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The Manager
ASX Announcements

Community Update for Lincoln's proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine in South Australia's Eyre Peninsula

Lincoln Minerals Limited (ASX:LML) ("Lincoln" or "the Company") has released its Community Information Update No. 2 for the Company's proposed mine at its world-class Kookaburra Gully flake graphite deposit near Port Lincoln on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula.

Company representatives will be presenting this update and answering questions at community drop-in information sessions at Tumbly Bay and Yallunda Flat on 10-11 July 2014.

This is a final step towards completing a Mining Lease Proposal for the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine.

Kookaburra Gully has a combined Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resource of 2.2 million tonnes at 15.1% total graphitic carbon (1.47 Mt @ 13.9% TGC Indicated + 0.73 Mt @ 17.3% TGC Inferred at >5% TGC) and metallurgical tests have shown that it can produce a range of flake graphite products from very fine (<75 microns) to large (>176 microns) flake at grades in excess of 93% TGC.

Dr A John Parker
Managing Director

Competent Persons' Report

Information in this report that relates to exploration activity, exploration results, Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets was compiled by Dr A John Parker who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and Managing Director of Lincoln Minerals Limited. Dr Parker has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and to the activities which are being reported to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012. Dr Parker consents to the release of the information compiled in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Information extracted from previously published reports identified in this report is available to view on the Company's website www.lincolnminerals.com.au. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources and Exploration Targets, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

References

- Lincoln Minerals, 2013. Updated Mineral Resources and Metallurgy for Lincoln's world-class Kookaburra Gully project in South Australia's Eyre Peninsula. *Lincoln Minerals Limited, ASX Announcement* December 2013.
- Lincoln Minerals, 2014. Good graphite metallurgical results for Lincoln's world-class Kookaburra Gully project on South Australia's Eyre Peninsula. *Lincoln Minerals Limited, ASX Announcement* January 2014.



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 Australian Graphite Limited
 (A wholly owned subsidiary of Lincoln Minerals)



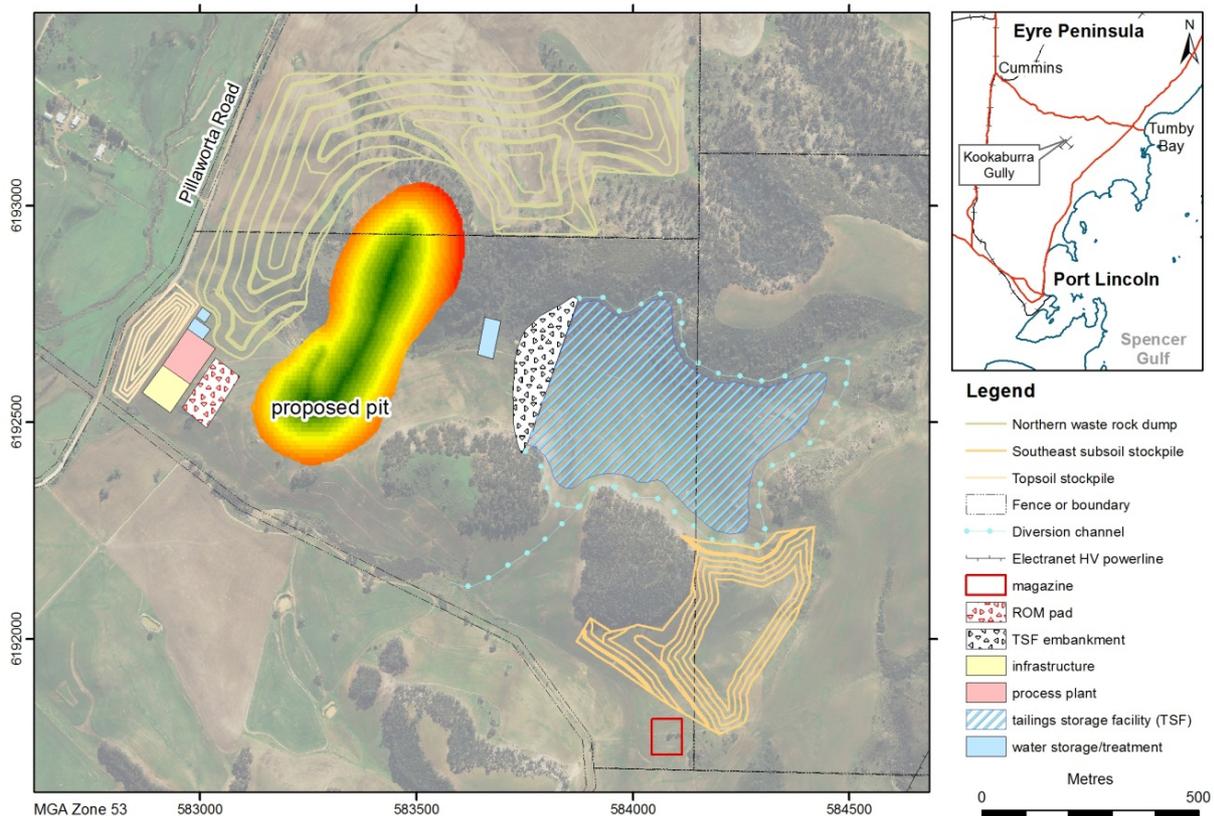
This Community Information Update provides a summary on the key components of the Concept Design Plan and Mining Lease Proposal for the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine located on Pillaworta Road in the Lincoln Uplands following further investigations and ongoing stakeholder and community engagement.

