 (**Bold is mine**)*

*Pg 5-22 5.3.1 Residential Dwellingsfor the purposes of assessing potential social and environmental impacts, the four dwellings (**are ours 2 of these 4?**) which are either currently unoccupied or under negotiation have not been considered as sensitive residential dwellings. (**Bold is my addition**)*

The 2 dwellings on our land, within the MLP are both occupied – in fact both have been renovated and considered a major financial investment and our preferred ‘way of life’. From this information it cannot be ascertained, though it is doubtful, that our houses have been considered appropriately.

1. OUR LAND – OUR LOSS

(a) Land Holdings Description that will be affected by Rex

Malcolm and wife Catherine, together with our sons Matthew and Christopher produce wheat, barley, beans, sheep, fat lambs, wool and cattle. This is our base for our farming operations with our family home and one of our sons' home, workshop, numerous implement sheds, 2 shearing sheds with 2 sets of sheep yards, 2 sets cattle yards and a pig shed on Section 81 (575 Redding Rd.) and Section 74 and 75 (2068 Sandy Church Rd.). This land makes up approximately ¼ of the land needed by Rex Minerals in the MLP.

Pg 2-1 2.3 LAND TENUREOf the remaining land titles underlying the proposed ML, major mine infrastructure is planned on some of these land titles (Table 2.3-1). Rex intends to purchase or come to an access and compensation agreement for these land parcels as they are required for the development of the mine. Negotiations are underway for the acquisition of this underlying land. Pg 2-1 2.3 LAND TENURE Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

There is not much point agreeing to a waiver of access to our land as there will be no land left for us to farm. Our land is 'exempt land' as it is used as cultivated fields, land within 400 m of a residence (2 residences), land within 150 m of a building/structure with a value of \$200 or more used for commercial (farming) purposes and a dam.

Pg 4-3 4.1.1.6 Exempt Land Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

(b) How our land will be affected

Rex plans to use ALL of this land (including homes) for their Tailings Dam and Waste Rock Dumps - 1301 acres (533.8 hectares) - with nothing left to farm! We also share-farm 800 acres (333.8 hectares) of land adjacent to us that is owned by Malcolm's sister and husband (Yvonne & Geoff Dodd) and mother (Phyllis Redding) which Rex also plan to use for Waste Rock Dumps and camp-office area.

This leaves us with 300 acres (111 hectares) at Allotment 157, (Pine Point Road) which is not enough for one family let alone our 3 families that we provide for now, plus the Dodds. What do we do with this land? It won't be very attractive to sell especially surrounded by proposed wind towers, and to try to buy land nearby is virtually impossible. Our current successful farming operation can't be replicated or replaced easily to another location physically or financially.

Rex has made us offers but to set ourselves up and not be worse off requires quite a bit of finance. To replace our farming business with its extensive infrastructure listed previously as well as fences, the costs of capital gains and stamp duty together with mounting lawyers' fees are all costs not of our making.

We as farmers see ourselves as custodians of the land for future generations. This is an ethos conflict between agriculture and mining and is extremely difficult for farmers to accept. What Rex plan to do to all our hard work, is destroy it, and it would never be used again for farming like we successfully do now.

(c) Negative impact on our sons' future

Many people in the agricultural industry have concerns re the future of our industry with the average age of Australian farmers being 53.

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/1301.0Main%2BFeatures3032012>

We have 2 young men in our sons Matthew and Christopher, who have enthusiasm, skills and genuine interest with a positive work ethic who have a dream and a plan to own and work their own farm.

Together with these personal qualities together with a workable succession plan, where we planned in the future to buy the adjacent farm of Malcolm's sister and brother-in-law, that we now share-farm. We would then own 2,500 acres in one area (we currently farm all of this 2,500 acres) with 3 houses for our 3 families and a retirement plan for Malcolm's sister and brother-in-law. Rex is taking that future away from us and without the income of the share-farming, let alone the ownership of Dodd's 800 acres puts our economic viability in jeopardy and hence the future of one if not both of the boys. Land on the Yorke Peninsula is not often available for sale. All of us have chosen to make Sandilands our home and have sporting, social and church ties with our community – moving to another area or even another state without family backup especially at our age (Malcolm - 61 & Catherine - 57), as well as no local farming knowledge is unreasonable and obviously not our choice.

If Rex gives us or the ERD court rules that the compensation due to us is just the value of our farm, or even twice the value, we as a viable farming enterprise would have to cease. Any land we could buy would probably not have all the infrastructure we have now and would need on new land; the 2 houses, sheds, shearing sheds, sheep yards, cattle yards, pig shed and workshops that we would have to finance and hence would be financially out of our league.

Our property is within the Primary Production Zone and we have the rights to continue to farm our property unimpeded. We note that the Primary Production Zone promotes the continuation of primary production and protection from incompatible land uses.

2. HUGE FOOTPRINT – Agricultural land lost

(a) Top Grain Growers

Yorke Peninsula is one of the most reliable and highest grain yielding areas in Australia. It ranks among the highest export earners for Australia. We supply one quarter of South Australian barley and \$400 million to the state's economy. The 3,030 hectares needed for the mining lease is land that will never again produce these crops and exports. Farmers surrounding the mine are anxious re the possible contamination via dust on their land and therefore their grain and stock products. To impact a reliable agricultural area that produces food for Australia and overseas seems an inappropriate and irresponsible use of the land. Once mining takes place the land will never produce successful agriculture again.

Primary Production Zone

- Objective 1 The long term continuation of primary production.***
- Objective 2 Economically productive, efficient and environmentally sustainable primary production.***
- Objective 3 Allotments of a size and configuration that promote the efficient use of land for primary production.***
- Objective 4 Protection of primary production from encroachment by incompatible land uses and protection of scenic qualities of rural landscapes.***

(b) Rehabilitation

Pg. 3-12 3.5.1 Best Practice Mine Rehabilitation

Pg. 5-114 5.14.2 Soil Characteristics & Pg. 6-23 6.3.2 Rehabilitation

Pg. 6-23 6.3.2 Rehabilitation

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

Strict adherence to their Soil Rehabilitation is vital for worthwhile topsoil rehabilitation to occur.

