

Advanced Tenement Management Participant Notes

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Course Outcomes Slide 3

• Describe the restrictions and requirements of exploring and mining on various underlying land categories

- Using various tools to do the monitoring and exploration of tenure in WA
- Understanding the PoW process and strategic applications
- Strategically apply for and hold tenure while complying with WA legislation
- Understand the development of resource law in WA and the effect of managing tenure
- Be able to view, understand and audit tenure information
- Describe the framework of environmental compliance in the context of tenement management in WA
- Understand the meaning of Expenditure in WA
- Success strategies for tenement compliance

Johari Window Slide 4

Open Area	Blind Area
(Known knowns)	(Known unknowns)
Hidden Area	Unknown Area
(Unknown knowns)	(Unknown unknowns)

Sessions Slide 5

[Session 1] Introduction and Monitoring

[Session 2] Strategically Acquiring Tenure

[Session 3] Exploration - PoW

[Session 4] Expenditure and Development in Resource Law

Session Times

1 - 9.00 to 10.30

2 - 10.40 to 12.10

3 - 12.50 to 2.50

4 - 3.00 to 4.30

Sessions Slide 6

[Session 5] Environmental Management: Mining Proposal

[Session 6] Environmental Legacy

[Session 7] Management of Tenure Difficulties

[Session 8] Management of Tenure Difficulties

Housekeeping Slide 7

Phones
Discussion and Disagreement
Muting your microphone
Video on or off
Expectations

Exercise: Challenging assumptions



Roberto Goizueta

Resources Slide 8

Hunt on Mining Law of Western Australia Fifth Edition Mining Acts 1978 Mining Regulations 1984 Proposed Amendments to the Mining Act Warden's Court Rulings

Tenement Management Wiki, LandTracker Maps, Tenement Safety Net Tengraph Web, Mineral Titles Online, Gazette

WAMEX and GeoVIEW

Google and Google Earth

Recent Developments in Judicial Review of Administration Decisions in the Resources Sector

- Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd v Maughan [2018] WASC 366
- Paterson v The Minister for Mines and Petroleum [2018] WASC 200
- Forrest & Forrest Pty Ltd v The Honourable William Richard Marmion, Minister for Mines and Petroleum [2018] WASCA 32
- Bond v Maughan [2018] WASC 162
- Forrest & Forrest Pty Ltd v Wilson [2017] HCA 30
- Brewer v John Francis O'Sullivan, Warden at Kalgoorlie [No 2] [2017] WASC 269

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACR	Annual Audit Compliance Report
AER	Annual Environmental Report
DMIRS	Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DWER	Department of Water and Environment Resources
EARS	Environmental Assessment and Regulatory System
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
МСР	Mine Closure Plan
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MRF	Mine Rehabilitation Fund
NGERS	National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting Scheme
PoW	Programme of Work
PoW-P	Programme of Work (hardcopy form submission)
PoW-S	Programme of Work (Spatial or online submission)
RIWI Act	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act
SER(A)	Society for Ecological Restoration (Australia)
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility

Monitoring Tenure – Session 1

Outcomes

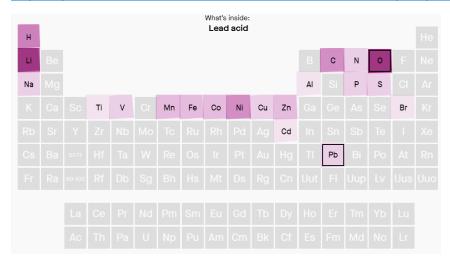
- Describe the methods of monitoring tenure
- Be aware of all the tools available for monitoring tenure
- Have an understanding of the strategies and methods of monitoring tenure
- The ability to assess tenure data and identify potential problems

Scenario Slide 11

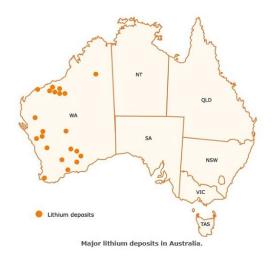
A small company, Blue Sky Mining, has a market cap of \$1M. They have raised \$2M with the intention of riding the wave of demand for battery minerals. The Exploration Manager asks you to provide a list of all ground in WA that might have the potential for battery minerals.

Information Pamphlet Battery Minerals

https://qz.com/1585667/the-elements-used-in-batteries-of-the-past-present-and-future/



About lithium



Lithium is a "comparatively rare element" and, in nature, it is usually found in ionic compounds such as granite pegmatites (hard rock deposits (spodeume))26% or in brines 58%.

Also, as the world's lightest and densest metal, lithium is so soft it can be cut with a knife.

In its pure form, lithium is silvery-white, but because it is highly reactive, it is not found in nature in its metal form.

Trace amounts of lithium are found in the human body and lithium salts have been used to stabilise mood in bi-polar sufferers.

The main global uses of lithium.

In addition to the human body, the mineral has multiple and varied applications, with the element sought for use in the nuclear sector as well as in heat-resistant glass and ceramics, greases and polymers, air treatments, industrial powders, steel and aluminium.

However, what the mineral has become renowned for in recent years is its critical inclusion in the lithium-ion battery, which now accounts for almost half of global consumption.





Ceramics & glass



11% Greases & polymers







https://smallcaps.com.au/lithium-stocks-asx-ultimate-guide/

Viable lithium Resource has to be:

- 2% Li for Hardrock
- 2200 ppm for brine

Tools for Locating Prospective Areas

Slide 12

Google:

The most expensive mineral (products that are easy to process)

- Companies that mine lithium
 - Brines lower
 - Hardrock Spodumene Lepidolite
 - Clay/Shale deposits
- 78 companies in Australia hold lithium tenure
- Look at the web sites
 - For trends
 - Locations
 - View share prices and financials
 - Take over potential?
- Mindex
- Geoview
- Wamex

Mindex - Locating Prospective Areas

Slide 13

http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Geological-Survey/Mines-and-Mineral-Deposits-1407.aspx



Mines and mineral deposits (MINEDEX)

Home Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA) Mineral exploration Mines and mineral deposits (MINEDEX)



MINEDEX is a spatial and textual database providing comprehensive data on mining and exploration sites and projects in WA. MINEDEX is maintained by the department's Geological Survey of Western Australia (GSWA). MINEDEX is free to use without registration.

Mines and Mineral Deposits (MINEDEX)

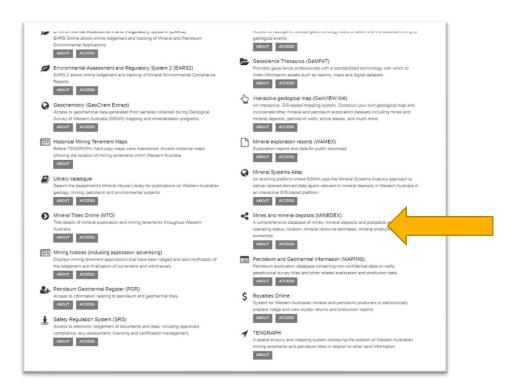
ACCESS MINEDEX

MINEDEX provides data on:

- Location and geology of mineralized sites
- Commodities
- · Project structure, status, ownership and history
- · Mineral resource estimates
- Mineral production data
- Environmental registrations
- · Site operators
- Inventory of Abandoned Mine Sites

MINEDEX allows comprehensive searching of the textual database. Spatial searching can be done using <u>GeoView.WA</u>, our free interactive online mapping (GIS-based) system. Custom reports and bulk downloads of MINEDEX data are also available in multiple file formats.

Spatial data from MINEDEX can also be downloaded from the <u>Data and Software Centre (under "Mineral Information")</u> in the following formats:



Mines and mineral deposits (MINEDEX)





Mines and Mineral Deposits (MINEDEX) under maintenance from 4:30 PM on Monday, 23rd November 2020 to 5:00 PM on Monday, 23rd November 2020

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- Site operators
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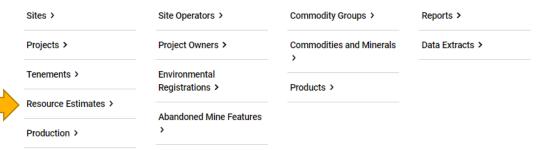
- ESRI Shape File
- ESRI File Geodatabase
- Google Earth KMZ File (ZIP)MapInfo TAB

Sites from MINEDEX are also displayed in other DMIRS spatial systems including TENGRAPH, Royalties online, and Safety Regulation System

http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Mines-and-mineral-deposits-1502.aspx

Mines and Mineral Deposits (MINEDEX) Search for information on mines, mineral deposits and prospects. Q Search for... Search all

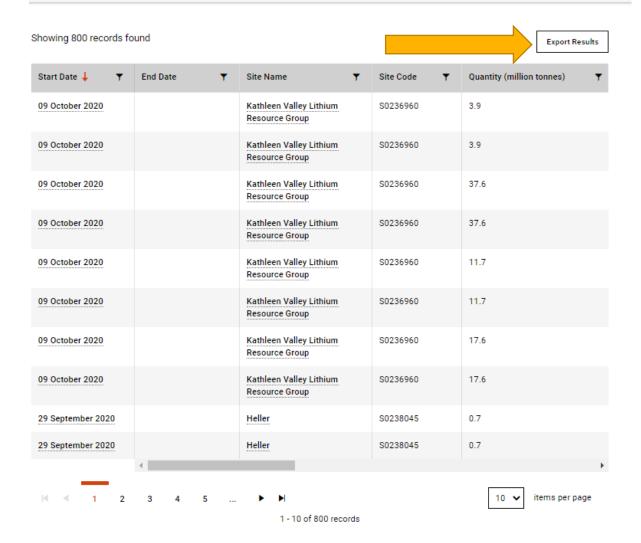
MINEDEX provides information on

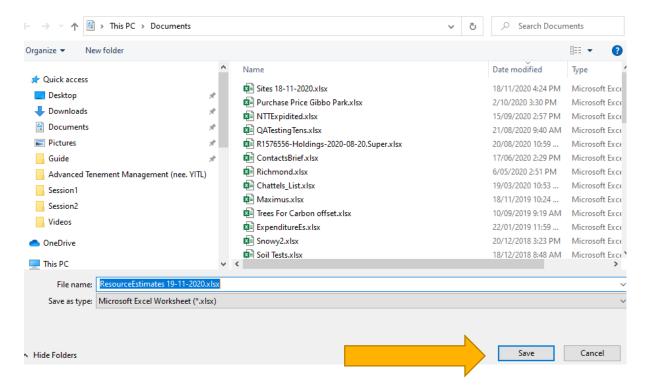


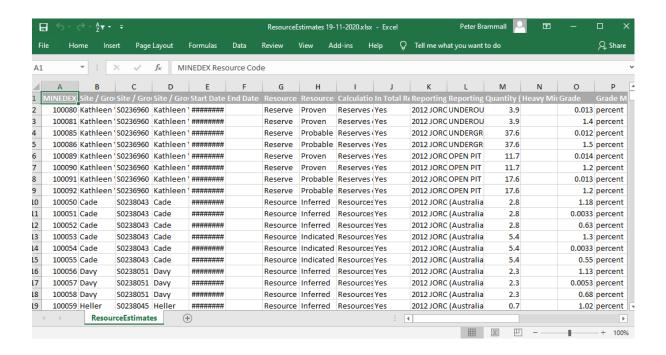
Search Resource Estimates

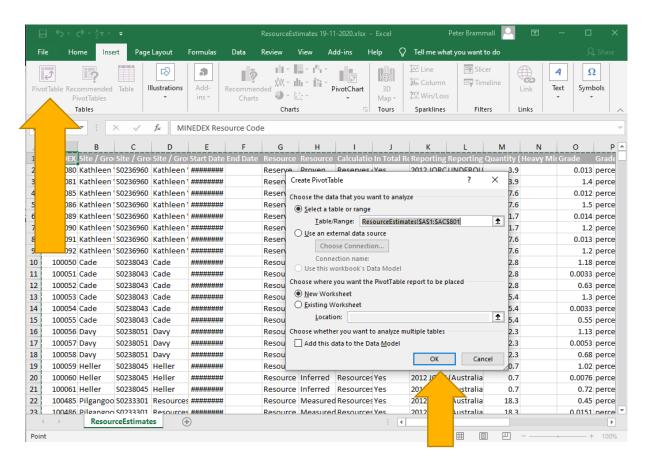
Search by using a combination of any of the fields below: Limit the search results to: Include Resource Estimates ▶ Help with Resource Estimates search O Current O End Dated Quantity (million Both **Resource Commodity** Lithium oxide 0 = 0 < 0 > **Cutoff Grade** Grade (percent) Contained Commodity (tonnes) (percent) 0 = 0 < 0 > 0 = 0 < 0 > 0 = 0 < 0 > Site Name Site Code **Project Name Project Code** Start Date From Start Date To Type the date... Type the date... Expand Advanced Search 🗸 Q Search