PROJECT UPDATE

What has been happening?

Since our last update in February 2014, the project team has progressed in finalising a Concept Design Plan and a draft Mining Lease Proposal for the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine. This includes:

- optimisation of the layout, including the pit, waste rock storage facility, tailings storage facility and the stockpiles (see below figure) to improve the protection of native vegetation, minimise the area of arable land impacted, minimise environmental impacts such as dust, noise and carbon offsets and for both mining operations and the way the site will be rehabilitated
- further design work on the Mine Concept Design to include the northern end section of the graphite deposit in the mine schedule in the Mining Lease Proposal. The refinement was made on advice from the Department of Manufacturing, Innovation, Trade, Resources and Energy (DMITRE) to ensure that the mining lease was able to accommodate waste rock and tailings from the whole project. Notices of Entry have been given to both property owners to “peg” the requisite Mineral Claim and discussions are continuing
- completion of technical assessments including flora, fauna, groundwater, noise and air quality to understand and mitigate any impacts
- drafting of the Mining Lease Proposal, this is scheduled to be lodged with DMITRE in late July 2014 following the Community Information Sessions and subject to any further requirements from Government agencies.



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Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine

Mining Lease Proposal

Australian Graphite Limited



What are the features of the Mine Concept Plan?

The proposed mine site will be up to approximately 250 Hectares and will have a mining life of approximately 7.5 years.

Facilities include:

- An open pit mine that is approximately 700 metres in length, 270 metres wide and 90-110 metres in depth.
- A processing plant to upgrade the graphite ore into high grade graphite concentrate of approximately 25,000 to 55,000 tonnes per annum for export. The processing plant will be enclosed and operate 24/7; however there will be no mining operations or transport operations at night.
- A site office that will be a ca. 12 m x 12 m facility comprised of transportable units with verandas. The site office will provide open plan office space, private offices, conference/training room and a first aid room and will be the control point for site access and inductions. There will be a separate lunchroom, change room/toilet facilities and small onsite laboratory.
- A Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) approximately 24 Ha in area that would be restored to arable farmland after mining.
- Waste rock facilities that would be progressively contoured, revegetated and restored to grazing and arable farmland. Waste rock will form the structural wall or embankment for the TSF.
- A small topsoil stockpile which will provide a visual screen for the processing plant and associated infrastructure from Pillaworta Road.
- An onsite power generator if required but negotiations have commenced to obtain grid power.
- A magazine to store explosives. Further information on the proposed use of explosives is provided on page 5.

Who is Australian Graphite Limited?

The Mining Lease Proposal and Application will be made in the name of Australian Graphite Limited which is a fully owned subsidiary company of Lincoln Minerals Limited.