Rex maintains that they will rehabilitate the land by harvesting the top soil. On a recent visit to nearby Kleins Point Mine site arranged by Rex, they have successfully rehabilitated land for cropping. We were informed that the best results when reusing the harvested topsoil was between 6 to 12 months but Rex plan to harvest the top soil for possibly the life of the mine, maybe 16 years. So how effective would it be then? The mine manager Mr. Nagel at the Rex Open Day sessions at Minlaton and Ardrossan on 3rd November 2013 explained that he has had experience in making 'old' topsoil viable but it is extremely costly. Do we have the assurance of Rex that they will allocate what funds are necessary to keep the topsoil viable?

Apparently, according to guidelines, successful rehabilitation is 1 saltbush every 10 square metres. This might be appropriate in the desert but in productive fertile land on the Yorke Peninsula this is grossly inadequate. Legislation needs to keep up with changes in the industry which includes mining in agricultural areas.

(c) Dust

Pg. 5-43 5.6 Noise, Dust and Odour

Pg.6-92 6.6.9 Dust, Noise and Other Emissions to Air

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

On the Klein's Point mine site visit we saw and were told that they use 2 water trucks to control the dust. Their area is a lot smaller compared to the 3,030 hectares required by Rex who are planning on only using 2 water trucks – even given the difference in possible truck size there will be too many areas to successfully control with only 2 trucks. The irritation and the inconvenience of the dust to the nearby townships of Pine Point, Black Point, Rogues Gully/Point and James Well as well as the surrounding farmhouses, are also perceived as a threat of contamination.

The dust is of concern to surrounding farmers (as well as to us within the mining lease). We will need guarantees that our product is not being affected by the dust generated by the Rex mine. We need constant reassurance that our grain, our soil, our wool, our fat lambs, our cattle have not been contaminated. The dust from all areas of the mine is in danger of being spread through the region through local winds. To maintain that there would be in likelihood 3 windy days in one year when there may be concerns shows a lack of knowledge of the locality.

Pg/slide 14 - 16 Mark Parry's, Rex's CEO/Managing Director) Community Presentation Rex document – Appendix 4

Pg. 5-57 5.7.3 Wind Direction and Speed

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

Is the wind data that has been collected been actual readings or models prepared/predicted/desktop from 'some readings'? If there is no wind why is there a wind farm development proposal very close to the mine? It is so close that while the 1,301 acres of our farm is within the mining lease proposal, the wind towers surround our land at the south-eastern boundary on the Pine Point Road. In fact over the past month we have had the 'windiest' month on record.

Constant transparent testing and reporting of dust levels, wind strength and air quality to affected householders, surrounding farmers and stakeholders is of paramount importance.

It was pleasing to note that Rex plan to monitor rainwater quality in nearby townships of Pine Point and Rogues Gully. The planned monitoring annually does not allay the fears of rainwater contamination – monthly would be more appropriate. Nearby farmhouses also need these monthly rainwater quality checks.

When the mine moves to the 'underground stage' where will the dirty air be filtered? What assurances do we have of its effectiveness?

(d) Waste Rock Dumps (Overburden) Contamination

Pg.6-95 6.7 WASTE

Pgs. 5-61 & 5-62 5.8.3 AMD potential, Acid Sulphate Soils, Water Soluble Minerals

Pgs. 5-61 & 5-62 5.8.3 AMD potential, Acid Sulphate Soils, Water Soluble Minerals

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

I preface my comments acknowledging that I am not an expert in this field but have researched the topic as best I can as a 'lay person'. Why is the Hillside Copper Mine immune from the problems of contaminants of other copper mines?

On page 6-99 6.7.1.3 (Waste Rock) Composition, Rex took **only 57 waste rock samples** which appears to be a very small sample to make such reassuring and sweeping statements re the safety of the composition of the Waste Rock Dumps. Given that there are examples of the formation of sulphuric acid at other waste rock dumps of other copper mines, surely the community deserves a more rigorous, extensive and on-going testing/monitoring of the waste rock dumps.

- Environmental Aspects of Copper Production - Princeton University

<http://www.princeton.edu/~ota/disk2/1988/8808/880810.PDF>

Chapter 8 Environmental Aspects of Copper Production

"Mining exposes the sulfides to water and air, causing a reaction that forms sulfuric acid and iron. The acidic effluents can dissolve and transport heavy and toxic metals from the solid waste or surrounding ground. Arsenic, lead, and cadmium are the metals of concern most commonly associated with copper ores. These toxic metals can accumulate in the environment and concentrate in the food chain, reaching levels that are toxic to both human and aquatic life. Removal and fracturing of rock and soil during mining also speeds up normal weathering processes and increases the load of sediments and fine solids transported by wind and water."

"Adverse water quality impacts are caused primarily by land disposal practices that fail to contain wastes, by run-on and run-off controls that are inadequate to prevent surface water from flowing through impoundments, or by groundwater infiltrating surface impoundments."

- Chapter 1: Overview of Mining and its Impacts

<https://www.elaw.org/files/mining-eia-guidebook/Chapter1.pdf>

1.1.7 Tailings disposal

As previously discussed, even high-grade mineral ores consist almost entirely of non-metallic materials and often contain undesired toxic metals (such as cadmium, lead, and arsenic). The beneficiation process generates high-volume waste called 'tailings,' the residue of an ore that remains after it has been milled and the desired metals have been extracted (e.g., with cyanide (gold) or sulfuric acid (copper)). If a mining project involves the extraction of a few hundred million metric tons of mineral ore, then the mine project will generate a similar quantity of tailings. How a mining company disposes of this high-volume toxic waste material is one of the central questions that will determine whether a proposed mining project is environmentally acceptable. The key long-term goal of tailings disposal and management is to prevent the mobilization and release into the environment of toxic constituents of the tailings.

Leaching of toxic constituents, such as arsenic, selenium, and metals, can occur even if acidic conditions are not present. Elevated levels of cyanide and nitrogen compounds (ammonia, nitrate, nitrite) can also be found in waters at mine sites, from heap leaching and blasting. Acid drainage and contaminant leaching is the most important source of water quality impacts related to metallic ore mining.

Rex acknowledges that there is uranium naturally occurring at the site. (Rex advertisement pg 6 The Country Times October 29th 2013) We are given to understand that the uranium occurs in varying densities at various deposits. How then will Rex combine the uranium that it identifies (assuming that Rex will make appropriate analysis of ALL samples) with other elements not needed for their processing so that it is evenly spread at very low or 'negligible' levels over the whole waste rock dumps and not in a concentrated form to spread to other areas?