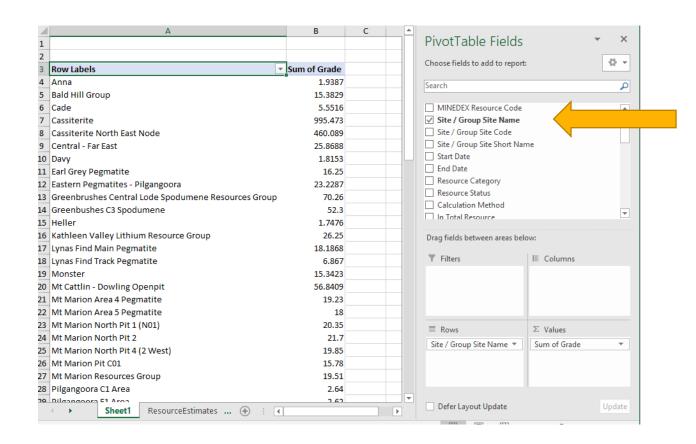
Search Resource Estimates

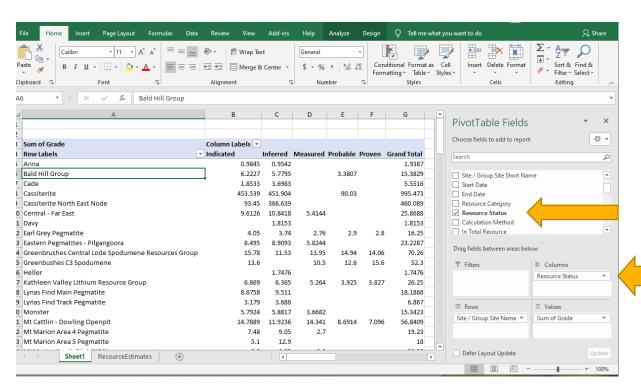


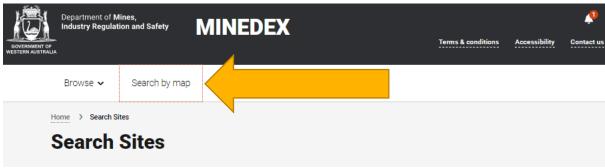




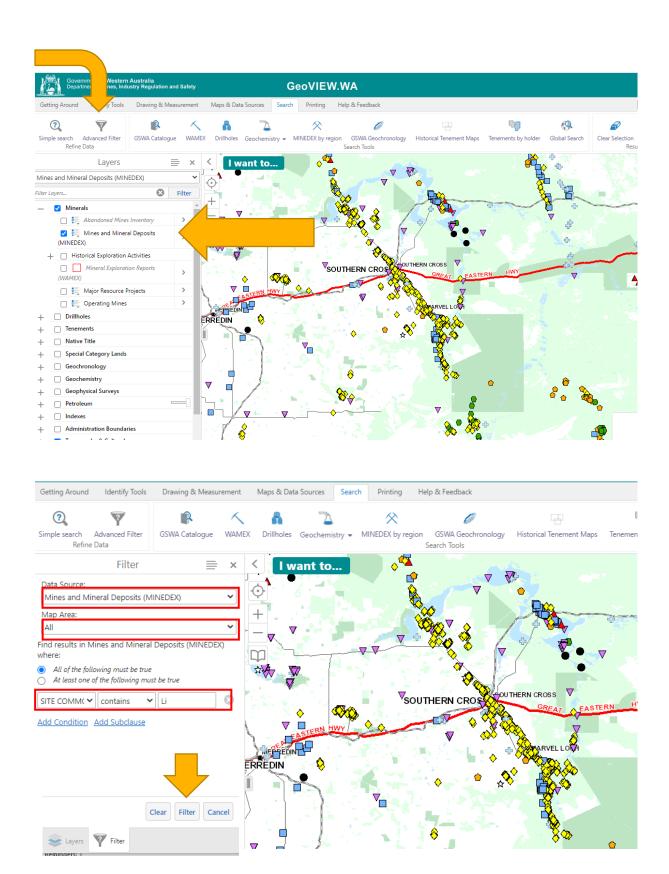


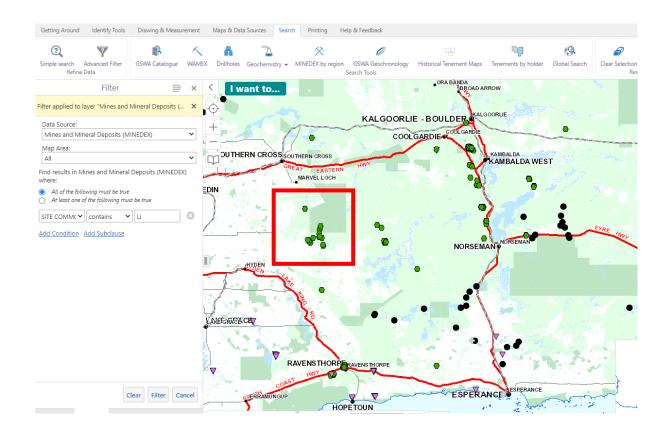


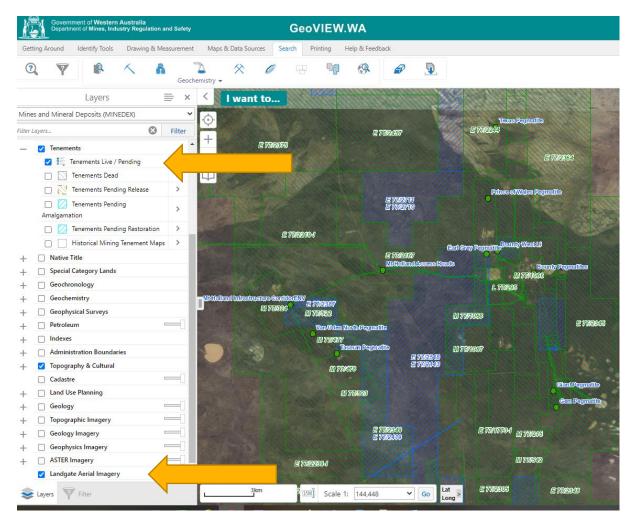


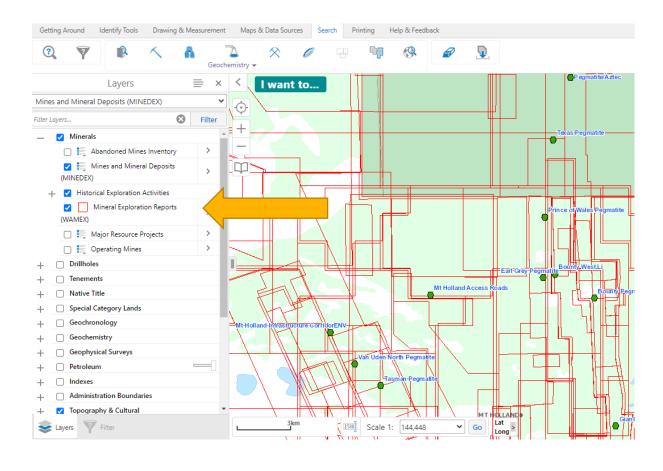


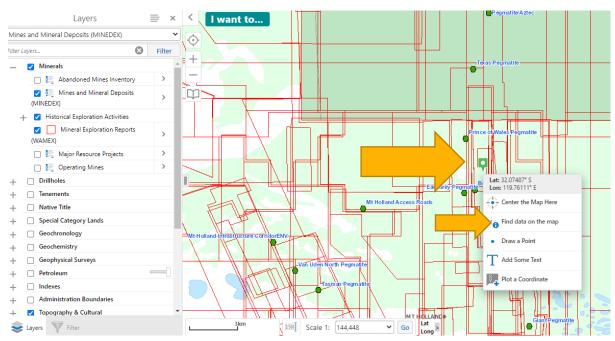
Search by using a combination of any of the fields below: Site Name Site Code				•	Limit the search results to: Include Site Names				
					Current NamesCurrent, Previou		Names		
Project Name	Pr	Project Code		Include Sites and Groups Sites All Sites and Group Sites Sites Only Group Sites Only					
Site Stage		\neg			Abandoned Mine F	eatures			
					○ Yes No				
Commodities associated with the	he Site	_			▶ What are Abando	ned Mine Features	?		
Lithium oxide ×									
Expand Advanced Search Q Search Clear									
Showing 16 records found							Evport	Results	
, and the second							Export	Results	
Site Name ↑	T	Site Code	T	Project Name	▼	Project Code	T	Name	

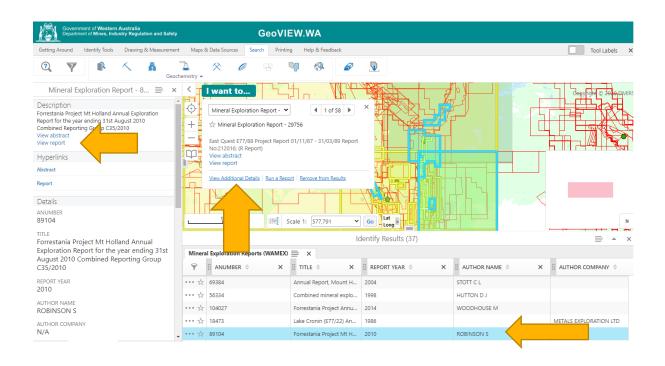












File list

Mineral Exploration Reports Filter: A89104



Tools for Monitoring

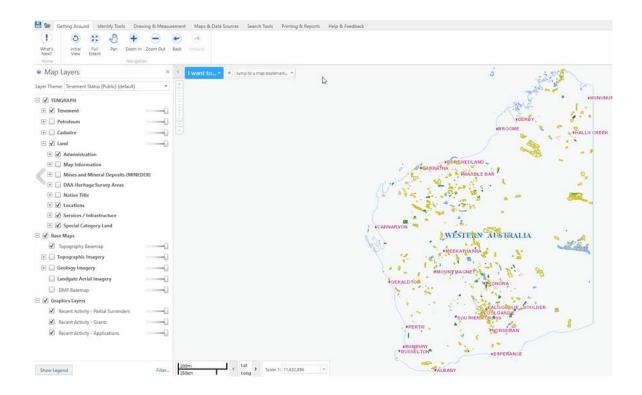
Slide 14

- Geoview
- MTO
 - Status Search
 - Dealing search
- Tengraph Web

Tengraph Monitoring

Slide 15

Tengraph Web



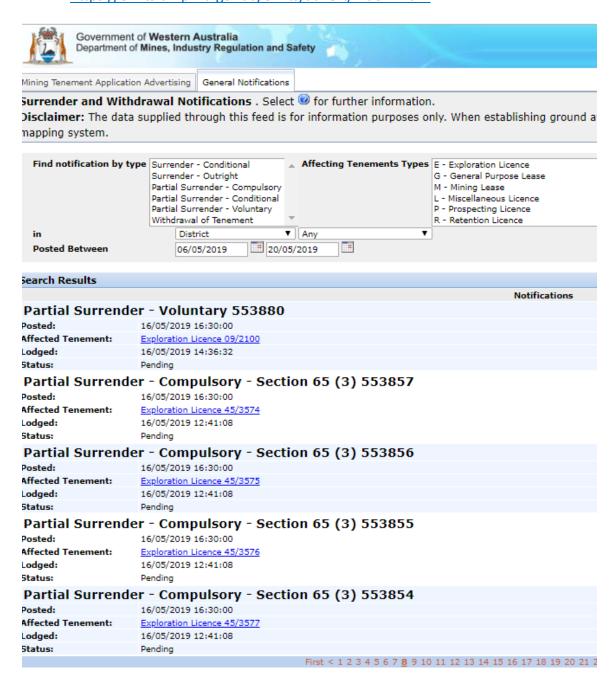
Understanding Mineral Titles Online

Slide 16

DMIRS Policy of updating MTO data

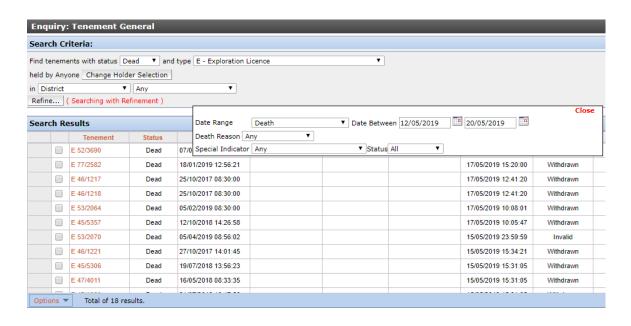
- Tenement surrenders and withdrawals are "registered" in the dealings tab of MTO when received then marked as finalised when the various checks are completed
- These type of dealings are not made public until 4:30 in the afternoon
- A search will show these dealings
- If you want to be first in line for an application you need to access the dealings