You will notice when you read the Mining Lease Proposal that the company is called Australian Graphite Limited (AGL). AGL will be referenced as the company name instead of Lincoln Minerals Limited in all of the application documentation relating to the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine. This will not impact or change any commitments that Lincoln Minerals Limited has made with the community during the consultation period for the Mining Lease Proposal.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The community has raised a number of key issues that have been considered in relation to environmental management of the mine. The key issues summarised in the following sections include: management and protection of groundwater, surface water, flora and fauna, traffic and transport safety, the management of noise, vibration and dust, and mine site rehabilitation.

Groundwater

It is recognised that farmers and other landholders in the region access and utilise groundwater from a wide range of sources including springs, excavated soaks, groundwater access trenches, wells and standard bores. Therefore, protection of groundwater is a high priority for landowners and AGL as well as for environmental reasons.

Local and regional information indicates that groundwater occurs within the bedrock as well as in shallow alluvial aquifers associated with watercourses and drainage depressions. No significant groundwater flows

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have been identified within the alluvium or basement rocks that host the graphite mineralisation at Kookaburra Gully.

During the January 2013 drilling program, very small quantities of groundwater were identified in some of the drill holes but the discharge rates were so low that only one of the holes could be measured and this was at 10L/minute. The discharge rates for other holes are less than 10L/minute.

Another drilling program was undertaken in March 2014 to characterise groundwater conditions at the site of the Kookaburra Gully graphite deposit. Pump tests were undertaken and samples collected for detailed analysis. No artesian groundwater was encountered at the site.

Pump tests from the middle of the proposed pit show that the host rocks to the graphite mineralisation have a very low transmissivity, have high salinity (4000 uS/cm to over 13000 uS/cm), neutral pH and, except for trace selenium, compliant with EPA criteria.

The well yields are low at the mine location and the site falls in a non-prescribed wells area. This means that there is no requirement to hold a water licence or seek authorisation to extract water for mining purposes. However, principles in regional Natural Resource Management plans still apply, in particularly to the granting of permits required for Water Affecting Activities. Additionally, a duty of care exists for the company.

Groundwater occurring in the fractured basement rock aquifer will flow into the pit during operations and will need to be removed to provide dry and safe working conditions. Modelling and assessment of likely dewatering rates have been carried out by an independent groundwater specialist and discharge rates are in the range of 77 m³/day (year 1) to 554 m³/day (year 8). Therefore, discharge rates are low throughout all phases of mining. At these rates, much of the water seeping through the pit walls will be lost to evaporation except in winter.

The impact of dewatering on Pillaworta Creek is unmeasurable to very low throughout the mining operation.

Groundwater monitoring will be ongoing throughout the operations.

Surface water

The Kookaburra Gully project area lies within the Pillaworta sub-catchment area and the historical Koppio Graphite Mine lies within the Rock Valley sub-catchment area of the Tod River catchment. The headwaters begin about 6 km north of Yallunda Flat and flow for 30 km in a southerly direction down through White Flat and on into the Gawler Ponds. Just south of the Gawler Ponds, the Tod River heads in a south easterly direction to discharge into the ocean at Poonindie, some 8km away. Within the Tod catchment there are a number of discrete sub-catchments, drained by Meetigilly, Kapperna, Tattalenghi, Pillaworta, Meadows, Rock Valley and Toolillie creeks.

There are no permanent streams, creeks or rivers within the proposed Kookaburra Gully mine area however an ephemeral creek at the base of the hill does flow into Pillaworta Creek.

There is a small farm dam in the location of the proposed Tailings Storage Facility, and this is filled through winter runoff. The Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management Board expressed a desire that water flows to Pillaworta Creek are to be maintained, and acknowledged that, given the open pit is positioned through the existing creek line; this could only be achieved through the implementation of a catch drain or diversion channel.

The diversion channel will be located around the Tailing Storage Facility. See Concept Design Plan on Page 1.

Surface water will be captured from above and around the TSF and then diverted into the southern larger ephemeral creek line and discharged into the Pillaworta Creek. Accordingly, Pillaworta Creek will experience negligible changes in volume. All water will be of equal or improved water quality standard than currently draining into the Pillaworta Creek through the implementation of sediment erosion and drainage management initiatives.

