

FAQ

Wimmera Project FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

December 2020 Version 2

Who is Iluka?

Iluka Resources Ltd (Iluka) is an Australian-owned, international mineral sands company with expertise in exploration, development, mining, processing, marketing and rehabilitation. The company has over 60 years' experience in the mineral sands industry.

Iluka's portfolio includes operations in Australia and Sierra Leone; projects in Australia, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka; and a globally integrated marketing and distribution network.

Iluka is a global supplier of zircon and titanium minerals, distributing to a variety of customers, reflecting the diverse end uses of mineral sands products. Through its sales and marketing network, Iluka supplies its products to more than 250 direct customers with sales in more than 40 countries.

What is the Wimmera Project?

The Wimmera Project is a proposal for an open pit mine, processing plant, tailings storage facility and ancillary infrastructure to extract mineral sands from the WIM100 deposit and to refine the ore onsite to produce zircon, titanium dioxide and rare earth products. The Wimmera Project will only proceed if it is approved by State and Commonwealth governments, and the Iluka Board approves the required capital investment.

Mining is proposed to be conducted 24 hours per day, 365 days per year for a period of up to 25 years. Mined areas will be progressively restored and rehabilitated as the mine advances, with the aim of restoring land to be equivalent to its pre-mining capability, or to another end land-use as agreed with landowners and regulators.

Iluka's sustainability credentials:



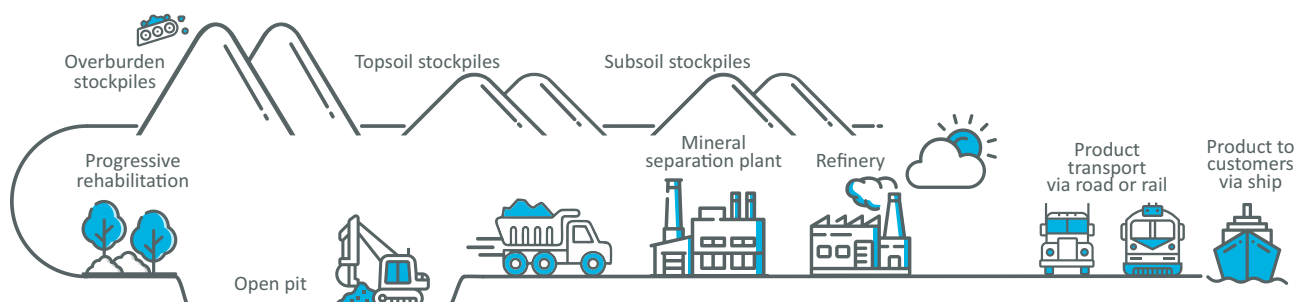
proven environmental and rehabilitation track record