- Voluntary Surrender does not have a moratorium period (the words "voluntary surrender" must be written on the surrender document).
- A Compulsory Surrender goes into a moratorium period
- https://emits.dmp.wa.gov.au/emits/advert/index.xhtml



MTO Status Search Slide 18

- Approximately 30% of the "Status" field (e.g. live and expired) are released on the same day.
- Login on to MTO and do a status search
- Enquiry>Tenement General
- Status "Dead"
- Select "Refine"



Paid Extract – Activity

Slide 19

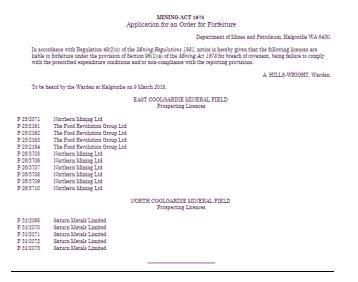
Tenement Search

https://emits.dmp.wa.gov.au/emits/enquiry/home2.xhtml

Forfeiture & Expiring Tenure

Slide 20

- Prospecting licences expire after 8 years
- Forfeiture notices in the Government Gazette
- Google: WA government Gazette
- https://www.wa.gov.au/government/publications/government-gazette



Data Sites Slide 21

- https://dasc.dmp.wa.gov.au/dasc/
- DMIRS Data Site contains ESRI, Mapinfo files and KMZ files
- Among other files the following are available
 - Under Minerals
 - Mindex
 - Wamex
 - Historical Exploration Activity
 - Other info such as Mines and Mineral deposits
 - Under the Tenements
 - Current tenements
 - Pending releases, which is important for monitoring ground and is updated daily
- Files are updated overnight; this is too late for acquiring tenure

Tenement Consultants

Slide 22

What are tenement consultants doing?

- MacMahons state on their website that they have a couple of bespoke systems to monitor tenements.
- Austwide state that they have the best ground monitoring service in WA.

Blue Sky Mining

Slide 23

Given the previous information what strategy is Blue Sky Mining going to adopt to monitor ground for a tenement application?

Outcomes for Monitoring

Slide 24

Describe the methods of monitoring tenure
Be aware of all the tools available for monitoring tenure
Have an understanding of the strategies and methods of monitoring tenure
The ability to assess tenure data and identify potential problems

Acquiring Tenure -Session 2

Session 2 Outcomes Slide 2

Sessions

[Session 1] Introduction and Monitoring

[Session 2] Strategically Acquiring Tenure

[Session 3] Exploration - PoW

[Session 4] Expenditure and Development in Resource Law

[Session 5] Environmental Management: Mining Proposal

[Session 6] Environmental Legacy

[Session 7] Management of Tenure Difficulties

[Session 8] Management of Tenure Difficulties

Session 2 Outcomes Slide 3

- Pre-Application Considerations
- Post Application Considerations
- Due Diligence
- Suspending tenure applications
- Finding problems with tenure in a due diligence
- Mitigating problems uncovered in a due diligence
- Identifying Post Application considerations.

Acquiring Tenure - Pre-Application Scenario Slide 4

Blue Sky Mining has now selected an area based on new geological concept. What does it need to consider before it makes an application considering it is short of money because last month the MD and CFO attended a lithium conference in Paris, splurging on French wine etc.

The capital raising has been delayed hence the funding for exploration so you need to warehouse Blue Sky's tenements until the money is raised. Though when the money does arrive you need them granted quickly. Entering into the JV Agreements and managing the tenure.

Outcome

We learnt how to make Exploration and Prospecting Licence applications in the "Practical Tenement Management" course, so we want to look at the strategies for securing ground, within the framework of the *Mining Act* and DMIRs policies and the *Corporation Law* and ASX listing rules.

Pre-Application Considerations

Slide 5

Question

What needs to be considered before making a tenement application?

1

2

3

4

Separate Companies

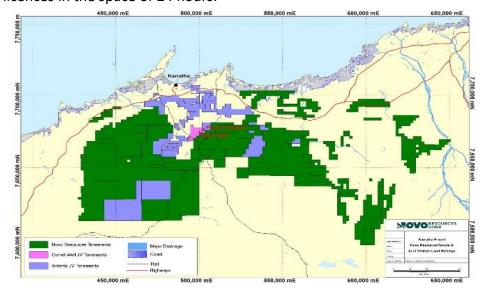
Slide 6

- In what company name should the application be made?
- Why?
- What about JV partners in our application?

Multiple Applications Simultaneously

Slide 7

- Can the geological concept be applied elsewhere and all applications made at once?
- Does Blue Sky Mining need to apply for all the ground it possibly can before it is public knowledge?
- Example: Nova Resources' multiple applications in the Pilbara over the conglomerate that contained watermelon seeds of gold. They applied for 20 -30 exploration licences in the space of 24 hours.



Continuous Disclosure Rules

Slide 8

- Reporting any Listing Rule 3.1 "Immediate notice of material information provides:
 "Once an entity is or becomes aware of any information concerning it that a reasonable
 person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the entity's
 securities, the entity must immediately tell ASX that information."
- Listing Rule 3.1 give the following examples of the type of information that could be market sensitive:
 - a transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the entity's activities;
 - a material mineral or hydrocarbon discovery;
 - a material acquisition or disposal;
 - the granting or withdrawal of a material licence;
 - the entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement;
 - becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material law suit;
 - the fact that the entity's earnings will be materially different from market expectations;

Continuous Disclosure Rules (continued)

Slide 9

- the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver;
- the commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material
- financing facility;
- under subscriptions or over subscriptions to an issue of securities (a proposed issue of securities is
- separately notifiable to ASX under Listing Rule 3.10.3);
- giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover; and
- any rating applied by a rating agency to an entity or its securities and any change to such a rating.

https://www.asx.com.au/documents/about/abridged-continuous-disclosure-guide-clean-copy.pdf

Underlying Title Slide 10

- Are there any areas that may be affected?
- Do you want to exclude the tenure from the application or have a separate application to cover the underlying tenure.
 - o Areas of influence
 - Native title
 - Land tenure underlying the application
 - Freehold
 - Pastoral lease
 - VCL
 - Reserves
 - Aboriginal reserves
 - Other tenements effected e.g. Ls

S58(1) Statement to Accompany the Application

Slide 11

Exploration Statement with the Blue-Sky Mining lacking sufficient funds?

An application for an exploration licence must be accompanied by a statement specifying:

- i. The proposed method of exploration of the area in respect of which the licence is sought.
- ii. The details of the program of work proposed to be carried out on the area of land applied for.
- iii. The estimated amount of money proposed to be expended on the exploration.
- iv. The technical and financial resources available to the applicant.

http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Minerals/Minerals Sect58(1)(b) Statement.pdf

Financial Resources Slide 12

DMP Guidelines:

Use one or more of:

- the most recent financial statement (ASX rules);
- line of credit from a recognised financial institution;
- a current Bank statement;
- a current financial statement prepared by a Certified Practicing Accountant or Chartered Accountant.

Why Companies Delay Tenements Grant

Slide 13

Why postpone tenement's grant?

- Not pay rent
- Not pay rates
- Not committed to exploration
- Commitment doesn't escalate
- Delays the period of 40% partial surrender.
- Raise funds for exploration

Can we access to the ground in the current environment?

How do Companies Delay a Tenements Grant

Slide 14

Blue Sky Mining may want to suspend the tenure as applications until such time they have JV funding? How are they going to do this?

- Competing tenure
- Objections
- Over lapping tenure
- Native Title negotiations
- Overlapping into national parks or nature reserves
- Repeat applications

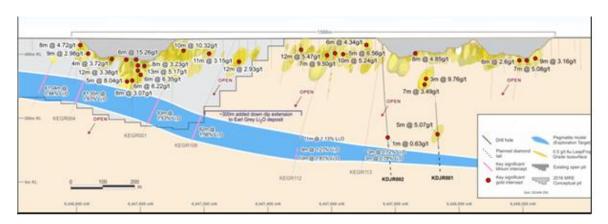
Acquiring Tenure by JV

Slide 15

Scenario

Blue Sky Mining has identified spodumene in pegmatite veins on Ora Banda Mining (OBM) formerly Eastern Goldfields Limited's (EGS) now known as tenements and wish to enter and explore the area. Specifically, the first 5 tenements in Eastern Goldfield's Prospectus.

Note: OBM subsidiary companies are Siberia Mining, Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd. Using 5 tenements from 2019 Annual Report (page 89), identify any issues arising. M24/39, M24/960, M30/103, M30/255 and M30/256



Due Diligence Slide 16

Due Diligence Considerations

- Ownership Arrangements, e.g. Administrators, registered holders, beneficial holders, mortgagee
- Tenure in good standing, expenditure, rents, rates, exemptions, plaints, group reporting, partial surrenders, reporting lodged, MRF, disturbance.
- Native Title agreements
- Landholder agreements pastoralists
- Related tenure agreements
- Heritage searches
- Royalties
- M's surveys done
- Outstanding Stamp Duty
- Friendly Forfeiture Applications

Use MTO, Quick Appraisal Reports, Tengraph Web, Prospectus

Question: How will we mitigate the issue identified?

Due Diligence M24/39	Slide 17
Due Diligence M24/960	Slide 18
Due Diligence M30/103	Slide 19
Due Diligence M30/255	Slide 20
Due Diligence M30/256	Slide 21

Post Application Considerations

Slide 22

Blue Sky Mining has just had the tenure granted, what are the things to consider?

- Shareholder notifications
- Land Tenure notifications
- Meeting first year commitments or reason for exemptions
- Get the tenement into a group report
- Organise Heritage Surveys
- Budgeting for exploration

Summary Slide 23

Summary of the issues covered are:

- Pre-Application Considerations
- Post Application Considerations
- Due Diligence
- Suspending tenure applications
- Identifying problems with tenure in a due diligence
- Mitigating problems in a due diligence
- Identifying Post Application considerations.