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Water supply for mine operations

The water supply system has been developed to supply approximately 1.6 ML of water per day to the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine site. This water will be used to process the graphite ore within the plant and to supply all on site demands including dust suppression, potable water, firefighting, vehicle wash-down and maintenance purposes.

Several options were identified for the water supply to allow mining and processing at the Kookaburra Gully site. These included the use of bore-water, seawater, mains water (SA Water) and the Tod Reservoir (SA Water).

Bore-water has been shown to be insufficient within the site and seawater was not considered due to the distance and high salinity. Due to community concerns about water resources on Eyre Peninsula, the existing SA Water mains supplied source for fresh water was not considered for process water or dust suppression. However, small quantities of mains water would be used for final product cleaning and potable office uses (drinking, washing, showers).

Water from the existing Tod Reservoir is suitable for process water use, however due to salinity levels it will require the product to undergo a separate wash cycle in the final process stream.

Lincoln Minerals is proposing to source water from the Tod Reservoir given its proximity to the site and the water quality would be fit for purpose. The reservoir is located approximately 12 km to the south of the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine site. While we have commenced looking at the technical feasibility of using Tod Reservoir water, no formal agreements are in place with SA Water.

Any water discharge will be as per the EPA (Water Quality) Policy 2003, or in the absence of this, the ANZECC Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality standards (ANZECC, 2000) will be employed.

Noise

There will be noise generated by the mine during construction and operation and this has been assessed as the worst case scenario in order to implement noise mitigation and management measures to ensure compliance with EPA's Environment Protection (Noise) Policy.

Baseline noise monitoring was conducted at sensitive receptor locations including nearby properties during the day and at night in the vicinity of the project area to understand the existing noise levels. The assessment uses legislative limits (the EPA's noise policy) and the District Council of Tumby Bay Development Plan as the benchmarks. Baseline background noise monitoring measured existing background noise levels during the daytime and night-time and were generally less than indicative noise levels of the Policy which are 47 dB(A) and 40 dB(A), respectively.

Construction noise

To understand noise during construction, the worst case scenario predicted the highest level of sound from equipment and truck movements at the nearest sensitive receivers.

The construction phase of the project is expected to take up to about 6 months and noise levels higher than recommended limits would occur at the sensitive receivers. These impacts would be temporary and noise mitigation measures would be implemented. It was identified that construction noise would generate levels of up to 60 dB(A), and therefore construction hours will be limited within a working hour period of 7am and 7pm to comply with EPA requirements.

Operation noise

During day-time operations, the mine is predicted to generate noise at the nearest sensitive receiver (property) at 54dB(A) with no mitigation. Night-time operation of the processing plant has predicted 47dB(A) at the nearest sensitive receptor with other sensitive receivers in compliance with EPA noise policy.

Noise will be mitigated to comply with EPA noise limits. Implementing noise mitigation measures is expected to lower construction and operation noise levels to comply with EPA noise policy. Mitigation

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measures will be applied to mobile plant and equipment and to the process plant to comply with EPA noise criteria. This includes but is not restricted to:

- Removing the annoying tonal characteristic of reversing beepers on mobile equipment, and fitting all mobile equipment with broadband reversing beepers.
- The use of berms (e.g. vegetation and subsoil or waste rock stockpiles) to block line of site from the main haul routes to the residence.
- Install absorption material to the underside of the process shed roof. This may be in the form of a building blanket with a perforated facing. This will aid in controlling internal reverberant noise levels within the shed and will be beneficial for OH&S of staff working within the process shed as well as reducing noise emissions from the shed.
- Locate the crushing plant to the northwest corner ROM pad or within the pit (preferred) to provide maximum shielding.

Explosives

Drilling during exploration and resource definition did not encounter soils and substrate that would necessitate explosives at shallow depths. Whilst it is not specifically envisaged that explosives will be used, AGL is seeking approval for this activity should it be required. Accordingly, a magazine has been conceptually located southeast of the proposed Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine, approximately 1 km from the open pit. The natural topography has been used to provide protection between the magazine, any working areas and neighbours.

If required, it is expected that bulk explosives, in the form of ammonium nitrate/fuel oil (ANFO) or emulsion products, will be used for the open cut mining operation, however the exact explosives quantities and types have not yet been defined for the project.