3. INTERFERENCE WITH RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE

(a) Rainwater – Potential Contamination

Rogues Gully's/Point's/James Wells' homes and their domestic water usage is wholly through their captured and stored rainwater. Despite the assurances by Rex that this will be monitored, it is too late once they are contaminated. At the Rex Open Day on Sunday 3rd November Mark Parry stated that Rex would test a sample of rainwater tanks annually. This is grossly underestimating the concern of the residents as well as the frequency of testing, which should be monthly.

Ideally Rex should fit all surrounding farmhouses and houses at Rogues Gully/Point and Pine Point with a filtration system/purifier for their rainwater tanks to safeguard them from a perceived contamination threat.

Pgs. 5-61 & 5-62 5.8.3 AMD potential, Acid Sulphate Soils, Water Soluble Minerals

.....Atacamite (Cu₂Cl(OH)₃) is of significance as it is known to be solubilised in rainwater.

Are Rex undertaking 'best practice' to secure this 'stand alone' stockpile of ore zones unsuitable for treatment through the planned flotation circuit? Capturing drainage and sealing the stockpile at the end of the mine's life would seem grossly inadequate and a potential contamination threat.

(b) Traffic Disruption

Pg. 6-139 6.8.2.1 Accommodation

Figure 6.8-4 Illustration of Proposed Road Realignment

Pgs. 6-140 – 142 6.8.3 Public Roads, Services and Utilities used by the Operation

The traffic disruption during the construction phase is looming as worrying. Rex plans on utilising current peninsula accommodation and the possible use of an Adelaide ferry. Where will the tourists stay when all the accommodation is taken up by workers during the construction phase? Rex also plans on building 120 bed 'emergency' accommodation on-site.

There were difficulties with the drilling company workers and the effect/damage of their increased traffic on our local roads caused. Will this be repeated? Our machinery is moved 'at risk' over this 'nearly impassable at times' road with the possibility of damage high. This was the case this week when our windrower ended up in the trees and we were unable to windrow due to damage to the machine which was an anxious time with a barley wind warning issued.

The alteration of the roads will be inconvenient to many local Peninsula-travellers as well as Peninsula tourists. It is inconceivable that land that has been zoned Coastal Protection can now have a road, but it denied any other developments of houses in the past.

The closing of Redding Road is problematic to many farmers who use this route to transport machinery as well as being a school bus route, not to mention the entrance to our farmhouse will be non-existent. With Redding Road closed and the Ardrossan-Minlaton road rerouted, transporting machinery would now take longer, disrupting other traffic and affecting our business.

The Rex advertisement in the Yorke Peninsula Country Times (October 29th 2013) pg 6 (*Appendix 1*) doesn't deny that if it were possible they would mine all of the 50 sites if they proved viable.

".....Rex believes its tenements on Yorke Peninsula have the potential for discovery of future deposits. Whilst Rex has identified 50 targets, only some of these could be expected to develop beyond the early stages of exploration. Should another exploration target develop into a deposit of economic merit, it would be subject to the same extensive studies to support approval processes and public consultation that Hillside has been subject to."

This potentially means that 'huge' mining trucks will be travelling along our Yorke Peninsula roads to the Hillside site for processing and transporting to the port.

(c) Interference with the amenity of our land and/or residence

Many of the people who choose to live or have holiday houses at Pine Point, Black Point, Rogues Gully/Point and James Well, do so for their enjoyment of the views, the serenity, the fishing, the country way of life. With a dusty and noisy mine with bright lights 24/7 that could upset their rainwater and air quality, in their immediate vicinity is understandably daunting and confronting. Likewise, we farmers, who have chosen to live and work at this site, or close by, which is as much a lifestyle choice as a professional choice are affected. So to also be inconvenienced by a mine is disruptive and possibly unhealthy with a negative economic effect.

So that residents aren't affected, inconvenienced or 'made anxious' by the increased light from the mining operations and its vehicles, Rex should fit double glazing / thicker glass for houses affected by the increased light from the mine and its vehicles. We heard at the verbal submissions for the proposed Ceres Yorke Peninsula Wind Farm Development from experts in their field, how anxiety can affect people's health, and physical as well as mental health. Interference with residents' amenity of their homes will certainly make them 'anxious'.

(d) Baseline Testing

To our knowledge there have been no baseline testing of noise, dust, light, air quality and rainwater quality in the houses and land surrounding the mining lease. There was baseline testing for noise on our land but that land is now within the mining lease. To our knowledge no farmhouses in land surrounding the MLP were tested. We acknowledge that there are EPA guidelines and standards but residents and farmers would like to know how much they are affected by the mine and by how much compared to the levels tested now.

There is doubt that 'the considerable data that has been collected' reflects the new footprint of the mine and ALL the stakeholders? 5.6.1.1 Proximity to Hillside and Table 5-6.1 are estimations not actual readings so not factually based.

Pg 3-12 3.5.2 Collection of Baseline Environmental DataConsiderable baseline environmental data has been collected,

Pg 5-43 5.6.1 Ambient Noise

Pg. 5-49 5.6.2 Dust

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4. NO LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Pg. 3-10 3.4 Economic Benefit

Pg. 6-177 6.10.1 Workforce

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

With one third of the mining workforce potentially planned to come across from Adelaide on a ferry and another third from the whole of the peninsula and the remaining third from current residents in and around Ardrossan there is no economic benefit for our community. Two thirds of the workforce will ferry or bus in to the mine then ferry or bus out of the mine and not stop to buy anything in Ardrossan or use our facilities or services, so there is no upside. (pgs 3-7 & 3-8 *Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013*)

The local economy didn't receive the boost from the drilling company during the exploration stage, as they trucked in their food from an outside company and didn't spend time in the community as they were FIFOs (Fly In and Fly Out). Will this be repeated during the construction phase with construction workers?

The issues raised in 'Eyre Peninsula MINE TO PORT Consultative Committee Newsletter October 2013' (*Appendix 2*) can be applied to Rex Minerals and the 'increased positive' economy' for our community. This is in direct contrast to Rex's document *pg.3-7 3.3.3.1 Employment and Training*

"Industry statistics identify that:

1. Employee turn-over in the industry is 1.8 per year. Yes, that can be interpreted as each employee has an average retention period of approx. 7 months.

Clearly this is not a reliable income opportunity upon which to leave stable employment that is paying the mortgage. Hence (a) high wages need to be offered to attract new employees, and (b) a large proportion of employees being re-employed in mining industry are transient.

2. The industry claims that for each employee directly employed in the act of on-site mining that three flow-on employees are generated. A ratio of 1:3.