Exploration and PoWs -Session 3

Session 3 Slide 2

[Session 1] Introduction and Monitoring

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[Session 8] Management of Tenure Difficulties

Session 3 Outcomes Slide 3

Participants will be able to understand the requirements before commencing exploration in WA including:

- PoW requirements
- PoW lodgement
- Strategic analysis PoW requirements
- Strategic analysis of exploration requirements
- Reaching the desired outcomes

Exploration and PoW

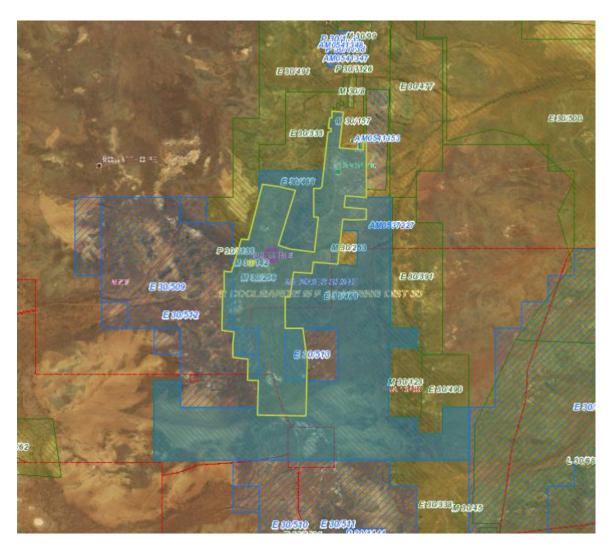
Slide 4

Scenario

Blue Sky Mining now signed a JV to explore E30/468 and M30/256 and now is required
to undertake exploration on the ground. The capital raising has been delayed hence the
funding for exploration. But now you need your ducks in a row for when the money
does eventually arrive to get on the ground and start drilling.

Outcome

• Plan a strategy for undertaking exploration on the Exploration Licence and Mining Lease considering the various legislative requirements in particular lodging a PoW.



Overarching philosophy of the Mining Act 1978 (W.A)

Slide 6

'...ground should be explored, mined and otherwise kept in good condition. If not, the grant of a tenement over that ground should be revoked.'

Hunt, Michael --- "Legal Aspects of Mining Tenement Management in WA" [1987]; 6(1) Australian Mining and Petroleum Law Bulletin 33

Programme of Work Applications

Slide 7

PoW-S

- Use P 70/1738 for the purposes of this exercise, working over a JV area
- Online application process.
- Intersects proposed activities with environmental and culturally significant data layers and highlights all potential impacts.
- Proponents can then make adjustments to their proposed activities to avoid impacting sensitive areas.
- Environmental concerns have to be identified before submission. Once submitted, they cannot be amended.
- Incomplete applications will be rejected

Environmental information required

Slide 8

Description of existing landforms, environment and vegetation:

- Do activities require the clearing of native vegetation?
- Do activities occur in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)?
- Do activities occur on isolated hills/ranges in the MidWest or Yilgarn (Banded Iron Formations)? E.g. Helena and Aurora Range (Bungalbin)

Environmental information required (cont'd)

Slide 9

- Description of disturbance to the beds and/or banks of a watercourse
- Safety procedures for fibrous minerals, e.g. asbestos
- Radiation Management Plan in the event that radioactive material is inadvertently found
- Consideration of Rights in Water and Irrigation (RIWI) Act 1914

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA)

Slide 10

- Environmentally Sensitive Areas are defined in Regulation 6 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004. Some examples of ESAs are World Heritage property; wetlands; Bush Forever Sites; areas listed on the Register of National Estate for natural values; areas within 50 m of Declared Rare Flora; and areas covered by a Threatened Ecological Community.
- Clearing for exploration purposes is exempt from requiring a clearing permit, provided it is not within an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA), and is conducted under an authority granted under the Mining Act 1978 (e.g. an approved Programme of Work).
- Proposals taking place in an ESA requires Native Vegetation Clearing Permit (Clearing Permit).
- Clearing Permit system administered by Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) not DMIRS.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) cont'd

Slide 11

Application for proposed mining activities will need to include:

- Type of ESA
- Clearing Permit submission number and lodgement date

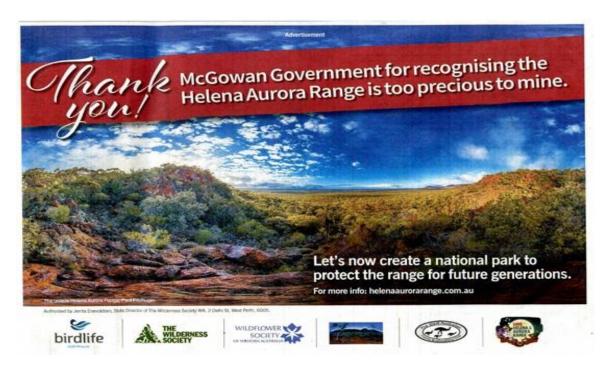
Note: If your proposed activities involve the clearing of Native Vegetation within an ESA, and no Clearing Permit has yet been lodged with DWER Native Vegetation Assessment Branch, you will be unable to proceed with the lodgement process any further.

The Clearing Permit System Map can assist those intending to clear to determine whether an area is an ESA and its type

https://www.rameliusresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2019/05/15.05.19-Greenfinch-Project-Update.pdf

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) cont'd

Slide 12



What does Best Practice mean to you?

Slide 13

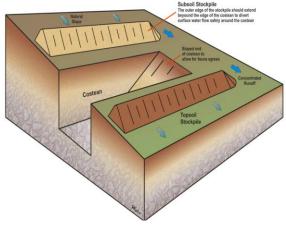
Discussion Q:

Outcomes:

Minimising disturbance - best practice environmental management

Slide 14

Raised blade during clearing
Use of existing tracks
Excavations (sumps, costeans, etc.) appropriately ramped to allow fauna egress



Minimising disturbance - best practice environmental management

Slide 15

- Avoiding significant vegetation (large trees and dense patches of vegetation).
- Leaving stands of vegetation or corridors within areas of clearing.
- Topsoil and vegetation stockpiled separately for use in rehabilitation.
- Use of liners and drip trays under rigs to minimise risk of hydrocarbon spillage.
- Appropriate storage of hydrocarbons (if being used on site).
- Use of sumps of appropriate size to contain all water and sediment encountered during drilling (sump to be located away from significant vegetation and water courses).
- Use of machinery to minimise impacts (e.g. excavator instead of bulldozer, wheeled machinery instead of tracked, specialist drill rig etc.).
- Vehicle hygiene maintained to prevent the spread of plant pathogens (e.g. Phytophthora sp.) and/or invasive species where required.

Discussion: PoW Application in practice

Slide 16

If you have to take just one thing away...

Contact DMIRS (and DWER) prior to application: They are there to facilitate (within the law), not to block and resist applications.

Early contact:

- builds relationships
- clarifies requirements for applications
- saves time (and money) in the long run.

PoW Application -1

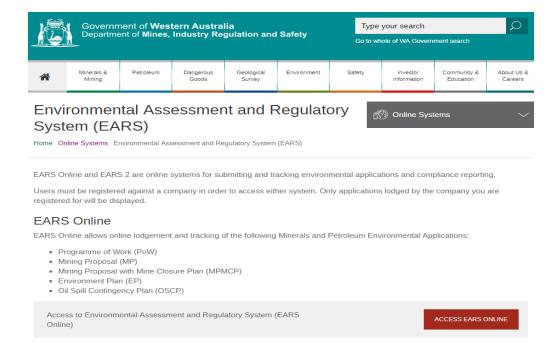
Slide 17

For the logon use: ex12284

Password: ..sth..r1 this will be available until next Monday.

Select 'Access Ears Online'

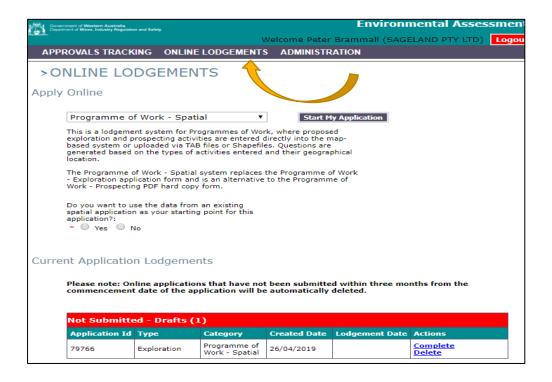
http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Environmental-Assessment-and-1471.aspx



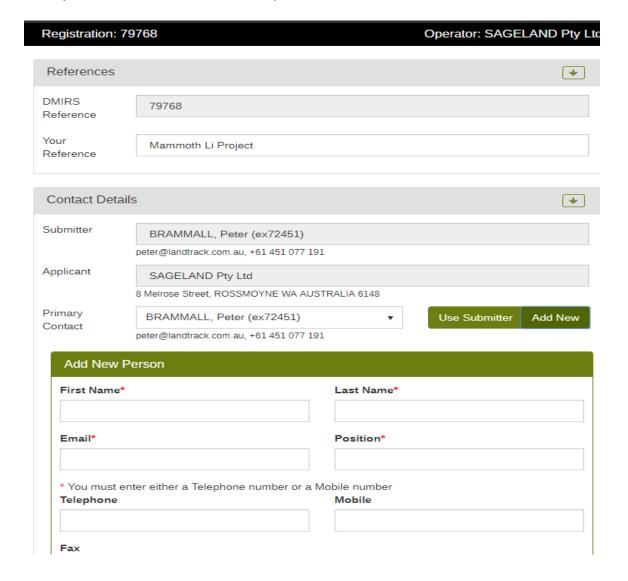
PoW Application - 2

Slide 18

Select "ONLINE LODGEMENTS' on the top line 'Programme of Work Spatial' then select 'No' and then "Start Application"

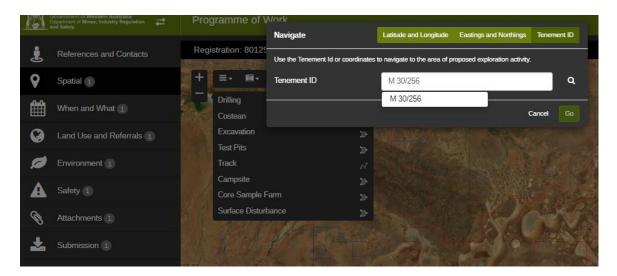


Fill in your reference and add the new person if needed



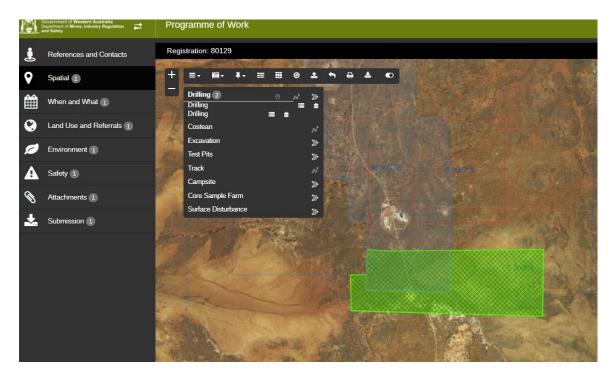
Complete the tenement number and select Go and then select "Drilling" and draw a polygon.