world class health and safety performance

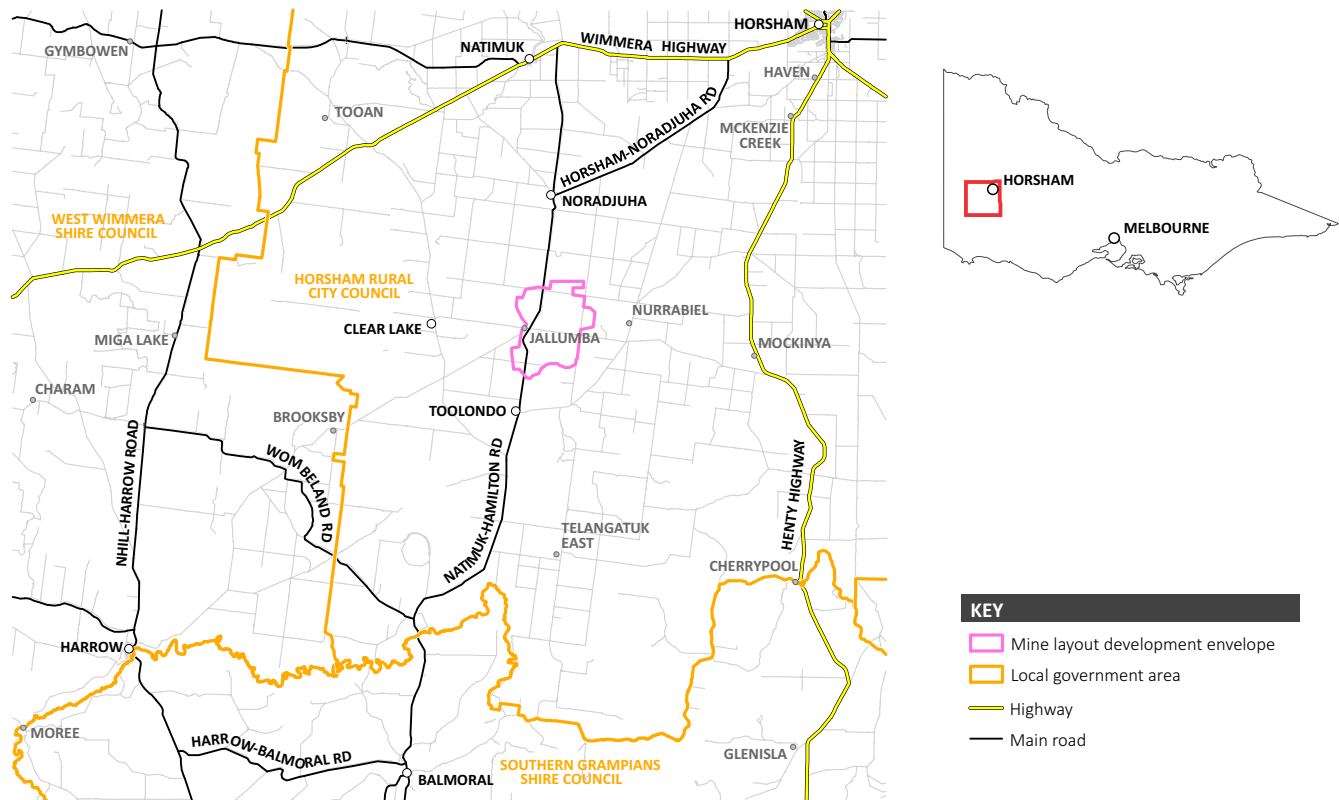


recognised for excellence in social inclusion (2013), environmental management (2014) and community engagement (2015)



Where is the Wimmera Project?

The Project is in western Victoria, approximately 325 kilometres (km) west of Melbourne’s central business district, 35 km south-west of Horsham and 25 km north-east of Balmoral. The land is typically used for agriculture.



What is the Project footprint size?

The Project will comprise onsite and offsite components. The onsite Project footprint is approximately 3,400 hectares (ha) and corresponds with the mine layout development envelope.

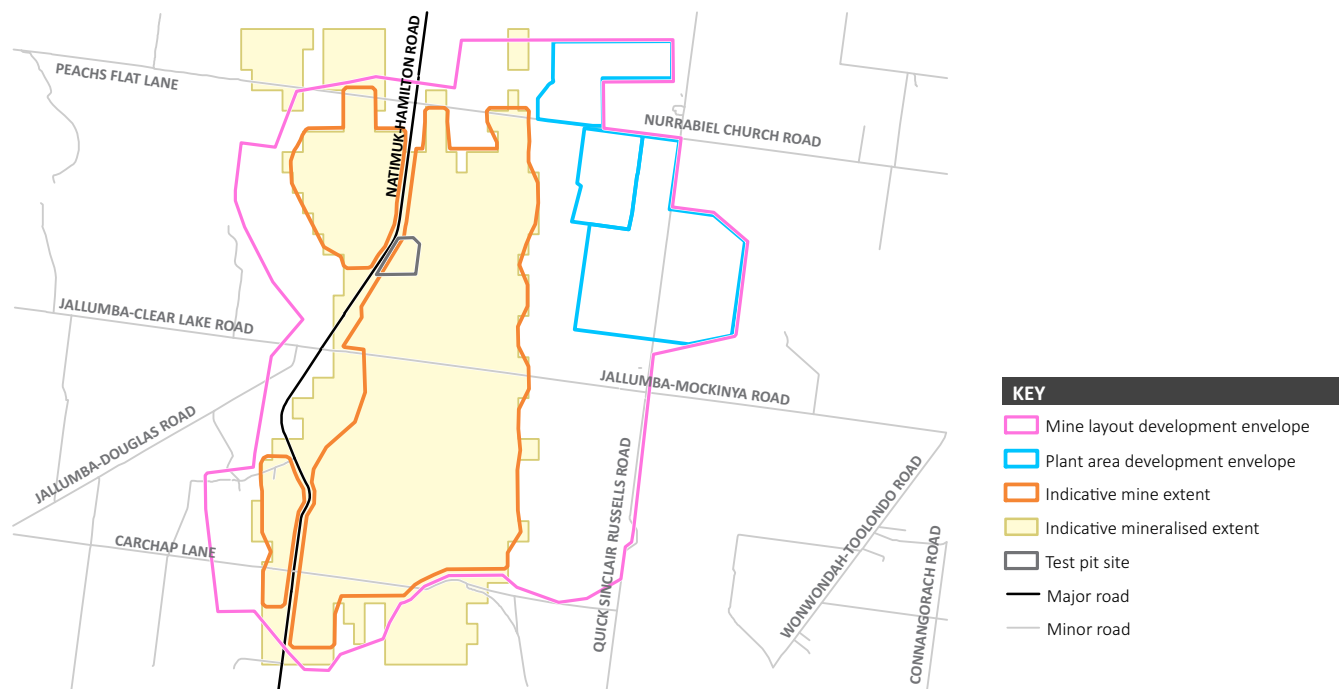


Table 1: Onsite footprint area

Onsite area	Approximate area (ha)	Description
Indicative mineralised extent	1,891	Area comprising the economically extractable mineralised resource.
Indicative mining extent	1,420	The extent of the economically extractable mineralised resource proposed to be mined. The final footprint was selected to exclude areas of environmental value and main transport routes.
Plant area development envelope	500	The development envelope within which the mineral separation plant, zircon refinery, rare earth refinery and supporting infrastructure will be located.
Surface mining infrastructure and stockpiles	1,470	Area comprising ancillary surface infrastructure such as mining unit plant (MUP) pads, mine access and haul roads, stockpiles, water storage dams and public road diversions.
Mine layout development envelope	3,400	The Project site corresponds to the mine layout development envelope. This area comprises the indicative mining extent, the plant area development envelope, and additional area associated with surface mining infrastructure and stockpiles.