These being for employment in other business supporting activities such as; lawyers, accountants, surveyors, sub-contractors, planners, financial institutions, transport drivers, accommodation and catering, etc.

A community would readily recognise that 'local jobs' may be generated within these categories such that the local community may benefit from such positive growth.

In fact the 'spin' is that proposed mine development companies do often claim that they can generate 'local employment' opportunities.

The 'sting' is that to the mining industry their reference to 'local' is not local as a community might consider it.

Their 'local' is for a 'local within Australia' being Vic, NSW, WA, QLD, DA, NT, etc.

Not 'Eyre Peninsula local' for employment.

(Bold my addition – you could replace Eyre Peninsula with Yorke Peninsula?)

Many local residents in the immediate vicinity of Hillside who will be directly affected by the mine feel that the economic benefits of employment, spending and services will be limited due to the planned potential employment force from around all of Yorke Peninsula. We are the ones who will have the dust, light, noise and the possible threat of contamination so feel we should receive the highest economic benefit eg from the Rex Sponsorship Program.

5. AFFECT ON MARINE LIFE

Pg. 5-81 5.11 Marine Environment

~~This is of concern re the marine life in St. Vincent's Gulf. Tourists and the local people enjoy the amenity of the beaches and fishing. This could be under threat if water from the mine is discharged into the gulf.~~

Pg. 8-332 8.4.11.4 Evaluation of risk Levels – Contamination of groundwater at the port facility

*.....Without controls, the likelihood of contaminants from the storage facilities entering the aquifer and being discharged to Gulf St. Vincent is **possible**. The severity of consequences associated with the movement of contaminants to Gulf St. Vincent in **minor**, as the contents of the two storage ponds will be at worse the same quality as sea water, which is similar to the quality of groundwater in and around the proposed MPL at the port. This leads to an overall risk ranking prior to controls of **moderate**.*

*However, through the use of the control measures stated above, the likelihood of leakage entering the aquifer and moving to Gulf St. Vincent is reduced to **rare**, whilst the severity of consequences of the event remains minor, resulting in an overall risk ranking of **low**.*

There must be absolutely NO chance of contaminants entering St. Vincent's Gulf. Rex must be able to ensure that the risk ranking is **negligible**. The continued sustainability of the marine environment is of paramount importance and all possible steps must be taken to ensure it is not affected.

6. REZONING OF LAND

Pg 5-19 5.2.5 Zoning

Rex Minerals Ltd. Hillside Copper Mine Mining Lease Proposal & Management Plan Sections 1 to 10 Volume 1 of 1 August 2013

Recently the District Council of Yorke Peninsula moved to rezone land adjacent to the mining lease proposal reacting to a request by Rex Minerals. It was later rescinded by the council and withdrawn by Rex. However we're given to understand that the request will be made again and acted upon at a later date.

Does this mean that people living and working on their farms zoned mining have to accept higher noise, light, dust and air quality levels commensurate to the levels that are acceptable to a mining site than to levels zoned agricultural? This appears unfair and unsafe.

Will farmers using their own land in the 'buffer zone' or in the mining lease (as is our land) be required to pay Land Tax? Currently it is our understanding that if your land is zoned residential or industrial then you have to pay Land Tax if you use it for agriculture, so it follows that the same would be for land zoned mining. This also seems unjust.

6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Pg. 7-9 7.4.2.2 Landowners within the proposed ML and MPL areas

Pg. 7-4 7.4.1 Consultation to Date – Exploration

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We acknowledge and appreciate the personal contact with previous land-holder liaison officer Mrs. Pam McCrae-Williams as described on *Pg. 7-4*. We found the invitation and attendance at the Kleins Point Mine useful. It was disappointing that we didn't receive other invitations to other mine visits.

We feel that the information that was supplied to us constantly changed. At our first meeting we were told that we might want to move as living next to a mine would not be pleasant. Then Rex needed our land, as they may need to use a small proportion of it for a Waste Rock Dump near the end of the mine's life, so we could be farming for up to 15 years before they needed it. Recently Rex needed one row for a WRD along our land on Redding Road but we could keep farming the rest of the farm. And finally the bombshell – just before the MLP was presented, Rex would need ALL of our land including a massive Tailings Dam. At all the different stages a computer generated map was presented but never left for us as it was 'still not for public eyes'.

So given our experience, we are hesitant / reluctant to accept that the MLP is it, the final plan, but in fact there will be probably other changes, possibly major changes.

On page 7-9 Rex explain that they have designed their mine site to accommodate one farmer who wishes to continue living and farming his land. We were never given this opportunity and obviously this would be our first choice – to continue as we have been and into the future. However given the large proportion of the Mining Lease that is our land, it probably is not economic for them to consider other alternatives. Rex also explained to us that they were not in the real estate business so their claims that they are negotiating relocation agreements do not pertain to our situation.

7. SUMMARY OF ACTIONS THAT NEED TO BE TAKEN

- Legislation needs to protect Australia's food security and its ability to feed itself now and into the future as well as being able to continue the massive grain export market. The Select Committee on Agriculture needs to recommend a figure – ie 1% of total 'Primary Production Land' in a given geographical area ie Yorke Peninsula, can only be used for other purposes eg mining, wind farms, residential, to protect the sustainability of Primary Production land.
- Guidelines / legislation needs to reflect the character of the land that mining occupies. Rehabilitation of 1 saltbush per 10 square metres of land is completely inappropriate to the surrounding land.
- Baseline testing in farmhouses and all land surrounding the proposed mining lease as well as houses at Rogues Gully/Point/James Well, Black Point and Pine Point for dust, noise, light, air quality and rainwater quality. This continued monitoring has a reference during the life of the mine as well as complying with any legislation and EPA safety levels.
- Rex to fit all surrounding farmhouses and houses at Rogues Gully/Point/James Well, Black Point and Pine Point with a filtration system for their rainwater tanks to safeguard them from a perceived contamination threat.
- Rex to fit double glazing / thicker glass for houses affected by the increased light from the mine and its vehicles.

In closing I'd like to respond to the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy Tom Koutsantonis comments in the Yorke Peninsula Country Times (October 22nd 2013) pg 5 (*Appendix 3*)

"I want to reassure the people of Yorke Peninsula we're not there tochange the amenity of your home. What we are there to do is give your sons and daughters, and your community, an economic future, a bright one where there are more jobs. We want everyone to be prosperous and that's why we want to encourage mining and agriculture to coexist. Our first principle of mining is do no harm."