Search for M 30/256



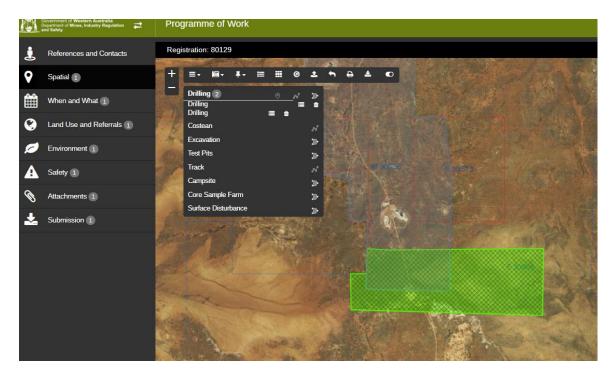
PoW Application - 5

Slide 21



Fill out the form and do a drop down of the calculations and the tonnage disturbed then select save

Do 100 x 200mdeep holes

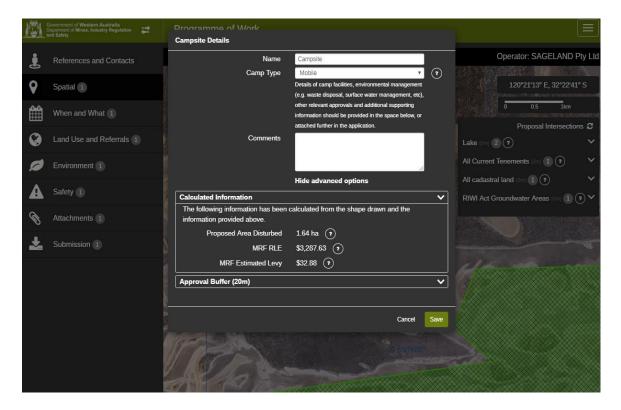


PoW Application - 7

Slide 23

- There are limits to the mass that can be excavated, extracted or removed from a tenement.
- That limit is 1000 tonnes per Exploration Licence or Retention Licence, and 500 tonnes per Prospecting Licence or Special Prospecting Licence.
- All limits are for the life of the Licence. Any additional tonnes must be approved by the Department

Add a camp site and select "Save" do tracks as well.



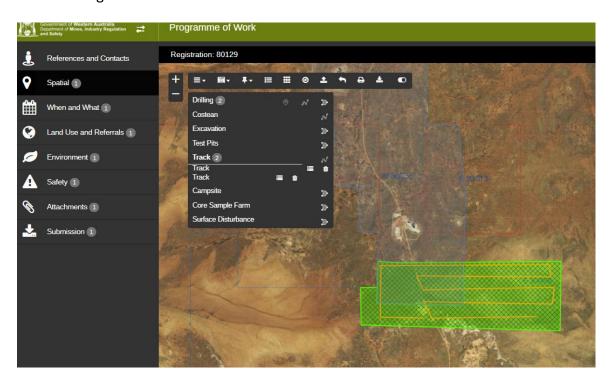
PoW Application - 9

Slide 25

Tracks need to be on the PoW:

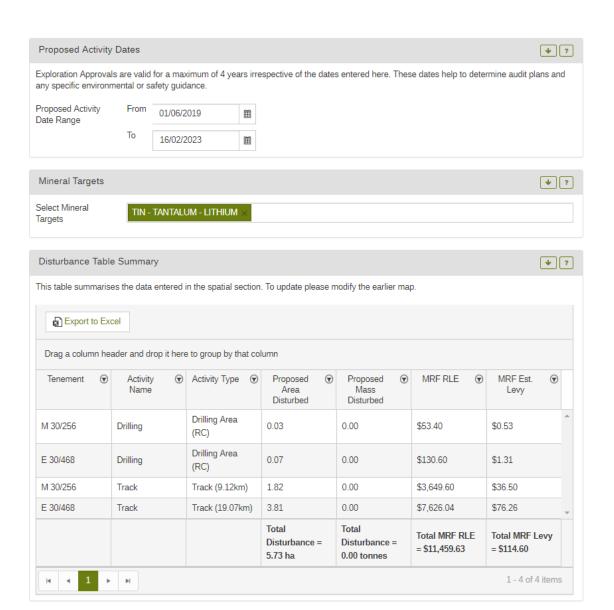
To join drill holes

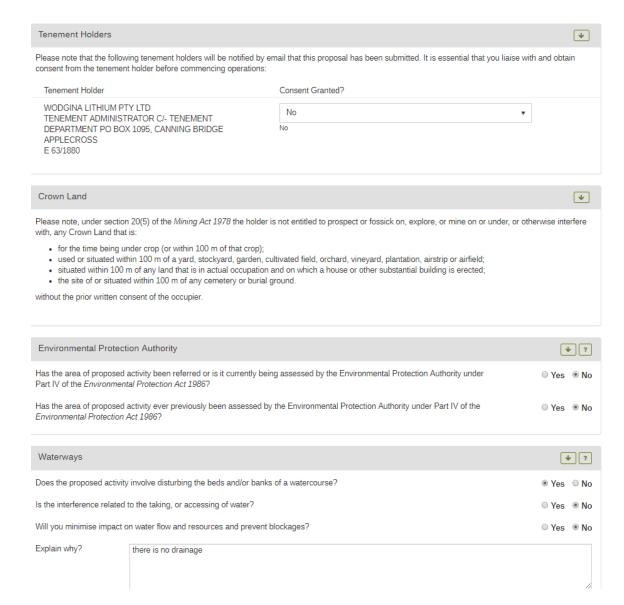
Where ever ground is driven across

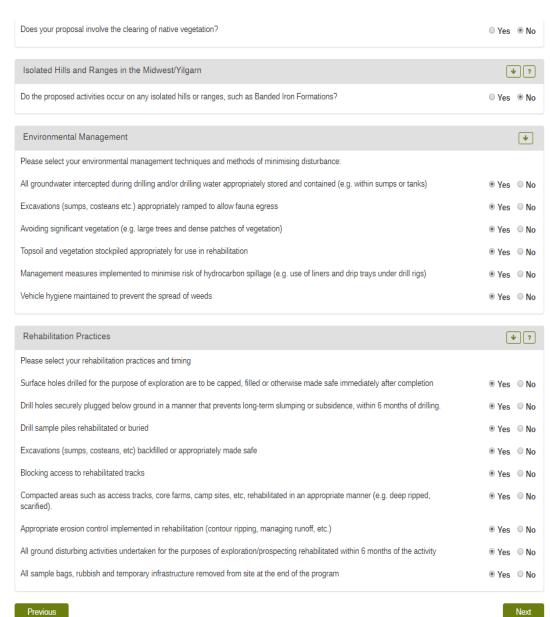


PoW Application -10

Slide 26

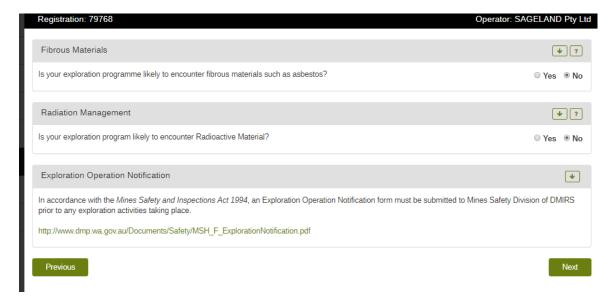






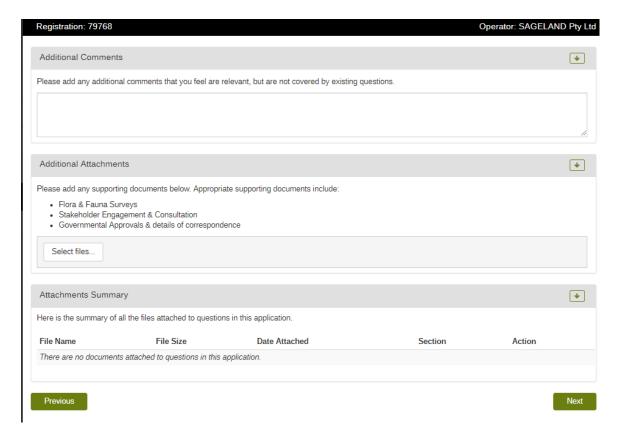
PoW Application -13

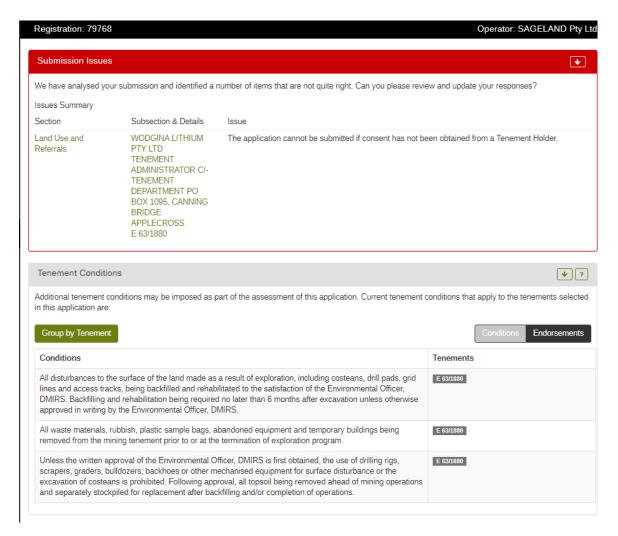
Slide 29



PoW Application -14

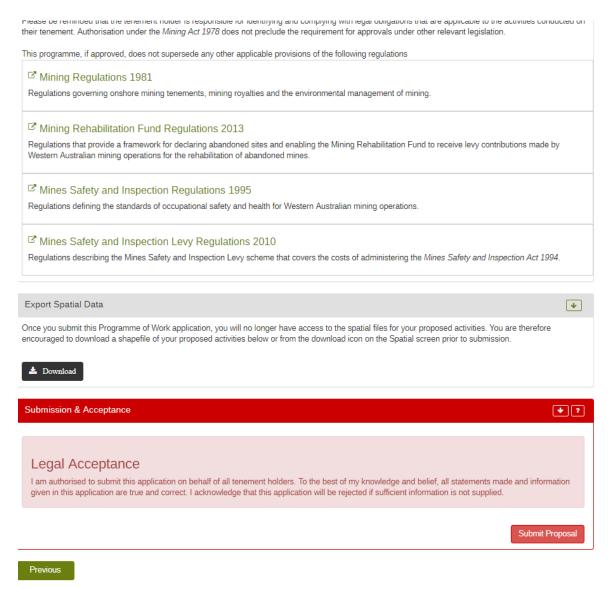
Slide 30





PoW Application -16

Slide 32



Discussion: PoW Application in practice

Slide 33

How are PoW applications handled in your company (re: environmental management)? How can it be done more efficiently and effectively?

- Strategic PoW lodgement
- Strategic Exploration Planning
- How do we mitigate issues identified

Think P.R.O.C.E.S.S

Discussion: PoW Application in practice

Think **PROCESS**

- Personnel Who is involved?
- Resources What factors are in place to accomplish task?
- Obstacles Any barriers, blockers and problems (define)?
- Communication Interpersonal, interdepartmental or regulatory information consistently shared to required parties?
- Efficiency Is what is to be achieved in alignment with resources expended?
- Systemised Is the process documented and standardised?
- Successful Does it work? Why does(n't) it work? Improvements?

Summary Slide 35

Participants will be able to understand the requirements before commencing exploration in WA including:

- PoW requirements
- PoW lodgement
- Strategic analysis PoW requirements
- Strategic analysis of exploration requirements
- Reaching the desired outcomes

The End Slide 36

"Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn." Benjamin Franklin



Understanding Tenement Expenditure Session 4

Session Slide 2

[Session 1] Introduction and Monitoring

[Session 2] Strategically Acquiring Tenure

[Session 3] Exploration - PoW

[Session 4] Expenditure and Development in Resource Law

[Session 5] Environmental Management: Mining Proposal

[Session 6] Environmental Legacy

[Session 7] Management of Tenure Difficulties

[Session 8] Management of Tenure Difficulties

Session 4 Outcomes Slide 3

Participants will be able to understand the expenditure reporting requirements of tenements in WA with respect to:

- Combined Reporting Groups
- Mineral Exploration Reporting
- Expenditure Reporting
- Rent
- Administration Reporting
- What is classed as Expenditure
- What is not Expenditure

Expenditure Commitments

Slide 4

E, P, M and R require exploration reporting
All due within 60 days of anniversary or surrender
Prospecting Licence — \$40.00 per ha; \$2000 minimum
Mining Lease — \$100 per ha; \$5000 minimum if 5ha or less; otherwise \$10,000
Exploration Licence:

Year	Per Block	Min for 1 block	Min for 2 – 5 block	Min for 6 -20 block
1-3	\$1000 per block	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
4–5	\$1500	10,000	\$20,000	\$30,000
6–7	\$2000	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$50,000 6 to 25 blocks
8 onwards	\$3000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$70,000 6- 23 blocks

Expenditure Reporting

Slide 5

A Form 5 is required to be lodged 60 days after anniversary Extensions can be requested

https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Minerals-Mining-16304.aspx

Expenditure Categories

Slide 6

Holder required to meet expenditure commitment An exemption allows the holder not to meet the expenditure commitment An exemption can only be requested for specific reasons under s102

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Geological activities: geological mapping, sampling, drilling supervision, core logging, non-core drill-sample logging, geological data processing and interpretation, petrology, planning of exploration programs, report preparation; where appropriate, general prospecting can be added here. Geochemical activities: geochemical sampling, analysis of surface geochemical samples or subsurface drilling samples, geochemical data processing and interpretation. ALSO show number of samples collected.