The offsite components will comprise a temporary 350-room construction camp in or near Horsham, a water pipeline connected into the existing Rocklands-Douglas pipeline close to the Douglas mine, a powerline and access roads. Assessments for offsite infrastructure are underway and the final footprints of the offsite components are yet to be determined.

Note, although the referral documents mention a gas pipeline, this option is no longer proposed.

The mine layout design and associated footprints may change over time as more detailed information becomes available.

How deep will the open pit be?

The current mine design comprises three pits; one main pit and two smaller pits. The pits will be mined sequentially with some overlap between finish and start. The main pit is expected to be approximately 7 km long and 2 km wide. Each pit will be around 28 metres (m) deep.

Will the mine use water otherwise needed for farming?

No. The mine will use about 5.5 gegalitres (GL) per annum of water during operations (by way of comparison, the Toolondo Reservoir typically holds approximately 16 GL) (Victorian Water Accounts 2017/18).

To ensure 95% security in all years, and allowing for climate change impacts, water will be sourced from Iluka’s existing water allocations for the Douglas and Echo mines (5 GL from Rocklands Reservoir and 3 GL from the Strathlynn borefield), and an additional Rocklands Reservoir allocation of between 800 ML and 3,000 ML.

The water will be delivered to the mine via a new pipeline (approximately 30 km long) connected into the existing Rocklands-Douglas pipeline close to the Douglas mine.

Currently, Rocklands Reservoir will still be under-allocated if the development proceeds.

What is the power supply requirement?

The mine will require approximately 20 mega volt amps (MVA) of power. A new powerline is proposed to connect the site to the existing 66 kV line at Toolondo-Wonwondah Road/Nurrabiel Church Road intersection and 5 km of 66 kV line parallel to Nurrabiel Church Road.

What will be mined and what will it be used for?

The WIMI00 mineral sand deposit contains heavy mineral sands ore. Should the project proceed it will produce zircon, titanium dioxide and rare earth mineral products. A description of the end products is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Product uses

Product	Key characteristics	Typical end use	Predominant customer base
Refined zircon product	Opaque. Resistant to water, heat and abrasion.	Ceramics, refractory and foundry purposes, paper coatings, antiperspirants, artificial teeth and nanotechnologies.	China
Refined titanium dioxide product	Opaque. Chemically inert. Resistant to ultraviolet light (UV).	Pigments, welding and other applications.	Europe and the US
Rare earth oxide equivalent as a mixed concentrate	Highly conductive. Strongly paramagnetic. High melting point. Fluoresce under UV light.	Used to improve material properties in alloys for high performance applications. Renewable energy applications such as electric cars, wind turbines and other green technologies.	China



Rare earths are essential in the production of permanent magnets used in electric vehicles and wind turbines.

The WIMI00 mineral sands deposit contains high-value rare earth elements, including neodymium, dysprosium, praseodymium and terbium. These elements have highly sought-after application in the renewable energy market and other green technologies.

These elements are crucial in high performance permanent magnets used in electric motors for electric vehicles and wind turbines.

“
The Wimmera Project offers an opportunity for Victoria to source, process and refine rare earths essential for sustainable technology.
 ”

How is the Wimmera Project different to other Iluka projects?

The ore is considerably finer grained than other Iluka projects, and is therefore more difficult to separate the heavy minerals from the ore using traditional mineral sands processing techniques. Instead, recovery of the heavy minerals will require the application of froth flotation systems. The heavy mineral concentrate produced will be further refined to produce zircon and a rare earth concentrate. The potential impact of using flotation reagents will be assessed to help inform the proposed processing approach.

The other key difference is the presence of an onsite refinery and will therefore provide downstream processing and manufacturing opportunities for Victoria. The refinery will generate low-level radioactive waste in greater quantities and at higher radiation level than other Iluka projects. Iluka is assessing disposal options for this material (see 'How will radiation be managed?').

The fine-grained nature of the ore and the hosting sands also means that they are not as free draining as coarser sand materials that have traditionally been mined. This has implications for dewatering of the mine pit and trafficability of the pit floor by mining equipment. Iluka is currently assessing different options for pit dewatering and ore mining.

Why does the proposed Project include consideration of radiation?

Mineral sands, like other minerals, contain low levels of natural occurring radioactive material (NORM). Any operation in which minerals containing NORM are extracted from the earth and processed can potentially concentrate NORM. Density gauges containing a radiation source are also routinely used within mineral processing plants to determine slurry flow rates. Understanding, monitoring and managing the potential for exposure to radiation is required to minimise the risk to human health and the environment.

How will radiation be managed?

Radiation will be managed in accordance with Iluka's radiation management licence as issued by the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services, and a radiation management plan and radioactive waste management plan required as a condition of licence.

Site-specific radiation management plans will be prepared for the Wimmera Project, and will describe management measures such as minimising exposure time, increasing distance from exposure sources, shielding of sources and monitoring programs that will be used to ensure that management of radioactive materials, processing and refining waste streams and radiation density gauges are managed appropriately such that radiation exposure to people and the environment meets prescribed statutory limits and is as low as reasonably achievable (the ALARA principle). These measures will be informed by:

- the radiation impact assessment; and
- guidance documents such as the Guide for Radiation Protection of the Environment – Guide G-1 (ARPANSA 2015). The purpose of the Guide is to provide best practice guidance on how to assess environmental exposures and demonstrate protection of the environment from the human activities, past and present, that give rise to such exposures.