Sorry Mr. Koutsantonis, if you do give Rex a licence then our amenity in our 2 homes will be gone – gone in the Tailings Dam and Waste Rock Dumps. Unless adequately compensated, our sons and ourselves will NOT have an economic future and our farming jobs will be gone. We will not be prosperous, in fact we will be financially worse off. Finally, on our farm there will be no coexistence between mining and agriculture there will just be mining and no agriculture as well as our 2 homes will be gone!

Prepared by Catherine Redding

On behalf of Malcolm and Catherine Redding
as well as Matthew Redding and Christopher Redding

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- Appendix 1 The Rex advertisement in the Yorke Peninsula Country Times
(October 29th 2013) pg 6
- Appendix 2 'Eyre Peninsula MINE TO PORT Consultative Committee Newsletter
October 2013' pg 1
- Appendix 3 Yorke Peninsula Country Times (October 22nd 2013) pg 5
- Appendix 4 Mark Parry's, Rex's CEO/Managing Director) Community Presentation
Kadina Minlaton Ardrossan November 3rd 2013

File No: 72951
Doc No: A1806448

Rex Minerals Frequently Asked Questions

We get asked many and varied questions in our discussions with the community about the Hillside Copper Mine. We are striving to be as open and transparent as possible. We welcome further questions and we will continue to keep the broader community informed of answers. Some frequent questions are answered below:

What will be the footprint of the operation?

The proposed mining lease that Hillside is located on is approximately 3030ha, representing less than 0.3% of York Peninsula. Approximately 2080ha will be directly impacted by the operations. A significant proportion of this land will be rehabilitated back to native vegetation and agricultural land during and at the completion of mining. Rex Minerals recognises and accepts it carries a responsibility to explain and demonstrate how mining would occur in a socially, environmentally and economically acceptable way for the York Peninsula community.

What environmental controls will be placed on Rex if the mine develops?

Rex Minerals will meet its regulatory environmental obligations. But its goal goes beyond regulatory obligation. Rex wants to satisfy the York Peninsula community it would be environmentally sustainable by showing how it would manage environmental factors and putting in place

transparent monitoring to allow the community to see for itself. All control measures must be approved by government regulators (such as the EPA) and must be in place to effectively manage all potential environmental impacts. These measures will have very clear measurement and public reporting criteria, which Rex will make transparent, so the community can reassure itself the operation is compliant.

Is there any uranium and will radiation be an issue?

Hillside has very low overall concentrations of uranium, much less than some naturally occurring surface outcrops on York Peninsula. Rex previously identified some areas of uranium at Hillside, but levels are too low for economic consideration. However, Rex respects some residents have reasonable questions about uranium. It's reasonable for residents to want reassurance the disturbed uranium will have no residual issues and certainly no health issues. Rex must have in place operational controls approved by the EPA (Environmental Protection Authority) to manage the movement of any material with elevated levels of uranium. We would like the opportunity to explain how uranium will be managed and monitored and to engage in a dialogue so the community can satisfy itself this issue is being adequately addressed.

Will acid mine drainage or asbestos be an issue for the Hillside Copper Mine?

Hillside is extremely fortunate in that potential for acid mine drainage is considered extremely low. This is supported by independent analyses and studies. Specific assessment for asbestos was undertaken by an independent laboratory specialising in this work, with no asbestos being found. Rex has provided these reports in the mining lease proposal and would like the opportunity to hear and address any remaining questions or concerns.

Will there be any toxic dust?

This is a valid and understandable concern. Many people live within kilometres of the proposed mine and many crops are grown nearby. Dust suppression is critical and an integral aspect of mining operations. However, the composition of the dust will not have any health impacts as there is no asbestos present, uranium will be managed and there is no sulphur being released into the atmosphere. There are no foreseen issues with contamination of rainwater tanks, but we recognise any residents in the area would appreciate transparent reassurance. Part of our monitoring will include regular testing and transparent reporting of water tanks.

How will noise be managed?

Noise levels can be managed to remain within the night time (lowest) regulated noise levels the EPA requires. Real-time noise monitors can reassure us and the community about the noise level. But

ultimately we want to hear from the community about its requirements and expectations, and strive to put in place systems that will meet these expectations.

Will using the conveyor at the Adrossan Port make it unusable for loading food grade products?

The proposed upgrades to the port must be compatible with existing uses. Rex's contribution is to improve the existing infrastructure providing more efficient loading and protection of the surrounding environment.

Will the operation have an impact on groundwater?

The existing groundwater at Hillside that will be used is saline and of poor quality. The use of groundwater will lower the water table in a very localised area immediately around Hillside. We recognise interested residents will want reassurance of this, and so will we. Again, a transparent monitoring system will help us to achieve that reassurance. Underground fresh water sources elsewhere on the Peninsula are unconnected to the groundwater at Hillside.

Who will look after the mine when it closes?

An approved mine closure plan must be in place before operations can commence, and includes the payment of a significant financial bond as security. Rex, as owner

of the land, will have responsibility for the land post-closure, and we will follow the same method of integrating community into the closure process as we are following now to integrate the community into the proposal process.

Will Hillside expand and does Rex plan to have more mines on the York Peninsula?

The Hillside deposit is open, at depth and has the potential to expand underground operations; the open pit will not expand. Rex believes its tenements on York Peninsula have the potential for discovery of future deposits. Whilst Rex has identified 50 targets, only some of these "early" stages of exploration. These exploration targets will be progressively tested in coming years. Should another exploration target develop into a deposit of economic merit, it would be subject to the same extensive studies to support approval processes and public consultation that Hillside has been subject to. This process takes several years.



APPENDIX ONE

Eyre Peninsula

Mine to Port

Consultative Committee



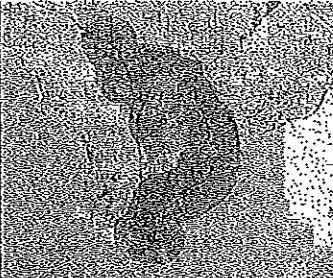
Development's proposed across EP

Newsletter October 2013

Inside this issue:

- Positive Development ≠ 'Local' Every Time.
- EPCMPCC Information Seminars.
- Your Right
- Expert Panel On Planning Reform.
- The Bigger Picture
- Mine To Port Select Committees
- How The Community Voice Is Muzzled

Would you like to represent your community for the Mine to Port development project that will be affecting your community?