Geophysical activities (surface/subsurface): ground geophysical surveys, downhole logging, geophysical data processing and interpretation.

Airborne geophysical activities: aerial survey costs, geophysical data processing and interpretation.

Remote sensing activities: aerial photography, remote sensing images, photo interpretation, image processing and interpretation.

Mineralogical activities (exploration for diamonds, heavy mineral sands, etc.): bulk sampling, mineral separation, mineralogy and analysis of

diamond indicator minerals or other minerals.

Surveying activities: gridding, line clearing, grid tie-in, tenement boundaries, etc.

Core drilling: diamond drilling costs (including pre-collar open-hole non-core drilling), access road and drill-site preparation; ALSO show metres drilled and number of holes completed.

Non-core drilling: drilling costs, access road preparation; ALSO show metres drilled and number of holes completed. Costs for deep geochemical sampling by auger or air-core drilling can also be shown here.

(N.B. Specify drilling for groundwater supply.)

Costeaning: plant and equipment hire for trenching and bulk sampling.

Field supplies: exploration equipment, consumables and supplies, plant and equipment hire, fuel, oil, etc., depreciation of direct exploration equipment, wages for non-professional field personnel.

Drafting activities: drafting equipment, consumables and supplies, salaries for drafting personnel.

Travel: travel costs directly associated with mineral exploration activities conducted on the tenement.

Field camp activities: establishment and maintenance of exploration base camps, food and accommodation, vehicle costs, contractor helicopter

Environmental: environmental studies.

Feasibility study activities:

Rehabilitation activities:

MINING ACTIVITIES (DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION)

Mine planning, open-cut mining, underground mining, shaft sinking, decline construction, underground drilling, pre-blast bench drilling, ore treatment, construction and maintenance of ore stockpiles, waste dumps, tailings dams and dumps, etc. ALSO show tonnes mined or treated. Any costs associated with care and maintenance on an idle mining operation can also be shown here.

C. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SURVEYS

Evidence that a survey has been conducted must be provided to the Department

D. ANNUAL TENEMENT RENT AND RATES

Rental and local government rates, paid in connection with the mining tenement each year. E. ADMINISTRATION AND OVERHEADS

All non-field activities such as head office costs, accounting, mining tenement management, administration, research, literature studies, training, etc.

F. LAND ACCESS/NATIVE TITLE All other native title and land access costs including private land access costs but excluding payments for compensation.

N.B. The amount allowed under E and F not to exceed 20% of the minimum expenditure commitment or the total expenditure incurred on activities, whichever is the greater.

Combined Reporting Groups

Slide 7

Allows annual reporting on a group of tenements Allow for exemption from expenditure on a group of tenements **Application Requirements** Common geology Contiguous tenure Same holder Max. size 300sqkm

Exemption Combined Reporting Groups

Slide 8

s102(2)(h) Mining Act 1978

The tenement is comprised within a project involving more than one tenement and that expenditure on a tenement or tenements in that project would have been such as to satisfy the expenditure requirements in relation to the tenement concerned had that aggregate expenditure been apportioned in respect of the various tenements comprised in this project.

DMIRS Policy Guidelines

Slide 9

For the purpose of an exemption from expenditure:

- "aggregate exploration expenditure" was total expenditures for all the tenements in the group.
- EXCLUDING 'Mining Activities' in the Form 5s. Note the content of Mining Activities and the "etc"
- Meaning All expenditure recorded in items A and C, D, E and F in each Form 5 in the Group.

Exclusion of Expenditure Items

Slide 10

Initially the Warden in Blackfin Pty Ltd v Mineralogy Pty Ltd [2013] WAMW 19 And later in GMK Exploration concluded that all expenditure was to be excluded from the calculation Except "A. Mineral Exploration Activities" Contrary to the DMP guidelines.

Brewer v O'Sullivan Slide 11

Brewer v John Francis O'Sullivan, Warden at Kalgoorlie [No 2] [2017] WASC 269.

- This case supported DMIRS Policy Guidelines in that "aggregate exploration expenditure" includes items A and C, D, E and F in each Form 5
- However, the applicants in estate of Brewer has appealed
- It is yet to be published so the meaning of "aggregate exploration expenditure" is still up in the air.
- https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Minerals/Guide ExemptExpenditure2020 revised.pdf

Options for Explorers

Slide 12

Discussion: What should we do?

Follow DMIRS policy

OR

Use the conservative approach of only using Item A – expenditure.

What is Administration Expenditure?

Slide 13

s96(3) Mining Act 1978

Administration and land access costs relating to land which is the subject of a mining tenement may be used in the calculation of expenditure expended on, or in connection with, mining on the mining tenement, but only up to 20% of the minimum commitment, or 20% of the total expenditure on the mining tenement, whichever is the greater amount.

Warden Caulder on Admin Expenditure

Slide 14

- Mawson West Ltd & Anor v Saruman Holdings Pty Ltd.
- Warden Caulder takes us through the steps of determining how to calculate admin expenditure.
- Regulation 90 says that the Forms prescribed in the regulations are to be completed in accordance with the directions specified in the form.
- Form 5 under 'Instructions For Completion of a Form 5' instruction 3
- Administration/overheads/land access/native title costs are not to exceed 20% of the minimum expenditure commitment, or the total of expenditure incurred on activities, whichever is the greater (see D and E below for the costs that can be claimed).
- E Administration Overheads

All non-field activities such as head office costs, accounting, mining tenement management, administration, research, literature studies, training, etc.

Warden Caulder continued

Slide 15

- If there was no expenditure on administration or overheads which can be directly or indirectly attributed to a tenement, then nothing may be claimed.
- If the actual amount of any such expenditure is less than 20 percent of the aggregate amount of any such expenditure on other activities, then 20 percent of that other expenditure may not be claimed for administration or overheads.
- The holder may only claim actual expenditure.

Warden Caulder went on to state:

"[the administration expenditure]... was not based upon any acceptable formula for the making of a reasonable calculation in the absence of a capacity within the holders administrative system to accurately attribute or otherwise calculate actual expenditure on a particular tenement."

Expenditure Year Slide 16

s31(1a) Mining Act 1978 (multiple references in the Regulations)

Expenditure incurred under subregulation (1) during the month in which the anniversary date of the commencement of the term of the lease occurs may be treated by the holder as expenditure incurred in either the year immediately preceding that anniversary date or the year starting from such date.

Rent Slide 17

Bond v Maughan [2018] WASC 162 see para 80

Look at this case regarding double claiming rent twice for the same year r96C(2a) allows rent to be included in expenditure calculation

r31 allows expenditure incurred during the anniversary month to be included in either year "properly construed, it is clear that only a particular year's rent may be included in the particular year's expenditure calculation" Warden

However, the case does indicate if the evidence can be presented that 2 year' rent is paid in the same year both years' rent can be claimed in the same year.

Payment Across Years

Slide 18

- Incurring the liability is sufficient to constitute expenditure Bakarra PtyLtd v Juler Pty Ltd
- Payments in one year can be claimed in that year for work done in next year Brosnan v Meridian Mining Ltd
- Though the expenditure incurred must be claimed in the year it occurred Kennedy v Reif

What is Expenditure

Slide 19

s96 of the legislation states

- Aboriginal heritage surveys even while the tenement is an application.
- Rehabilitation in connection with a tenement.
- Annual rent and rates.
- Cutting and polishing minerals
- Aerial surveys
- s118A: A person's expenditure where the person has been authorised in writing to carry out mining by the tenement holder.
- r90 "says that the Forms prescribed in the regulations are to be completed in accordance with the directions specified in the form" Warden Caulder in Mawson West Ltd & Anor v Saruman Holdings Pty Ltd

On the Form 5 "Mineral Exploration Activities" is described

What is not Expenditure under Legislation

Slide 20

Legislation excluded Expenditure r96C states

- Marking out a mining tenement
- Costs associated with the sale of mining tenement
- Research not related to a specific tenement
- Compensation payments

What is not Expenditure

Slide 21

The courts have deemed that the following is not expenditure

- Depreciation of plant and equipment Craig v Spargos Exploration NL
- Caretakers expenses; though where a caretaker was undertaking mining related activities (environmental monitoring) it was deemed allowable
- Loss on sale of fixed assets Craig v Spargos
- Research by the holder Roberts v Richmond
- An optionee conducting research on whether to exercise the option. Also applied for a due diligence by a prospective purchaser — Bakarra PtyLtd v Juler Pty Ltd
- Food and accommodation that are normal living expenses unrelated to mining Nunn v Carnicelle
- Cooking and associated housework Newt v Lavery
- Share of gold paid to a tributer Roberts v Richmond
- Expenses relating to use of the mineral after production, eg marketing and freight
- Hire of one's own vehicle Roberts v Richmond
- Expenses related to use of mineral after production Jones v Black Swan

What is not Expenditure

Slide 22

What accounting categories are set up for Electronic Form 5?

https://wiki.landtrack.com.au/wiki/147/mandatory-online-submissions-of-operations-reports

See this session's wiki for an excel version

Recent Court Decisions

Slide 23

The following decisions are worth reading to come up to speed with resource law:

- Carnegie Gold Pty Ltd v Maughan [2018] WASC 366
 - "Bet both ways"
 - This allows the lodging of exemptions against the whole commitment even if expenditure commitment was met.
- Bond v Maughan [2018] WASC 162
 - o The decision addresses

- the claiming of rent
- Receipts for claiming expenditure
- The money is actually expended by the lease holder
- Brewer v John Francis O'Sullivan, Warden at Kalgoorlie [No 2] [2017] WASC 269
 - Determines the meaning of "aggregate exploration expenditure" for combined reporting tenements under section 102(2)(h)

Recent Court Decisions

Slide 24

- Focus Minerals v Brosnan and Ors
 - Tenement Managers must be prepared to prove their expenditure has been legitimately allocated
 - Administration expenditure is very difficult to determine, allocate and prove even on expenditure > \$100 Million

Covid-19 Exemptions

Slide 25

On the 3rd of April the Government gazetted the following Ministerial Statement of Opinion by Minister of Mines:

MINERALS AND PETROLEUM

MP401

MINING ACT 1978

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT OF OPINION

Exemption from Expenditure Conditions for Exploration Licences

This Statement recognises the impacts of current and future mitigation risk measures required to protect Western Australia against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In relation to section 102(3) of the Mining Act 1978 (the Act)¹, I am of the opinion that until 31 March 2021 a reason for granting of an exemption from expenditure conditions for the holder of a Mining Tenement under section 102 of the Mining Act can be that the holder was unable to meet the expenditure requirements relating to the tenement as the direct result of COVID-19 or restrictions imposed by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Applicants should therefore provide a statement demonstrating that exploration expenditure conditions have not been met because of a direct result of the effects of COVID-19 and/or the restrictions imposed by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; which will then be considered in determining the application.

Hon BILL JOHNSTON MLA, Minister for Mines and Petroleum.

Outcomes Slide 26

Participants will be able to understand the expenditure reporting requirements of tenements in WA with respect to:

Combined Reporting Groups
Mineral Exploration Reporting
Expenditure Reporting
Rent
Administration Reporting
What is classed as Expenditure

^{1...} exemption may also be granted for any other reason which may be prescribed or which in the opinion of the Minister is sufficient to justify such exemption.