Iluka's licence and radiation management plans are regulatory documents approved by the Victorian Government under the *Radiation Act 2005*.

How will the refining and processing waste be managed?

The refinery will generate approximately 260 ktpa of waste, largely comprising:

- 100 ktpa of salt brine – the remnant salt (predominantly sodium sulphate) remaining after desalination water recovery and evaporation of the saline discharge; and
- 160 ktpa of gypsum residue – a precipitated solid predominately comprised of calcium sulfate dihydrate (gypsum), but also incorporating radionuclides and heavy metals. The gypsum residue will contain 300–500 becquerels per gram (Bq/g) total activity and is classified as low-level radioactive waste, as per the International Atomic Energy Agency's Classification of Radioactive Waste General Safety Guide No. 1.

The disposal method for the refinery waste streams is yet to be determined and will be informed by the outcomes of further hydrometallurgical studies and impact assessments.

Conceptually, the two disposal options are:

- option A – permanently stored onsite in engineered, lined cells; or
- option B – permanently stored onsite in the mine voids with the combined ore processing/mineral separation plant (MSP) tailings.

What is the test pit, and how does it relate to the proposed mine?

In 2018 Iluka developed a test pit in the central part of the site, on the western side of the Natimuk-Hamilton Road. The purpose of the test pit was to gather information to improve Project definition and understanding, including:

- bulk sampling of 1,500 tonnes of ore for metallurgical testing, including:
 - pilot-plant scale confirmation of mineral processing and refining approaches;
 - production of product for market assessment and feedback;
 - sampling and analysis of mineral processing and refining waste streams to provide waste categorisation information;
- verifying pit geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological properties; and
- verifying trafficability, mining and rehabilitation methods.

Backfilling of overburden commenced in January 2020. Once the overburden has been placed, Iluka will allow a period of approximately 12 months before commencing with placement of subsoil and topsoil.

Geotechnical assessments have shown that the soils, overburden and aquifer materials within the Wimmera Project area have quite different characteristics to those at other previous Iluka mines in the region. Therefore, they are likely to behave in a different manner in terms of swelling, settling and compaction.

Postponing the placement of subsoil and topsoil for a year allows Iluka to observe settlement and compaction, while avoiding the need to re-strip and re-shape the overburden surface, should it be required. The knowledge gained will enhance our approach to rehabilitation of the Wimmera mine.

How will the potential impacts and benefits of the Project be considered? What is the assessment process?

In accordance with the *Environment Effects Act 1978*, the Wimmera Project will be assessed through the Environment Effects Statement (EES) process.

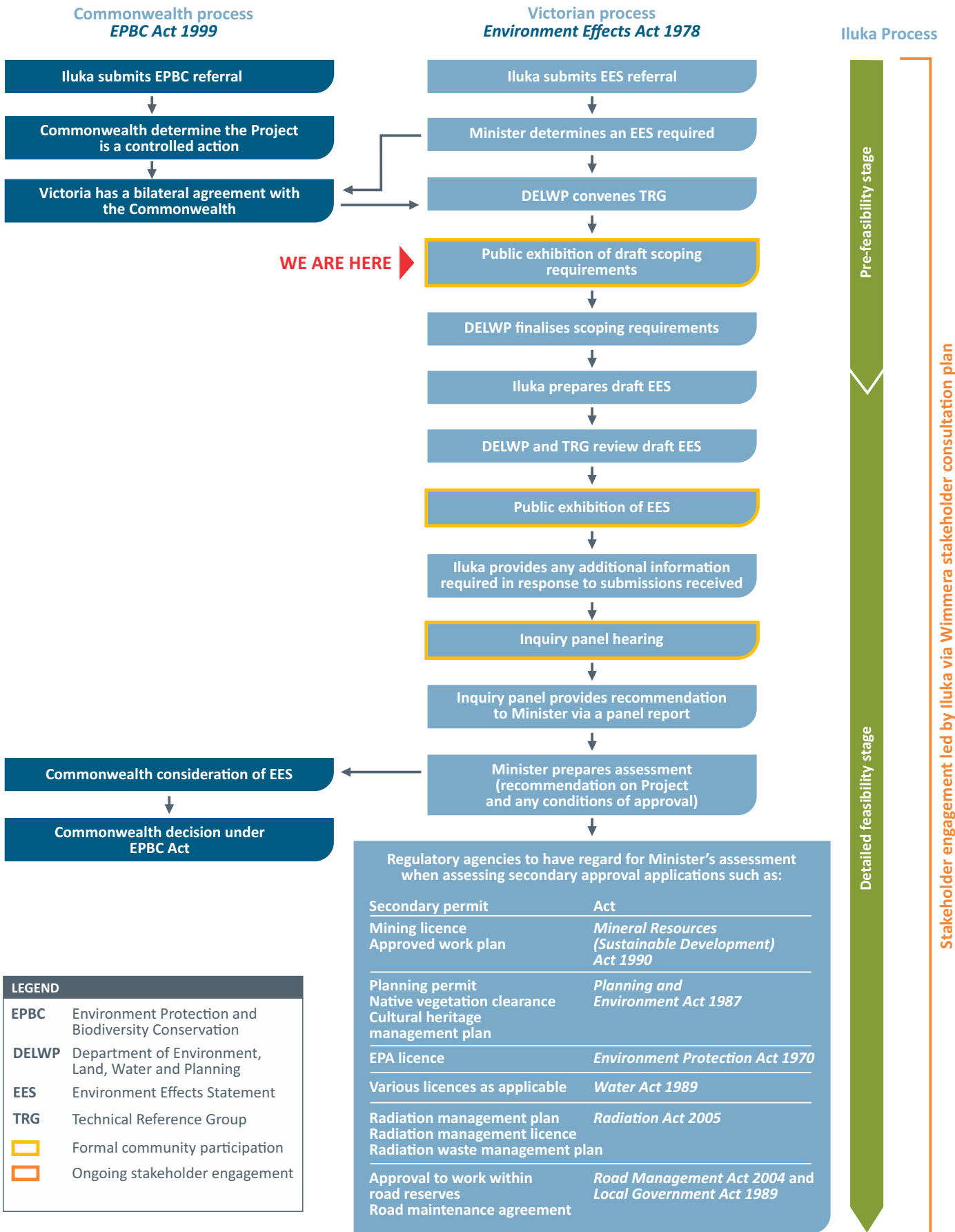
An EES will be prepared to provide regulatory agencies, the community and other key stakeholders an opportunity to undertake a comprehensive, integrated and transparent assessment of the proposed works and any associated environmental effects.