Five Projects and the Potential Community Affected

For additional information please contact
 Information Officer/Spokesperson
 0407 603 544
 or
 epcmpcc.secretary@gmail.com

Positive Development ≠ 'Local' Every Time.

Most development on Eyre Peninsula can be considered as positive growth. Growth that is positive to a community is clearly evident where a cost-benefit analysis identifies this to be the case.

Upon evidence of cost-benefit data communities may identify its capacity to integrate with development projects in such cases.

There being logical acceptance for the negatives being outweighed by the positives for today and future generations.

Community support, where the majority are accepting to provide it, is what government departments and development proponents refer to as 'Social Licence'.

Without Social Licence few developments, no matter how much media spin is applied, will result in them getting off the ground.

Since 2007 there have been numerous high profile media announcements of developments focused upon Eyre Peninsula.

The recent majority of these have been minerals resource development proposals where the data is unsupported but promising significant employment and profits across the community.

One such 'spin' is the mining industry dusting off its god-like prediction that it will save smaller communities by virtue of higher wages and an abundance of employment opportunities.

It is only when the smoke screen is blown away that the statistical data can be seen for what it is.

Industry statistics identify that:

1. Employee turn-over in the industry is 1.8 per year. Yes, that can be interpreted as each employee has an average retention period of approx. 7 months.

Clearly this is not a reliable income opportunity upon which to leave stable employment that is paying the mortgage. Hence (a) high wages need to be offered to attract new employees, and (b) a large proportion of employees being re-employed in the mining industry are transient.

2. The industry claims that for each employee directly employed in the act of on-site mining that three flow-on employees are generated. A ratio of 1:3.

These being for employment in other business supporting activities such as; lawyers, accountants, surveyors, sub-contractors, planners, financial institutions, transport drivers, accommodation and catering, etc.

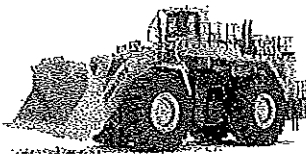
A community would readily recognise that 'local jobs' may be generated within these categories such that the local community may benefit from such positive growth.

In fact the 'spin' is that proposed mine development companies do often claim that they can generate 'local employment' opportunities.

The 'sting' is that to the mining industry their reference to 'local' is not local as a community might consider it.

Their 'local' is for a 'local within Australia' being Vic, NSW, WA, QLD, SA, NT, etc.

Not 'Eyre Peninsula local' for employment.



Eyre Peninsula Mine to Port Consultative Committee

EPCMPCC Information Seminars

The Eyre Peninsula Community Mine to Port Consultative Committee (EPCMPCC) held a series of information seminars in Warrambo, Rudall, Port Neill and Tumby Bay to provide background information with respect to the legislative framework within which the current mining activities are being progressed.

The seminars covered such issues as the Mining Act; the Development Act; the Environmental Protection, Biodiversity and Conservation Act; the importance of the Australian Securities Exchange in the debate as well as touching on a raft of other State Government legislation.

The discussion period at the end of each seminar raised a significant number of concerns which are summarised below, together with some commentary thereon.

Access to my property

Under the legislative requirements of the Mining Act, companies with an Exploration Licence are entitled to seek access to your property, subject to specific requirements under the Act.

Companies are required to enter into appropriate Access Agreements BEFORE undertaking any activities on your property.

The Access Agreement is a long term, legally binding agreement that sets out conditions of entry; the nature and extent of activities to be undertaken, including the nature of equipment to be brought on to the property; rehabilitation of any damage caused arising out of the activities undertaken and compensation payable.

Property owners (and leaseholders) are advised to obtain a copy of the DMITRE Guidelines MG4 for an overview of the rights and responsibilities of both parties in relation to exploration.

Access Agreements will be offered by the company, but you are advised to obtain alternate advice, for example, the Tumby Bay Residents and Ratepayer Association Inc, Save Our Sustainability Committee has developed an alternative agreement based upon the experiences gained by landowners on both Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula as well as landowners in the South East Districts.

Landowners and leaseholders are advised to seek legal advice before signing any Access Agreement.

Access to property to undertake environmental surveys under the EPBC Act or the Development Act.

There is no legal requirement to grant access for these purposes if sought by the company.

If however access is granted, all negotiations should be in writing detailing what is being sought, when, the timeline for the survey(s) and for what purpose.

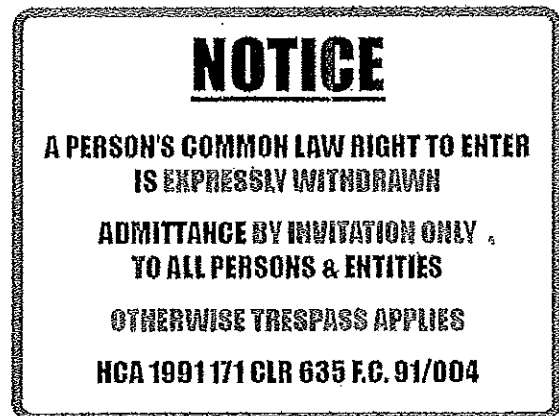
Removal of Common Law Right of Access.

In respect to land owners and leaseholders each have an absolute right to withdraw common law access to their properties by posting a suitable sign on their entrance

gate. Therein company is NOT permitted to enter the property.

What is not often realised is that the common law right to enter property exists for the public to move upon private land. It is only when the person who has entered the private property has been asked to leave and they then do not, that a claim of trespass may exist.

A sign identifying that the common law right of entry has been removed, before they enter the private property, supports that any entry onto the property is at that point liable to a claim of trespass.



In these circumstances, landowners and leaseholders are advised to notify the company of withdrawal of access and that all negotiations must be in writing. No telephone conversations will be entered into. Thereafter there can be no excuse.

Contact the Secretary, TBRARA Inc for details on how to purchase the sign.

Your Right

"It was hard to believe that I had found a drilling company employee walking around my paddock."

There is a common law right for uninvited people to enter on your property. Only when told to leave (withdrawing the right to be on the land) are they then required by law to do so - otherwise Trespass applies.

A person in legal control of land (owner, lessee, etc.) is entitled to place notice/s that the common law right to enter has been withdrawn. This means that for legal entry you will be contacted and are aware of each and every visit and by whom in advance so that you may invite them.

It is also advised that any correspondence between landholder and company/sub-contractors is required in writing at all times, ensuring terms and expectations are clear for both parties.