The End Slide 27

Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm. Winston Churchill

Rehabilitation, MRF and AER Submissions -Session 5

Session Outcomes Slide 2

To understand:

- 1) Environmental expectations of the tenement holder
- 2) What successful rehabilitation might look like
- 3) Why is rehabilitation important?
- 4) Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) and Reporting
- 5) Annual Environmental Report (AER)

Environmental expectations of the tenement holder

Slide 3

Surface water

No surface water contaminated as a result of mining operations leaves the land.

Groundwater Outcome

Ensure that there is no adverse impact to the quality and quantity of ground water caused by mining operations to existing users and water dependent ecosystems.

Groundwater Strategy

No mining is undertaken within 3 metres of the highest seasonal groundwater table level.

Native Vegetation

Ensure no loss of abundance or diversity of on or off the land through clearance, dust/contaminant deposition, fire, reduction in water supply, or other damage.

Environmental expectations of the tenement holder (cont'd)

Slide 4

Fauna

No native fauna injuries or deaths due to mining operations that could reasonably have been prevented.

Weeds, Pests and Pathogens

No introduction of new species of weeds, plant pathogens or pests (including feral animals), nor sustained increase in abundance of existing weed or pest species in the land compared to adjoining land.

Visual Amenity Outcomes

Effectively screen mining operations from residences and public roads.

Aboriginal and European Heritage Outcome

During construction and operation of the Mining Tenement, ensure that there is no disturbance to Aboriginal or European heritage sites, objects or remains unless prior approval under the relevant legislation is obtained.

Environmental expectations of the tenement holder (cont'd)

Slide 5

Traffic Outcome

Ensure that there are no traffic accidents involving the public at mine access points that could have been reasonably prevented by the Tenement Holder.

• Third Party Property Outcome

No adverse impacts to third party land use on property adjacent to and on the Land as a result of mining operations (other than those agreed between the Tenement Holder and the affected user).

Public Safety Outcome (post mining)

The risks to the health and safety of the public so far as it may be affected by operations on the tenement are as low as reasonably practicable.

Environmental expectations of the tenement holder (cont'd)

Slide 6

Post Mine Completion

Ensure that the form, contrasting aspects and reflective aspects of mining operations are visually softened to blend in with the surrounding landscape.

Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Outcome

Mine closure outcomes such as mine waste materials remaining onsite are to be left chemically and physically stable.

Rehabilitation - a definition

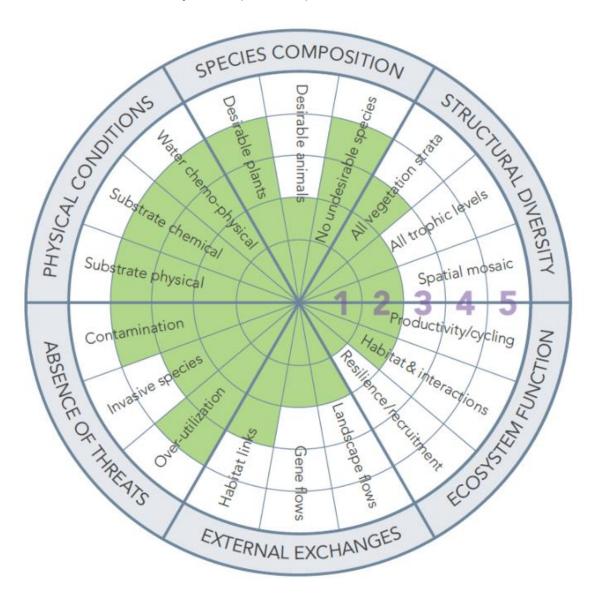
Slide 7

The Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) says that rehabilitation is:

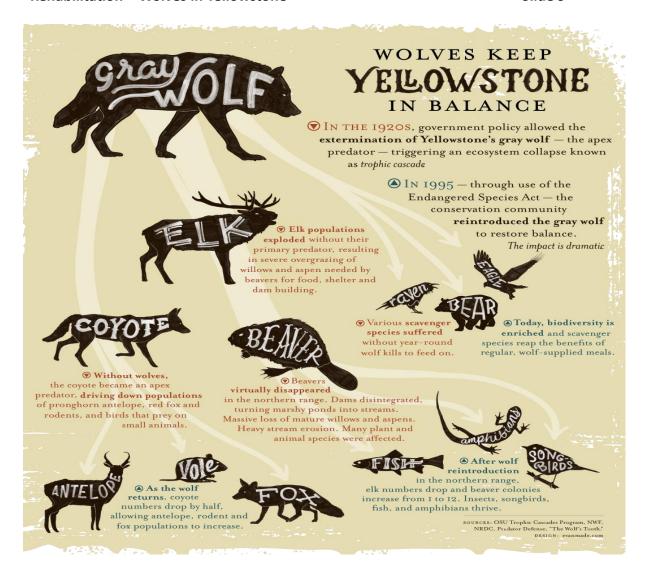
'...the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been damaged, degraded or destroyed.'

"...creation of a self-supporting ecosystem that is resilient..."

Specific indicators are selected to help evaluate whether these targets, goals and objectives are being met as a result of the interventions.



- Common indicators only
- Scoring based on informal or formal monitoring indicators for the project
- Indicators should be identified at the outset of the project to provide ecologically meaningful information attributes being evaluated.



Successful Rehabilitation

Slide 10

The SER recommends the use of nine ecosystem attributes for measuring rehabilitation success:

- 1. Similar ecosystem diversity and community structure to those of reference sites
- 2. Presence of indigenous species
- 3. Presence of functional groups necessary for long-term stability
- 4. Capacity of the physical environment to sustain reproducing populations
- 5. Normal functioning
- 6. Integration within the landscape
- 7. The elimination of potential threats
- 8. Resilience to natural disturbances
- 9. Self-sustainability

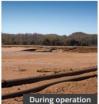
Successful Rehabilitation Examples

Slide 11





CROPPING Coal & Allied are rehabilitating land for crop production, producing a hybrid of wheat and rye. After three years of production, hay yields are now above the district average.





CONSERVATION Bluestone Mines and CSIRO have revealed a way to create a cap to exclude oxygen and neutralise water. Once implemented, water quality rapidly improved and environmental standards met.





GRAZING Glencore land is now used as a grazing pasture with cattle growing faster and averaging an extra 79 kgs over neighbouring pasture cattle. This returned a 25% price increase at the abattoir.





NATIVE RESTORATION Cristal Mining have re-stablished a semi-arid vegetation ecosystem with native flora species and native lizard and bird species now resettled in the area.

Prospecting and Exploration Rehabilitation

Slide 12

- Prospecting and exploration activities approved under a Programme of Work (PoW) must be rehabilitated within six months of completion of ground disturbance or following an approved extension.
- Rehabilitation reports should be submitted to DMIRS and include both before and after photographs (including a significant landmark) with captions detailing location, date and a brief description of the content of the photograph.
- The <u>Programme of Work Rehabilitation Report Template</u> can be lodged in hardcopy over the counter at any DMIRS office, or submitted electronically via the DMIRS website.

Mining Lease Rehabilitation

Slide 13

Poor rehabilitation performance of the industry to date:

- Complex design life and durability standards pertaining to mine waste landforms such as tailings storage facilities and waste rock dumps against which performance can be assessed.
- Unique and diverse array of sites and material available for landform construction creates complex issues — no one size fits all scenarios.
- A highly informed and sceptical public may no longer accept assurances that structures will be forever risk free.

Industry and the regulator therefore must present realistic expectations, be clear about, and have *mechanisms* in place to manage possible residual risks.

BOX 1. Example conditions that experts considered well-defined

"Remove all infrastructure" -> Not open to Interpretation and clearly achievable.

"Reflecting the surrounding natural ecosystem"

Implies that ecosystems need to be consistent with the surrounding landscape, but don't necessarily need to be the same. A contrasting example that would not be achievable is "restoration as closely as practicable (to) the pre-disturbance biodiversity and ecosystem functional values".

"The dominant species, species composition, percentage cover and community structure in rehabilitated areas" -> Ticks off on variety of relevant richness aspects instead of just a percentage cover and diversity.

"Undertake trials" or "Conduct laboratory and field scale research"

Such targets are clearly achievable. However, they should be linked to delivering an outcome. Doing research for the sake of research is not necessarily useful.

Group Discussion – Rehabilitation Experiences

Slide 15

- How are rehabilitation conditions on tenements viewed within your company?
- Are there any examples of successful rehabilitation outcomes in your company?
- Are there any examples of unsuccessful rehabilitation outcomes in your company?
- · How is rehabilitation success typically measured in your company?
- What were the issues contributing to rehabilitation success or lack thereof?
- What might be the typical problems and common issues faced by WA mining companies with regard rehabilitation requirements?

Why is rehabilitation important?

Slide 16

Social Licence to Operate

One of the greatest compliance risks is a company losing its social license to operate (the acceptance of a company's business practices and operating procedures by its employees, stakeholders and the general public), thus limiting its future access to resources.

Financial liability

Effective and early planning helps minimise rehabilitation costs as engagement, monitoring and collaboration with regulatory bodies can be improved. Failure to plan and manage these can see financial liabilities sky-rocket.

Compliance and approvals risk

Companies failing to meet regulatory requirements and expectations run the risk of increased scrutiny, additional restrictions and higher compliance and legal costs. Mine rehabilitation efforts are now seen as a key performance indicator and a competitive advantage.

Legacy issues

Poorly rehabilitated mines leave significant legacy problems and risks for all elements of society — governments, communities and companies

Why is rehabilitation important?

Slide 17

Vale TSF Wall Collapse

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sKZUZQytads

The world's biggest miner, BHP (ASX: BHP), has been hit with the UK's biggest damages claim of \$7.2 billion for its part in the 2015 Fundao tailings dam failure in Brazil.

The failure of the dam killed 19 people and sent about 40 million cubic metres of toxic sludge through various communities on the Rio Doce river, before eventually spilling into the Atlantic Ocean 650km away and polluting beaches.

While the more recent January collapse of a Vale-operated tailings dam in the town of Brumadinho in Brazil killed an estimated 300 people, the Fundao dam collapse is still regarded as being the biggest environmental disaster in Brazil and has led to massive compensation and remediation work by BHP and its Samarco joint venture partner, Brazil's Vale.

Mine Rehabilitation Fund

Slide 18

- Fund created to enhance the State's capacity to manage and rehabilitate abandoned mines to lead to better environmental and community safety outcomes.
- Money in the fund is available to rehabilitate abandoned mines across the State
 in circumstances where the tenement holder/operator has failed to meet
 rehabilitation obligations and efforts to recover funds from the holder/operator
 have been unsuccessful.
- Just over \$32M in contributions for 2018/19 Fund now totals \$150M
- The MRF Act allows for monies owed for rehabilitation work on abandoned sites to be recovered through the Courts from those responsible.
- All tenement holders operating on Mining Act 1978 (Mining Act) tenure are required to report disturbance data and contribute annually to the fund.
- The Rehabilitation Liability Estimate (RLE) Calculator assists tenement holders to estimate their rehabilitation liability and the associated MRF levy under a variety of scenarios.

Appendix 1:

Rehabilitation Liability Categories and Unit Rates

The following tables have been reproduced from Schedule 1 of the MRF Regulations.