The EES is not an approval document. Rather, the EES will enable the Victorian Minister for Planning (the Minister) to determine whether the proposed works will provide an acceptable outcome. The Minister will then provide a final assessment of the proposed works to relevant decision-makers to be used as reference point for their assessment decisions relating to the proposed works. Secondary permits including the mining licence cannot be granted/denied without first having regard for the Minister's decision.

The EES will enable the Victorian and the Commonwealth Government to carefully consider the environmental, social and economic impacts posed by the Project, the potential for treatment, through mitigation or management of those impacts, and whether any residual impact posed by the Project is acceptable.

More information about the EES assessment process is available at www.planning.vic.gov.au/environment-assessment/what-is-the-ees-process-in-victoria.

Iluka has engaged EMM Consulting Pty Limited (EMM) to assist in the preparation of the EES.





What is the timing for the Project?

The Wimmera Project will only proceed if it is approved by State and Commonwealth governments, and the Iluka Board approves the required capital investment. From that point in time, the expected duration of the construction period is two years, followed by up to 25 years of operations including initial pre-strip, ore mining, processing and refining, return of all stockpiled overburden and revegetation. Site rehabilitation and monitoring activities will occur progressively during operation and will continue for approximately 14 years following the completion of mining. Note this timeline is indicative only, assumes the Project will proceed, and may change.

Iluka is currently undertaking a wide range of investigations and assessments on the geological, mining, processing, marketing, environmental and social aspects of the Project as part of the pre-feasibility study (PFS) phase of the Project. This preliminary design and assessment work will select the most appropriate mining and processing methods and estimate the cost of the Project with a precision of $\pm 30\%$ and is scheduled to be completed by 2021.

Subject to decision by the Iluka Board, the PFS will be followed by detailed feasibility study (DFS) that will confirm and advance the Project design and estimate the cost of the Project with an accuracy of $\pm 15\%$. The DFS is scheduled to be completed by 2022 and will be followed by a decision by the Iluka Board whether to proceed with development of the Project. The environmental assessment and planning approval phase will proceed in parallel with the PFS and DFS phases of the Project.



Where can I find out more about the Project?

The Wimmera Project webpage www.iluka.com/engage/wimmera is the primary source of Project information. It will include the following information as it becomes available:

- Project updates;
- summary of the EES process and schedule;
- environmental study program scope, schedule and preliminary results;
- EES referral;
- EPBC referral;
- Project newsletters;
- frequently asked questions (FAQs);
- information sheets about the environmental studies;
- stakeholder consultation plan;
- summary of key issues raised during consultation;
- upcoming consultation activities;
- if a Wimmera community consultation committee (WCCC) is established, minutes from the meetings of that committee; and
- an option to provide feedback.

Iluka will also distribute regular newsletters and information sheets.

Certain Project documents can also be viewed on the Department of Environment, Land and Water (DELWP) website: www.planning.vic.gov.au/environment-assessment/browse-projects/projects/wimmera-mineral-sands

Are there formal opportunities to provide feedback on the Project?

Yes, in addition to the ongoing opportunity to provide feedback to Iluka, the EES process also provides formal opportunities for stakeholders to comment on the Project to the Victorian and Commonwealth governments, during the following stages:

- public exhibition of the EPBC and EES referrals: 2019;
- public exhibition of the draft scoping requirements for the EES: March 2020;
- public exhibition of the EES: approximately Q3 2021; and
- inquiry panel hearing: approximately Q4 2021.

Can I discuss the EES process with the DELWP Impact Assessment Unit (IAU)?

Yes, you are welcome to discuss the EES process with the DELWP IAU via:

- email: environment.assessment@delwp.vic.gov.au; or
- phone: (03) 9392 5503.



Iluka seeks to engage early in open, inclusive and meaningful communication and incorporate stakeholder views into our decision-making processes.



Can I discuss the Project with Iluka?