The drilling research indicates that it is highly likely that mining of the pit can occur to a depth of 30 metres without the use of the explosives. This equates to approximately the first two (2) years of mining. If the use of explosives is required, management measures and further consultation will occur with nearby residences. This will include using modern blasting techniques to minimise fly rock or dust and installing blasting vibration sensors and monitoring stations. During any explosive activities there will be a 1 to 2 hour exclusion zone in place to ensure the safety of surrounding landowners and farming activities. Timing of blasting would be agreed to with nearby landowners to avoid any disruption to landowners and farming activities.

Light Spill

There is no mining at night, and therefore night lighting on the Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine site is for safety around and operations within the fully enclosed processing plant.

Based on the new Mine Concept Design there is unlikely to be any adverse light spill to nearby residences due to the topsoil and vegetation screening that will be constructed to minimise the visual impact of the mine. There will be security lighting, fencing and surveillance which are anticipated to be around the site. The pit, office and plant will also have external safety lighting but due to pit operations being restricted to daylight hours, light spill will be heavily reduced compared to traditional night time mine operations.

Air Quality / Dust

The Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine is surrounded by residences (nine), ranging from 300 m from the proposed waste rock dump, to 5.7 km away. These residences were included as sensitive receptors in the air quality modelling. Air quality data and meteorological conditions have also referenced a number of sources, including nearest Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) weather monitoring stations and a monitoring station established at the nearby Fusion Project site.

Dust will be generated by construction and operation activities of the mine. Mitigation and management measures will be in place to control dust and air quality to acceptable levels. The air quality modelling for the project has indicated that operations of the mine will comply with relevant state and federal legislation

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for air quality including the National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) guidelines for Ambient Air Quality which allows for the adequate protection of human health and well-being.

During construction, operation and rehabilitation dust can be generated from the following activities:

- vehicle movements on unpaved roads
- wind-blown dust from stockpiles and freshly exposed areas onsite
- handling, transfer and storage of materials
- heavy earthwork operations such as excavation and earth moving activities
- development of haul and access roads
- construction of workshops, process plant, equipment laydown areas and other infrastructure.

The most significant emission of concern when assessing dust impacts is particulate matter as a result of the development and operation of the open pit, rock waste dumps and, to a smaller extent, graphite processing plant. These principal sources have been assessed quantitatively. Mining operations will be performed only during daylight hours. It would be expected that fugitive dust will be generated from activities in the open pit by drilling and blasting operations. A small fleet of mobile equipment for loading/transporting/dumping of ore and fresh rock waste will also contribute to dust via movement on haul roads causing wheel generated dust and loading and dumping of product. Wind "erosion" will generate fugitive emissions from the pits, waste rock dumps and stockpiles.

The following management measures will be adopted to manage dust impacts:

Air Quality and Dust Management Construction

- Limiting vehicle movements to designated entries and exits, haulage routes and parking areas.
- Visually monitor dust and where necessary implement the measures including:
 - apply water to exposed surfaces that are causing dust generation when necessary
 - appropriately cover loads and securely fix tailgates
 - prevent where possible, or remove, mud and dirt being tracked onto sealed roads
 - Where practicable, avoid or minimise dust generating activities (particularly clearing and excavating) during dry and windy conditions.
- Limit the area and duration of exposed or unconsolidated areas.
- Revegetation activities as soon as practicable after construction activities are completed.
- Treat sections of the road, particularly those that impact houses, with a road base layer stabilizer and binder. This product is a water-based polymer solution specifically developed as an admixture for the stabilization of sub-base and base layers in heavily trafficked roads, as well as base layers and surface layers in low to medium trafficked roads. It is considered environmentally friendly and will not leach into the environment once cured.

Air Quality and Dust Management Operation

- Use of water carts to maintain damp conditions in high activity areas.
- Minimise haulage distances, particularly waste rock, where possible.
- Imposing speed restrictions to no > 50 km/hr on haul roads.
- Where practicable and consistent with management of materials stockpiling the coarser material on the outer edges of stockpiled material.

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- Procedures/plans will be developed and implemented to address dust and general air quality issues on site during construction and operation. They will include management requirements in the event of extreme wind conditions.