Description of infrastructure or land	Category	Unit rate
Tailings or residue storage facility (class 1) Waste dump or overburden stockpile (class 1) Heap or vat leach facility Evaporation pond Dam – saline water or process liquor	А	\$50,000
Tailings or residue storage facility (class 2) Waste dump or overburden stockpile (class 2) Low-grade ore stockpile (class 1) Plant site Fuel storage facility Workshop Mining void (with a depth of at least 5 metres) — below ground water level Landfill site Diversion channel or drain Dam — fresh water	В	\$30,000
Low-grade ore stockpile (class 2) Sewage pond Run-of-mine pad Building (other than workshop) or camp site Transport or service infrastructure corridor Airstrip Mining void (with a depth of at least 5 metres) — above ground water level Laydown or hardstand area Core yard Borrow pit or shallow surface excavation (with a depth of less than 5 metres) Borefield Processing equipment or stockpile associated with Basic Raw Material extraction Land (other than land under rehabilitation or rehabilitated land) that is cleared of vegetation and is not otherwise described in this Table	С	\$18,000
Land (other than land under rehabilitation or rehabilitated land) that has been disturbed by exploration operations	D	\$2,000
Land under rehabilitation (other than land that has been disturbed by exploration operations) Topsoil stockpile	E	\$2,000
Exploration operations: land under rehabilitation, rehabilitated land	No rate a	pplicable

MRF COMPLIANCE Slide 20

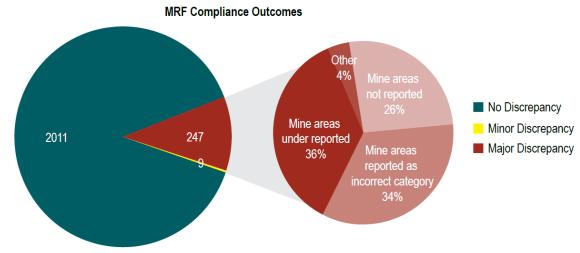


Figure 4 - 2018-19 Compliance Findings

What is your experience of MRF reporting and contributions?





Common Issues in MRF Reporting

Slide 22

Exploration and Prospecting Activities

- Each report must account for all of the work that you have done so far under the Programme of Work (PoW).
- If you have approval to do exploration or prospecting (meaning, a Programme of Work has been approved) but you haven't yet started work, you will still need to lodge an MRF report.
- Work that does not involve disturbing the ground (like detecting) does not count as an 'activity'.

Reporting Period

Required to <u>report any disturbance</u> on the surface of the tenement, whether or not you have undertaken any activity during the current reporting period. This means that, if you have not done any work during this reporting period, but have disturbed the land previously, you would normally report the same as you did in the previous period (except for exploration and prospective activity as mentioned previously).

<u>Ultimately, you report the footprint of the activity as it exists on the day that you assessed it.</u>

Common Issues in MRF Reporting (cont'd)

Slide 24

- A mining activity cannot be considered as 'rehabilitated' unless all of the closure obligations in the mining proposal have been met and <u>signed off by an appropriate</u> <u>officer within the Environmental Compliance Branch</u>.
- A mining activity cannot be considered as 'land under rehabilitation' until all required earthworks have been completed in accordance with closure obligations and you have <u>commenced work toward revegetation and monitoring</u>.

Common Issues in MRF Reporting (cont'd)

Slide 25

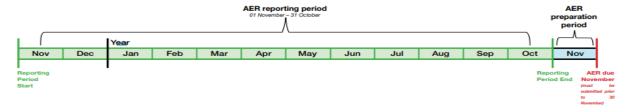
'Historical' or 'Legacy' mining activities or infrastructure

- When you purchase a tenement from another party, you effectively <u>inherit all of their rights and obligations</u> as if you, yourself, had held that tenement from the time it was granted.
- If a disturbance pre-dates the grant of the tenement (for example, old workings, roads or infrastructure), you would not normally need to include them in your report unless you have disturbed them or used them yourself.

Annual Environmental Report

Slide 26

- A condition requiring the submission of an AER is imposed on the tenement following the approval of a mining proposal.
- Online AER submission currently requires all activity on mining tenure to be reported, including exploration.
- This satisfies the reporting requirements under the PoW and a separate report is not required.
- Document the activities which have occurred over the reporting period specific to the tenement or group site.
- The hardcopy submission of AERs is no longer accepted by DMP.



Annual Environmental Report (cont'd)

Slide 27

Objectives

- To concisely document the major mining activities for the reporting year and proposed activities for the following year.
- To enable the Department to understand operator environmental management and rehabilitation activities for the reporting year and proposed activities and developments in the following year.
- To encourage operators to conduct an environmental analysis of the project.
- To assist operators in self regulation
- Encourage operators to be prepared for mine closure
- To provide basic information to the Department about the extent of mining operations in the State and the standard of environmental management and mine closure planning being achieved.

Annual Environmental Report (cont'd)

Slide 28

Report Content

- Report Details name, site details, reporting period, contact person.
- Review Tenements will auto-populate based on tenement groupings
- Environmental Group Site the individual tenements for the purposes of further distinguishing the operations which make up a particular Project. Includes: site summary, materials balance, closure plan, site plan, etc.
- Mining Activities exploration activity, ore processed, waste moved, operational status.
- Area of activity per tenement voids, dump, haul road workshop etc., survey method e.g. GPS.
- Compliance compliance with env. approvals, document env. Incidents.
- Rehabilitation and Closure Planning.
- Future work description of the mining activities, env. management and rehabilitation proposed for the following year.

Penalties in Lieu of Forfeiture (4th QTR 2018)

Slide 29

Penalty	Nature of Breach	Learnings for Industry	Detection By	Minister's Decision Date	No. of Tenements	Individual or Company
\$41,533	Failure to comply with tenement conditions and failure to rehabilitate.	Ensure operations and closure planning is carried out in accordance with legislative requirements.	Inspection	3/12/2018	3	Company
\$19,200	Alteration or expansion of operations without approval.	Ensure all approvals have been received before undertaking works and operations.	Inspection	27/11/2018	3	Company
\$40,000	Not managing dust.	Ensure operations are undertaken in accordance with approvals.	Inspection	29/08/2018	1	Company
Forfeiture	Under expenditure and poor expenditure history.	Ensure that all expenditure obligations are met and that reporting is robust and verifiable.	Application for forfeiture of Exploration Licence by other party	28/02/2019 Warden recommended that the Minister grant the Application for Forfeiture	1	Company

Session Outcomes Slide 30

To understand:

- 1) Environmental expectations of the tenement holder
- 2) What successful rehabilitation might look like
- 3) Why is rehabilitation important?
- 4) Mine Rehabilitation Fund (MRF) and Reporting
- 5) Annual Environmental Report (AER)

Morning Tea Break Slide 31



Environmental Legacy - Session 6

Environmental Legacy

Slide 32

Parallel Thinking using Six Hats (E. DeBono, 1985)

Slide 33



The White Hat: calls for information known or needed. "The facts, just the facts."



The Yellow Hat: symbolizes brightness and optimism. You can explore the positives and probe for value and benefit



The Black Hat: signifies caution and critical thinking - do not overuse! Why something may not work



The Green Hat: focuses on creativity, possibilities, alternatives and new ideas. It is an opportunity to express new concepts and new perceptions - lateral thinking could be used here



The Blue Hat: is used to manage the thinking process. It ensures that the 'Six Thinking Hats' guidelines are observed.



The Red Hat: signifies feelings, hunches and intuition - the place where emotions are placed without explanation

Hypothetical Scenario

Slide 34

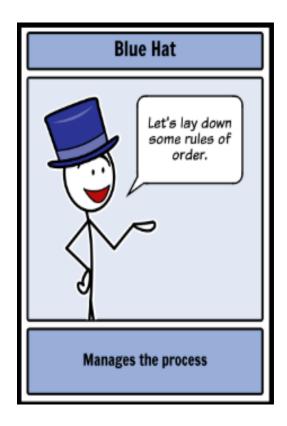
Blue Sky Mining would like to purchase a gold mine that has been in operation since 1977. The current owner of the gold mine wants to sell.

Environmental Legacy

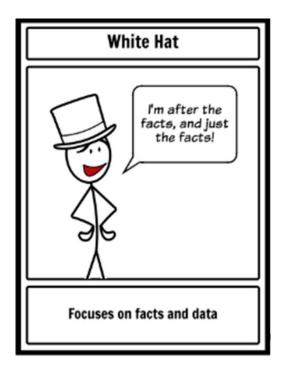
Slide 35

HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO Gold mine in operation from 1977 Site requires rehabilitation Currently in care and maintenance since 2012 Cost of rehab makes sale prohibitive Rehabilitation liability estimate for the entire site is estimated at \$36,854,280. Company statement to shareholders reads: "The process plant and mine has been placed on care and Owner wants to be relinquished from any further maintenance since April 2012 and has been maintained to a high environmental obligations. standard and in an operational ready condition.' Series of company hand overs since the mine began · Failed tailings facility resulting in cyanide contamination to operation nearby tenements and pastoral lease with accommodation and No break in tenure tourism income to a radius of 2 km2. Water users located further downstream may also face a risk of cyanide poisoning in future. Owner wants to sell Lack of adequate fencing and secure bunds at of main pit Owner has declared bankruptcy in the past. causing cattle deaths (drowning and suspected poisoning) Ongoing and growing costs affiliated with holding the lease Evidence of erosion and high salinity groundwater Remains a corporate responsibility rather than a liability of Lack of adequate fencing and secure bunds at of main pit the State as per WA Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006 causing cattle deaths (drowning and suspected poisoning) The buyer would like indemnification of long-term No decisive action to date and owner continues to deliberate environmental impacts and a deed of settlement re: on a rehabilitation plan. Buyer also wants reimbursement for contractual obligations of rehabilitation monitoring costs

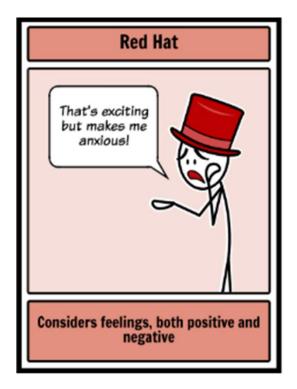
Blue Hat Slide 36



White Hat Slide 37



Red Hat Slide 38



Green Hat Slide 39



Black Hat Slide 40



Yellow Hat Slide 41



The End Slide 42

Risk and Tenement Management – Session 7 & 8

Outcomes Slide 2

- Demonstrate the ability to apply various risk management techniques
- Develop options and recommendations based on risk management models

Johari Window Slide 3

	Known to Me	Not Known to Me	
Known to Others	Open Area (Known knowns)	Blind Area (Known unknowns)	
Not Known to Others	Hidden Area (Unknown knowns)	Unknown Area (Unknown unknowns)	

Thinking as a Senior Manager

Slide 4

"I have minimal tenement management risk strategies in place. My tenement manager knows their job and they have a wealth of industry experience."

Scenario Slide 5

You have taken on a role as a new tenement manager at Blue Sky Mining.

- Perform a desktop audit across a sample of tenements.
- Compare submitted Form 5s with accounting data.

Outcome: Present your findings.

Scenario – Part 2 Slide 6

What to do now?

- Risk assessment.
- Pair up, pick a risk assessment strategy.

Outcome: Present all possible outcomes, potential impacts and recommended strategy.

Risk assessment strategies

Agile Risk Assessment

- Identify the risk: Create a card for each option (This is called an epic)
- Analyse each risk: Outline risks using post it notes
- o Assess likelihood and impact of risks
- Prioritise identified risks: group common risks and set priority
- Create an action plan: Tasks arising from each option become stories incorporating risks as acceptance criteria
- Continuous monitoring of risks and follow up: are we following acceptance criteria? Discuss in scrum and review

Risk Assessment Template:

Likelihood		Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Highly Unlikely
Consequence	Catastrophic (bankruptcy)		High	High	Medium
	Major Impact	High	High	Medium	Medium
	Minor Impact	High	Medium	Medium	Low
	Negligible Impact	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

	Helpful	Harmful
Internal Origin	Strengths	Weaknesses
External Origin	Opportunities	Threats

Scenario – Part 3 Slide 7

Applications for Forfeiture have been lodged on all Yaloginda - C44/2006 tenements in the plaint period. What is your response?

• Do you have all the information required?

Outcome: Based on your recommendations from previous step, what do you do now?

Discussion Slide 8

"I have minimal tenement management risk strategies in place. My tenement manager knows their job and they have a wealth of industry experience."

What conversations do you want to have in your workplace on Monday?