Yes, you are encouraged to contact Iluka via the following avenues:

- attend the Wimmera Project community drop-in sessions (details below);
- phone the Wimmera Project hotline on 1800 201 113;
- visit the Wimmera Project website: www.iluka.com/engage/wimmera;
- email Iluka on wimmeraproject@iluka.com; or
- visit the Wimmera Project community drop-in centre at Horsham Real Estate office, open Tuesdays and Fridays 9.30 am–2.30 pm or by appointment.

If you would like to be notified about upcoming public consultation opportunities, please send a request to Iluka via wimmeraproject@iluka.com.

You can also provide written feedback to Iluka via the feedback forms at the community drop-in sessions.

When are the community drop-in sessions?

All members of the community are invited to attend the community drop-in sessions. It is intended that sessions will be held at various locations local to the Project area such as the public halls in Toolondo and Noradjuha, and possibly also at a location in Horsham. Check the Wimmera webpage to confirm venues, dates and times.

No RSVP is necessary.

Each session will provide a Project update, a summary of key community concerns raised to date and a summary of upcoming consultation activities.

Approximate date	Key topics
11 March 2020	Project introduction.
Q3 2020	draft impact studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise; • landscape and visual amenity; • water; • Aboriginal cultural heritage; • air quality; and • soil, agriculture and rehabilitation.
Q4 2020	draft impact studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socioeconomics; • ecology; • traffic and transport; • hazard and risks; and • radiation.
H1 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft EES; • EPA works approval application; • draft rehabilitation and closure plan; • planning scheme amendment; and • draft work plan.

Has DELWP released the draft EES scoping requirement?

The Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) has released the draft EES scoping requirements for the Wimmera Project and is seeking public comment. These scoping requirements will guide the technical assessments that will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the EES for the Wimmera Project.

The draft EES scoping requirements are available here: www.planning.vic.gov.au/environment-assessment/browse-projects/projects/wimmera-mineral-sands

Public comments are invited on the draft scoping requirements in relation to matters that should be investigated and documented in the environment effects statement (EES) process for the proposed Wimmera Project.

The draft scoping requirements are open for public comment until midnight on 31 March 2020.

Any comments received will be considered by DELWP during the finalisation of the scoping requirements and will be treated as public documents. Your comments also will be considered by the proponent in the preparation of the EES. Personal details and identifying features (eg names, addresses and contact details) will be removed before your submission is shared with Iluka Resources Limited. You must provide written consent for DELWP to provide your name and address to Iluka Resources Limited.

Comments should be emailed to: environment.assessment@delwp.vic.gov.au

Written comments can also be posted to:

Impact Assessment Unit, Planning
Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
PO Box 500, EAST MELBOURNE, VIC 8002

To discuss the draft EES scoping requirements with Iluka or for more information please contact Iluka:

Phone: 1800 201 113

Visit: www.iluka.com/engage/wimmera

Email: wimmeraproject@iluka.com

Drop in: Wimmera community drop-in centre at Horsham Real Estate office
Tuesdays and Fridays 9.30 am–2.30 pm or by appointment



What is a TRG?

A technical reference group (TRG) has been established to provide technical and statutory advice to Iluka and DELWP regarding the preparation of the EES technical studies and the EES. The TRG comprises 23 members and includes representatives from:

- DELWP;
- Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) – Earth Resources Regulation (ERR) branch;
- Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS);
- Environment Protection Authority Victoria (EPA);
- Wimmera Catchment Management Authority (CMA);
- Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC);
- Regional Roads Victoria;
- Horsham Rural City Council (HRCC);
- GWMWater;
- Aboriginal Victoria (AV);
- Iluka Resources Limited (Iluka); and
- EMM Consulting Limited (EMM).

Approximately 7 TRG meetings are scheduled throughout 2020 and 2021, however the final number and timing of TRG meetings is dependent upon the assessment process.

What studies are being undertaken to inform the Project?

The following studies being undertaken to inform the Project:

- groundwater;
- surface water;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- ecology;
- air quality and greenhouse gas (including dust);
- noise and vibration;
- landscape and visual;
- radiation;
- soil, agriculture and rehabilitation;
- traffic and transport;
- historical heritage;
- socioeconomic; and

- hazard and risk (including landform stability, emergency management, waste management, dangerous goods, fire and human health).

Each study will characterise the existing baseline environment, assess potential Project-related impacts and provide recommendations, as applicable, to mitigate and/or manage any impacts.

What are the key environmental issues and how will these be managed?

A preliminary risk assessment was undertaken of the potential inherent risks associated with onsite and offsite components/activities during construction, operation, closure and rehabilitation phases. Each risk was assessed as being either critical, high, moderate or low. The risks were assessed on the assumption that only basic control measures would be in place. The risks will be re-assessed once the impact studies are complete and the proposed management and mitigation measures have been determined. The results of the preliminary risk assessment are shown to the right.

Iluka takes a hierarchy of hazard control approach to risk management, giving preference to avoidance, minimisation and mitigation of effects throughout the Project design, as well as evaluating acceptability of residual environmental effects.

Project design will be informed by the outcomes of the study programs.

One early example of this risk-based approach is Iluka's decision to exclude the Jallumba Marsh Flora Reserve and the Red Gum Swamp from the mine area, despite the presence of significant mineralisation in these areas.

Inherent risks, ie prior to implementation of controls

8 - Critical	Ecology
8 - Critical	Socioeconomic
7 - High	Traffic safety
7 - High	Social license
6 - High	Groundwater extraction/contamination
6 - High	Soil contamination
6 - High	Radiation exposure
6 - High	Visual amenity
6 - High	Geotechnical instability and erosion



Will large stockpiles of soil be produced as a result of mining?