Examples of requirements -

- Fire Ban Days - No Access
- Too wet - No Access
- Lambing and joining periods - Limited Disturbance.
- Harvesting and cropping areas - Exempt Land, unless a Waiver of Exemption is signed.
- Weed Management Protocol In Place.

Eyre Peninsula Mine to Port Consultative Committee

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A sign identifying that the common law right of entry has been removed, before they enter the private property, supports that any entry onto the property is at that point liable to a claim of trespass.

NOTICE

A PERSON'S COMMON LAW RIGHT TO ENTER IS EXPRESSLY WITHDRAWN ADMITTANCE BY INVITATION ONLY TO ALL PERSONS & ENTITIES OTHERWISE TRESPASS APPLIES

HCA 1991 171 CLR 635 F.C. 91/004

In these circumstances, landowners and leaseholders are advised to notify the company of withdrawal of access and that all negotiations must be in writing. No telephone conversations will be entered into. Thereafter there can be no excuse.

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 - Weed Management Plan - No In Place.

Eyre Peninsula Mine to Port Consultative Committee

making. Beyond that it needs to take account for significant changes in technology, the economy, and people's attitudes and needs."

"Many South Australians live quite differently to what was the norm two decades ago, and views have changed on such issues as the environment, transport and work/life balance. A new approach is therefore required so we can embrace contemporary ideas while protecting what makes South Australia unique."

The expert panel was appointed in Feb 2013 to provide recommendations to the government and Parliament by December 2014.

"Creating a new planning system to meet our current and future challenges requires input from individuals and groups across South Australia."

The Expert Panel is keen to hear your views and ideas at any time, register on the website.

www.thinkdesignadvice.sa.gov.au

Expert Panel on Planning Reform

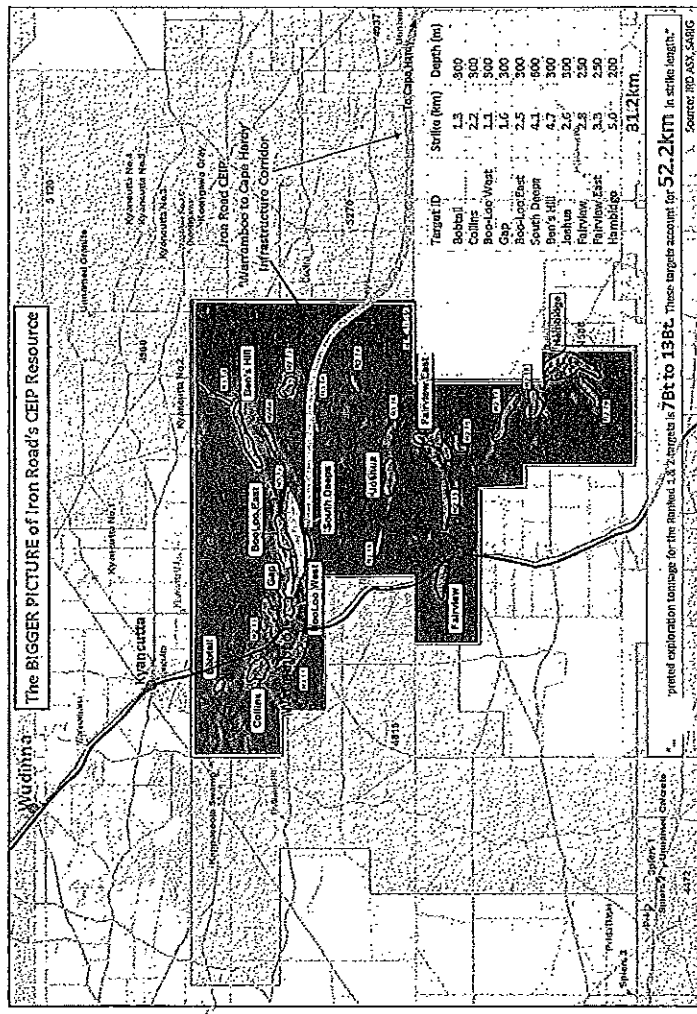
Committee member's recently attended a workshop for South Australia's Expert Panel on Planning Reform, as the panel is to review South Australia's Planning system. This being relevant to the concerns we have of the process being complex and often leaves affect communities and landholder's out of the approval and consultation processes.

"Planning in South Australia is largely guided by the Development Act 1993, a single piece of legislation that refers to more than a hundred others. In keeping with South Australia's reputation of being a leader in social reform, the Act was considered visionary at the time, creating a "one-stop-shop" development control system. It is still valued, but a lot has changed in the past 20 years."

"At a purely practical level, the legislation needs reviewing to ensure it has kept pace with society's expectations and is still able to provide for consistent and clear decision-making processes."

The Bigger Picture

Only Project Based Select Committees can independently seek for the community the 'Bigger Picture'. This being to provide to the community transparency for an entire Mine to Port project. Identifying the relevant wider benefits/impacts so that a project can be recognised and supported/opposed through an informed community having a credible opinion which government departments can acknowledge as either a supporting or opposing 'Social Licence' without the unending promotional interpretation (spin) from developers/miners. The EPCMPCC is not acting as a lobby group. It is the facilitator for the community of the wider project information, and as such in a credible position to ask the hard questions seeking the factual information from Councils, Ministers, department heads (DMITRE & DPTI) and mining companies.



Eyre Peninsula Mine to Port Consultative Committee

Mine to Port Select Committees

EPCMPCC has been established as an Inclusive conduit supporting community information and development proposal transparency for mining development activities for the benefit of the community. Individual *Project Based Select Committees* for the communities that are directly affected by developments are being established and supported by the EPCMPCC.

Each *Project Based Select Committee (PBSC)* will provide for and be inclusive in the community engagement responsibilities of mining/exploration developments which are seeking to obtain evidence of Social Licence from the communities so affected by their project.

Each PBSC seeks to identify the capacity, alternative, options and requirements that their communities will accept in the mitigation of problems and the advancement of economic sustainability generated by the project.