Air quality monitoring program

There will be an air quality monitoring program to include:

- Installation of one (Particulate Matter) PM10 monitor (equipment type to be determined in consultation with SA EPA) located outside the processing shed, for onsite occupational health and safety measures for mine workers.
- Installation of four dust deposition gauges located within the boundary of the project site, and one located at an agreed sensitive receptor. The gauge locations shall be determined in consultation with the SA EPA
- A complaints register will be established to record and respond to any issues raised by the local community relating to air emissions from construction and operations. Any complaints will be investigated and addressed.

Traffic Assessment

It is estimated that during full operation there are likely to be about 3 to 7 semi-trailer loads of graphite concentrate to be taken from the site per day (approximately 70 tonnes or 3 trucks per day (7 day week) or 500 tonnes per week based on 25,000 tonnes of concentrate per annum) to a port location such as Port Lincoln, Port Adelaide, Lucky Bay and, perhaps in the future, one of the proposed ports of Port Spencer or Cape Hardy. The exact number of truck movements is flexible based on operating days a week. However, reducing the days of truck movements increases the number of trucks required per day.

The preferred route includes going north along Pillaworta Road from the mine site to Bratten Way and then east to the Lincoln Highway. It has been identified that this route would require some works at the intersection of Pillaworta Road and Bratten Way to improve sight distances and create safer turning points for traffic. Other improvements to Pillaworta Road would also be undertaken to improve drainage and all weather use.

Timing of truck movements will be agreed with the community and local landowners to avoid busy periods and school drop off times. It is acknowledged that road safety is a major concern for the nearby community.

Flora Assessment (vegetation)

Flora desktop and field surveys have been undertaken by specialists, EBS Ecology. This survey showed that five (5) flora species of conservation significance were observed in close proximity to the proposed mine site. Two of these were rated at state and national levels, whilst three were state rated only. The table below provides a list of the flora species identified a threatened species.

Table 1: Threatened species recorded in baseline plots

Species	Common	AUS	SA
<i>Pultenaea trichophylla</i>	Tufted Bush Pea	Endangered	Rare
<i>Olearia pannosa</i>	Silver Daisy Bush	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Acacia imbricata</i>	Feathery Wattle		Rare
<i>Daviesia pectinata</i>	Zig-zag Bitter Pea		Rare
<i>Eremophila gibbifolia</i>	Coccid Emu Bush		Rare

During the Wangary fire of 2005, the mine site location area was significantly burnt with more 145,000 ha of land affected. As a result, the vegetation and the represented communities are still in a state of

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transition. The site commonly has Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) and emergent *Acacia pycnantha* – a species that is commonly associated with ‘en masse’ germinations following fire events and is known as a pioneer species and nitrogen fixer which enables the colonisation of other species.

A focus was directed at communities potentially impacted by the proposed mine and associated infrastructure, resulting in targeted surveys in areas of Sugar Gum Woodlands and Shrublands in close proximity to the proposed mining area and those in run-off zones and adjacent to potential access roads. Seven baseline flora sites were surveyed across the project area to obtain an indicative dataset of the species richness and type of vegetation structures present in the areas.

Site activities during construction and operation will be undertaken to ensure there is minimal adverse impact on the vegetation. The waste rock rump has been designed to avoid areas of medium and high density of *Acacia imbricata*.

There will also be the establishment of a Significant Environmental Benefit (SEB) either as a direct off-set or payment to the Native Vegetation Fund will provide an overall ecological benefit.

Fauna (animals)

A fauna assessment was undertaken by EBS Ecology (specialists) within a 10 kilometre buffer zone around the Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine site. Information was also obtained about the broader area from Eyre Iron studies. Fauna species, in particular birds, also have the ability to traverse distances in excess of 10 km. The combination of both reports ensures that all threatened flora and fauna species that may occur in the area are likely to be highlighted.

Overall, 68 fauna species with 698 individuals were recorded across the proposed mine area. Six hundred and fifty seven birds were observed from 58 species, 15 reptile observations from four species and 25 mammals observed from six species. While some of the habitat will be lost as a result of clearance for the mine and associated infrastructure it is likely that fauna will relocate to similar habitat outside the ML area.

The Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*), which is rated state Vulnerable was observed within the project area. Three state rare species were also found in the project area; White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphos*), Western Gerygone (*Gerygone fusca*) and the Shy Heathwren (*Calamanthus cautus*).

The management measures that will be implemented include:

- Develop and implement a species specific monitoring and management plan, targeting those EPBC and NPW listed species known, or considered likely, to occur within the region.
- Protect critical habitat for threatened species.
- Submit a referral under the EPBC Act. Conduct bi-annual monitoring of permanent fauna survey sites.
- Utilise low-impact construction methods when applicable.
- Provision of funding to support recovery objectives and actions for threatened species.
- Inclusion of species identification and management practices in site induction training material.

Employment

A policy is in place to hire from the local community wherever possible and a local employment target of a minimum of 80% fulltime equivalents (FTEs) from the local community has been set. Further, AGL has committed to buying locally where it is commercially viable and will employ practices that encourage local contractors and suppliers to support the mine’s activities. These opportunities are expected to lead to:

- economic benefits for local communities through an increased number of job opportunities and increased opportunities for local business and suppliers to support the construction and mining activities such as (but not limited to) transport, security, cleaning, catering, equipment hire
- improved employment rates for the region

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- improved lifestyle conditions for employees and communities due to higher employment rates and increased income being spent in the community.

AGL is committed to implementing a local industry/business participation plan and working with local employment providers and networks to ensure the maximum benefits of local employment opportunities are realised. This will be formalised in a 'sustainable procurement policy'. Further consultation will take place during the development of the mine with key employment stakeholders.

The anticipated size of the workforce is 60 FTEs during construction and stripping. The workforce will likely decrease to 30 when mining and processing commences.

Mine closure and rehabilitation

Planning for mine closure is a continuing process that commenced through development of the Kookaburra Gully Graphite Mine project and will be progressively refined and adapted as the project develops. A key aspect of the mine closure for the project is progressive rehabilitation during operations.

The draft mine closure and rehabilitation plan has been prepared taking into consideration the following guidance principles and will be updated and finalised in accordance with ML conditions in the preparation of the PEPR (Program for Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation):

The relatively short 5-8 year mine life and the proposed development of the open pit limits the potential for significant progressive rehabilitation to be undertaken. However, where practicable, progressive rehabilitation will occur on completed portions of the waste rock storage facility, construction laydown areas not required for operations and other disturbed areas such as borrow pits.

Topsoil and sub-soil removed during construction activities will be placed in stockpiles close to the areas where they will be used for rehabilitation. They will be planted with grasses and other temporary vegetation to stabilise them and prevent erosion and dust.

Initially the waste rock material will be used to construct the starter embankment for the Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) resulting in an initial 12 m high platform for the full extent of the TSF footprint. Subsequent continuous waste rock placement would occur in 12 m high stages. As the lifts of the TSF embankment and other waste rock storage facilities increase in height it is proposed to initiate rehabilitation of the lower slopes by grading and contouring them to an overall ca. 20° slope in keeping with the surrounding topography.

Trials will be undertaken to determine the most appropriate cover materials. It is likely that the waste rock armouring will be selectively covered with subsoil and topsoil to enable establishment of vegetation (particularly in the lower benches).

How can I view a copy of the Mining Lease Proposal?

Under the statutory process Australian Graphite Limited is required to provide the Mining Lease Proposal to DMITRE, who will then make the Mining Lease Proposal available to the public for a consultation period which is usually a minimum of six weeks. This is a formal opportunity for the community to make submissions on the proposal for DMITRE to consider in their assessment.

Once the final copy is lodged with DMITRE, Australian Graphite Limited will also make several hard-copies of the Mining Lease Proposal available at key locations within the local area such as the Koppio Museum, Tumby Bay Council offices, the Tumby Bay School Community Library and the Port Lincoln Library.

For further information or enquiries

If you would like to find out more or join our mailing list, please call Stephanie Luyks (Community Engagement Advisor) on (08) 8405 4405, or send an email to sluyks@pb.com.au. You can also write to us and send your correspondence to Luise Michael, GPO Box 398, Adelaide SA, 5001.