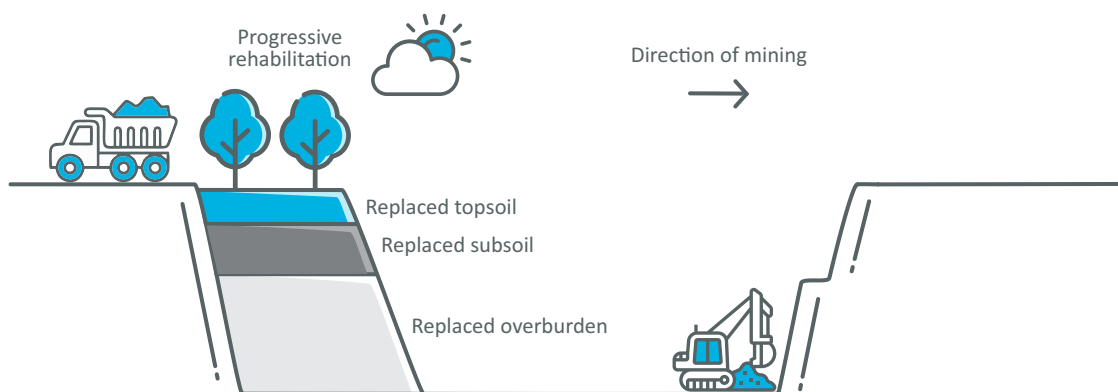
Yes. During mine operations topsoil, subsoil and overburden will be stripped from the mine and stockpiled separately to facilitate the rehabilitation process. The maximum stockpile height for topsoil will be 2 m, subsoil will be 5 m and overburden will be 15 m.

The mine will be progressively rehabilitated, meaning that the stockpiled overburden will be placed into the mine void, followed by the subsoil and the topsoil, compacted and revegetated, thereby minimising visual impact.

Stockpile heights and locations have been determined based on a number of considerations including the need to reduce visual impacts and to avoid unnecessary impact on mature trees.

Dust and erosion will be controlled through engineering design and dust suppression techniques.

Once the site is rehabilitated, no stockpiles will remain.



Will light shine from the site at night?

Yes. If approved, the mine will operate 24-hours a day, 365-days a year, so there will be a need for night lighting. A visual impact assessment is being undertaken to assess the extent of night lighting and to propose strategies to minimise any potential nuisance.

Will I hear dozers and reversing alarms?

Depending on the distance from the operations and the meteorological conditions, there is potential that sound will be noticeable from operations. A noise impact assessment is being undertaken to assess the potential noise impacts and to propose mitigation strategies to reduce any potential nuisance.

What impact will the Project have on regional employment?

If the Wimmera Project proceeds, it offers significant potential for the economic rejuvenation of Horsham and the surrounding region through the development of a large, highly-skilled workforce and improvements to local infrastructure, businesses and services.

The Project will directly employ approximately 300–350 people full time equivalent (FTE) during the construction phase and a further 280–350 people FTE during the operation phase. It is anticipated that the majority of the operations workforce will be drawn from the region.

The Project will also generate indirect engineering and technical services positions in the local region and Victoria.

An offsite, purpose-built, 350-room temporary construction camp will be built to house the construction workforce, many of whom will require specialist construction skills and who may be onsite for only part of the construction period.

It is anticipated that the Project will also generate business for local businesses. Details of the Project's economic impact on the region will be assessed as part of the EES.

In addition, Iluka is committed to supporting local community activities and events.

Does Iluka support local purchasing and service provision?

Yes. It is anticipated that the majority of the operations workforce will be sourced from the local region. Where possible, Iluka will source from local businesses which meet Iluka's quality standards.

Will the Wimmera Project mean the Hamilton mineral separation plant (MSP) can reopen?

No. The option to process the Wimmera heavy mineral concentrate offsite at the Hamilton MSP was considered, however this option was considered to be commercially sub-optimal as the Hamilton MSP was designed to separate mineral sand feedstock of coarser grain size and uses fundamentally different separation processes and technologies.

Will the Wimmera Project waste material be disposed in Iluka's Douglas mine Pit 23?

No. Disposal of Wimmera Project waste material into the Douglas mine Pit 23 approximately 23 km to the south-west of the Project site was considered. This option is not being considered further as Pit 23 was not designed to receive the types and quantities of material that will be produced by the Wimmera Project refinery plant. Similarly, Pit 23 is required to provide a mineral sands by-products disposal location should the Hamilton MSP operations recommence.

Has Iluka secured access to land needed for the Project?

Most of the land within and adjacent to the Project area is privately owned. Iluka has been in ongoing discussions with landowners regarding the Project and access to facilitate investigations and assessments. Discussions with landowners to secure access (either by purchase, lease, access agreement or some other means) for the Project construction, mining operations, rehabilitation and closure activities, and the associated water pipeline route, are likely to commence at about the time the Iluka Board of Directors approves the Project transition into the DFS phase. Iluka will need to either purchase or negotiate a written land access agreement before it is able to commence mining operations on the relevant land.

A small portion of the land is Crown land, associated with road reserves. Iluka will need to obtain the consent of the Crown Land Minister before it is able to commence mining operations on any Crown land.