Each PBSC has direct contact and liaison with;

- Private mining/exploration entities,
- Mining/exploration joint-venture entities,
- Third-party mining/exploration operators supporting 'project based' developments.
- South Australian Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE) for;
 - a. mining and exploration activities,
 - b. South Australian Department of Planning,
 - c. Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) for;
 - i. mining processing facilities,
 - ii. transportation apparatus and corridors,
 - iii. In-community mine employee accommodation,
 - iv. community services,
 - v. mineral handling infrastructure,
 - vi. public utilities,
 - vii. export port,
 - viii. water desalination plant,
 - x. other development proposals and applications seeking approval in accordance with the Development Act 1993 and Development Regulations 1993.
 - d. South Australian Local Government for;
 - i. development proposals and applications to local councils in accordance with the relevant Development Plan,
 - e. Commonwealth Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) for;
 - i. referral and assessment in accordance with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

How The Community Voice Is Muzzled

It has previously been seen, and repeated recently, that development proponents hold information sessions so that they can identify those persons in the community whom the developer finds attractive for them to deal with.

Thereafter, it can be found that those selected people are invited and encouraged to 'help' the developer to 'know' what the community needs, likes and does not like about their development project.

Small local meetings are held and those 'liked by the developer' are especially encouraged to attend. Often receiving repeated telephone calls and e-mails as reminders to them of how important they could be so that the community's views can be heard.

The end result being that the meeting is stacked with the developer's 'liked' people. From there it is a small step along before they are invited to nominate to be more permanent members of the consultative or focus group.

Quickly these focus or consultative group members find they are elected by similarly 'liked' people. The fly in the developer's ointment may be that occasionally people not 'liked' so much are also in the mix, but they are routinely in the minority.

The end result being many 'liked' people who are supported by the developer to be members of the focus or consultative group but who are managed by the agenda of the developer.

All semblance of the original proposal for the community having its own community nominated and community elected members to provide back to the community the answers and information that it seeks, so that the community can decide for itself if it supports the development being proposed, is totally lost.

Answer: Public Meetings that are duly posed:

- Must be advertised as a Public Notice correctly titled/ headed to be a Public Notice.
- A Public Meeting cannot occur without first giving the Public Notice.
- The Public have a right to receive Public Notice.
- Public Meetings require notice, usually with three public postings at least 30 days before the meeting and newspaper notice at least five days before the meeting.
- Each item of business to be transacted at the meeting must be written out on the warning for the meeting.
- The public have a right to participate in a public comment period.
- The public have a right to any public documents that are considered at the meeting, as well as the minutes that are prepared following the meeting.

Eyre Peninsula Mine to Port Consultative Committee (EPCMPCC) is a sub-committee of:
Tumby Bay Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc.

Contact TBRARA at: PO Box 95, Tumby Bay SA 5605 Ph/Fax: (08) 8688 4218, or e-mail: secretary@tbrara.com.au www.tbrara.com.au

Comments from the meeting

Rex public consultation extended

PUBLIC consultation about Rex Minerals' proposed Hillside copper-gold mine near Ardrossan has been extended until November 8. The Department for Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy originally invited submissions about the project until October 24.

Many locals felt the six-week consultation period would not provide enough time for people to make submissions, especially with landowners busy preparing for harvest.

The Hillside mining lease proposal is available for viewing at some Yorke Peninsula Council offices, and at Rex's Ardrossan office on advertised days.

It can also be viewed online at www.minerals.dmitre.sagov.au/public_notices/mining_proposals_open_for_public_comment/rex_minerals.



SPEAKERS... Guest speakers at the YP Land Owners Group meeting: Mark Parnell MLC, The Greens; Tom Saint, YP Land Owners Group; Peter Stockings, Rex Community Consultation Group; Robert Brokenshire MLC, Family First; Emie Borthwick, Save Our Sustainability Group; Member for Goyder Steven Griffiths.

“The community expects nothing less than no legacy of environmental damage following the cessation of mining activities. — **Joy Wundersitz, YP Land Owners Group**

“Who pays when mining goes wrong, the company goes broke, or the bond isn't enough to cover the cost of rehabilitation? — **Richard Cane, Ardrossan**

“I want to reassure the people of Yorke Peninsula we're not there to change the entire use of the peninsula, we're not there to change the amenity of your home. What we are there to do is give your sons and daughters, and your community, an economic future, a bright one where there are more jobs. We want everyone to be prosperous and that's why we want to encourage mining and agriculture to coexist. Our first principal of mining is do no harm. If the science comes back to me and says this mine is too dangerous or too environmentally hazardous to be allowed, then we won't give them a licence. — **Minister for Mineral Resources and Energy Tom Koutsantonis (comments made after meeting)**

“I was pleased to see the Ardrossan hall full of people who want to know more about the issues associated with the mine proposal by Rex Minerals, and my congratulations to Tom Saint and the members of the YP Land Owners Group in making the meeting possible. The fact Rex Minerals would not attend disappointed me. I have always wanted to ensure people are provided with the information and able to form an opinion, and the fact they stayed away from this opportunity was unfortunate. — **Steven Griffiths, Member for Goyder**

“No minister, no government, no company, so who is listening to the public? — **Mark Parnell MLC, The Greens, about the lack of representation at the Ardrossan meeting**

“I don't believe parliament has got the right balance between farming and mining. This state was built on agriculture and the future lies in how to value add, unfortunately, the government thinks all fine answers involve mining. We need to listen to our communities and get the best outcomes for the majority of people. — **Robert Brokenshire MLC, Family First**

“Yorke Peninsula's long-term viability for cropping and tourism put at risk for short-term gain. Council promotes the peninsula as being agriculturally rich and naturally beautiful — let's keep it that way. — **Brenton Davey, Pine Point**

“Mining in agricultural land is a new concept and benchmarks must be set at the highest standards. Given our experience on Eyre Peninsula don't be surprised if once infrastructure is in place other deposits will be brought up. This may not be the only proposal you face, approval for one deposit is a foot in the door. Mining companies take years to develop their proposals and then we get a couple of weeks to make comments! — **Emie Borthwick, Save Our Sustainability Group founder, Tumbly Bay**

I SHARED CONCERNS... Speakers from the YP Land Owners Group: Richard Cane, Joy Wundersitz and Brenton Davey with Black Point Progress Association chair and member of the...



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 Dr John Carles BVMS

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APPENDIX FOUR

DELIVERING AUSTRALIA'S LARGEST UNDEVELOPED COPPER PROJECT



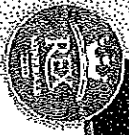
HILLSIDE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mark Parry – CEO/Managing Director



Community Presentation

Nov 3, 2013



Today's Information Session

Presentation
(45 minutes)

Questions & Answers Session
(45 minutes)

Nov 3, 2013





Hillside Overview

Nov 3, 2013