Are there any houses on or near the mine?

Yes. There are six residences within the mine layout development envelope and a further seven within a 1.5 km buffer.

Can the dust affect crops, livestock or water tanks?

Iluka has engaged an independent air quality consultant to assess the potential impact that Project-generated dust may have on human health, nearby crops, livestock and rainwater tanks. Iluka will ensure there will be no adverse impact on human health, the environment, adjacent crops or livestock. The relevant monitoring and management strategies (including measurement criteria) for demonstrating this will be described in the EES, including the procedure for if monitoring conditions indicate a potential exceedance of allowable dust limits.



Isn't the mine located on agricultural land?

Yes. The loss of agricultural land to the Project will be progressive as the mine advances. Similarly, as the mine advances, the land will be progressively rehabilitated back to agricultural use.

The Wimmera Southern Mallee Regional Growth Plan (Victorian Government 2014) identifies opportunities for accommodating economic growth and managing change over the next 30 years with a specific focus on using regional assets to facilitate economic diversification (to complement the agricultural sector) and build community resilience.

The plan recognises that mining could potentially be one of the largest sectors of the regional economy by 2031.

What impact will the Project have on local and regional traffic?

Iluka has engaged an independent traffic consultant to characterise the existing road conditions, traffic types and volumes and to assess the potential traffic and transport related impact over the life of the mine. The study will also provide recommendations on how to mitigate and/or manage any impacts.

It is anticipated that there will be up to 60 truck movements per day to and from the Site during the operations period. The approximate number of truck movements during the construction period is not yet known. The Site access will be from the Natimuk-Hamilton Road. The final transport route is yet to be identified, but is likely to be either the Wimmera Highway via the Horsham-Noradjuha Road, or the Henty Highway via the Toolondo-Wonwondah Road.

Processing plant/refinery chemicals and gas will be sourced from a range of locations and transported to the Site via road and/or rail.



Mine products will be transported via road to port for export, which may include from Iluka's existing facilities at Portland, or from port facilities in Melbourne, Geelong or Adelaide.

Portions of the following roads will be closed and/or diverted during different stages of the mine development:

- Nurrabiel Church Road;
- Quick Sinclair Russells Road;
- Carchap Lane;
- Jallumba-Mockinya Road;
- Jallumba-Clear Lake Road
- Jallumba-Douglas Road; and
- Natimuk-Hamilton Road.

Access between and with properties will be maintained through the construction of diversions, detours and/or upgrades.

Will there be explosives/blasting?

No.

Will the mine be carbon neutral?

No.

Will the mine impact the groundwater in the region?

Investigations and assessments of groundwater quality and use in the local region are being undertaken to inform the EES assessment process. A groundwater model is being developed understand how groundwater moves across the Site and local region, and to assess the impact of the proposed mining and tailings disposal operations.

Bore logs for groundwater bores installed within the extent of the proposed mine and to the west of the Project area have identified two aquifer units separated by the Geera Clay and/or Bookpurnong Beds which act as an aquitard; the Loxton Parilla Sands forms the upper unit, while the Renmark Group occurs below the aquitard.

The Murray Group Limestone is a vital groundwater resource for drinking water supply and large-scale irrigation in the region west of the Project area, extending across the South Australian border.

While the Murray Group Limestone aquifer unit is identified by the Victorian Aquifer Framework as being present in the general site area, the bore logs and observations during construction of the test pit did not show a distinct limestone unit, and the Project is not expected to impact on the Murray Group Limestone aquifer.

It is proposed that water is sourced from Iluka's existing water entitlements, namely 5 GL from Rocklands Reservoir and 3 GL from the Strathlynn borefield. The water will be delivered to the mine via a new (30 km) pipeline connected into the existing Rocklands-Douglas pipeline close to the Douglas mine.

Will the local community have a say in the approval process after the EES assessment is complete?

Yes, Iluka will be required to continually engage with regulators and the community over the mine life to address their concerns. Iluka's approach to engagement is outlined in the Wimmera stakeholder consultation plan which will be available on www.iluka.com/engage/wimmera.

What if the mine causes damage to my land, crops or livestock?

The EES will include a comprehensive impact assessment of all stages of the Project, including construction, operation, closure, rehabilitation and post closure.

If the Project is approved, Iluka will be subject to strict regulation and monitoring, including ongoing monitoring (and reporting) of dust, radiation, groundwater, surface water, noise and meteorological conditions to demonstrate compliance with all applicable regulations and conditions of approval.

Any damage to land or areas of cropping and/or grazing is likely to be limited to within the mine layout development envelope. Iluka will need to either purchase or negotiate a written land access agreement before it is able to commence mining operations on the relevant land.

In the event that damage occurs to a neighbouring property as a result of Iluka's activities, Iluka would be required to rectify the damage or provide reasonable compensation for that damage.

Will the mine involve fracking?

No, Iluka does not mine gas or oil. The ore will be extracted using traditional open cut mine methods.

Will Iluka have to pay a rehabilitation bond?

Yes, Iluka will be required to provide a financial bond to cover the full cost to government should Iluka not be able to undertake rehabilitation and mine closure. The bond amount is reviewed regularly to ensure the liability cost is covered.

What level of public liability insurance will be required?

All mines in Victoria must have public liability insurance in respect of doing work under the mining licence of at least \$10 million.



For more information
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