



## COMMUNITY DROP-IN SESSIONS

Wednesday 11 and Thursday 12 December 2019 – 2 pm to 7 pm

TAFE campus, Bairnsdale

The information provided below is a written record of the questions asked during the Community Drop-In Sessions held on Wednesday and Thursday 11-12 December 2019. The questions and answers have been grouped together under common themes rather than the order in which they were asked, for ease of reading and responding to common concerns. Forty-seven members of the general public attended these sessions over the two days.

The written questions and answers are not intended to be a transcript of the discussions.

Air Quality	
<b>Question 1</b>	How will Kalbar manage dust and control dust?
<b>Answer</b>	<p>Kalbar will use industry techniques to manage dust. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watering haul roads</li> <li>• transport and process ore as a slurry (via pipeline)</li> <li>• minimising overburden haul distances and drop heights</li> <li>• limiting vehicle speeds</li> <li>• use of suppressants</li> <li>• minimising open areas</li> <li>• rehabilitating mined areas as quickly as possible</li> <li>• modifying mining practices according to weather and proximity to sensitive receptors</li> </ul>
<b>Question 2</b>	How will dust be managed with weather variance?
<b>Answer</b>	<p>Mine planning and predictive weather modelling will schedule certain activities to avoid excessive dust emissions during forecast adverse weather conditions. Under certain weather conditions, activities may need to be reduced or stopped.</p>
<b>Question 3</b>	Why didn't you establish multiple weather monitoring stations instead of just the one required by the EES?
<b>Answer</b>	<p>The weather station has been established in accordance with the requirements of a Level 1 assessment as specified in the Protocol for Environmental Management (PEM) for Mining and Extractive Industries as well as relevant Australian Standards. Kalbar has installed an Australian Standards compliant weather station. The data is compared to readings taken by the BOM weather stations located at Mt Moornapa and Bairnsdale airport.</p>
<b>Question 4</b>	Can you stop all the dust from depositing on crops, water and water storages?
<b>Answer</b>	<p>Kalbar will be required to limit dust levels at sensitive receptors (eg nearby residences). Limits include PM10 (50 ug/m<sup>3</sup> as a 24-hour average) and PM2.5 (25 ug/m<sup>3</sup> as a 24 hour average). Dust deposition will also need to be controlled</p>

	to less than 2 g/m <sup>2</sup> per month above background readings (averaged over 12 months). The air quality assessment conducted as part of the EES shows that Kalbar can operate within these limits using the management practices listed in Question 1 above.
<b>Question 5</b>	How many more dust monitors will be set up in the future and where will they be located?
<b>Answer</b>	Base line air quality monitoring will continue at with the Fingerboards project area. Continuous air quality monitoring will be conducted during operations at locations near sensitive receptors but monitoring locations will change in conjunction with the mine path and depending upon the locations of mining activities with respect to receptors. It is expected that continuous monitoring will occur at three to four sites within the project area at any given time.
<b>Question 6</b>	Will you monitor the dust levels at Wy Yung?
<b>Answer</b>	Kalbar has not undertaken any dust monitoring at Wy Yung. Monitoring during operations will occur within the project area, as Kalbar will need to manage dust levels at sensitive receptors adjacent to the mining activities. Kalbar's management practices (see Question 1) will manage the levels of dust for the nearest receptors, which in turn safeguards any receptors further away, such as those at Wy Yung.
<b>Question 7</b>	What protection will be provided to nearby residents to protect their rain water tanks from contamination?
<b>Answer</b>	As part of our baseline studies and EES Kalbar has conducted water quality testing on nearby rainwater tanks (and dams). This monitoring program will continue during construction and operations. We will have an ongoing monitoring program to check water quality relative to pre-mining. Our obligation is to prevent (via air quality management) this from becoming an issue. If there are any water quality incidents, Kalbar will ensure nearby residents have access to safe drinking water.
<b>Question 8</b>	How will you stop dust getting in my tank?
<b>Answer</b>	Our operating conditions will require Kalbar to manage the level of dust reaching the nearest receptors, including possible dust deposition on rooftops that feed rainwater tanks.
<b>Question 9</b>	How will Kalbar keep the dust down in the open areas, ie topsoil layer?
<b>Answer</b>	The most effective methods for keeping dust down in open areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of dust suppressants, including spraying a layer of fine tailings over exposed areas to form a crust.</li> <li>• Minimising the area exposed via progressive rehabilitation or vegetation.</li> <li>• Mine planning - topsoil stripping in consideration of weather and forecast (predictive modelling).</li> </ul>
<b>Question 10</b>	Size of respirable crystalline silica - will larger than 10 µm get airborne?
<b>Answer</b>	By definition, respirable crystalline silica (RCS) are forms of silica less than PM 2.5 (or 2.5 µm in diameter). Only particles smaller than 10µm can possibly make their way deep into the lungs to cause the scarring known as silicosis. Particles larger than this are not classified as respirable crystalline silica.
<b>Question 11</b>	What is the dust deposition particle distribution at distance such as 200 metres, 500 metres, 1 kilometre?
<b>Answer</b>	This would depend on the year of operation and the wind direction and wind speed. Modelling has been done to predict worst case airborne PM2.5, PM10 (the human health component) as well as total dust deposition per square metre (nuisance dust). Modelling shows the Fingerboards Project, with controls in place, can comply with air quality regulations at the nearest receptors to the project.

	Monitoring and management practices during operations will safeguard and ensure those regulations are met.
<b>Question 12</b>	Can Kalbar guarantee the product concentrate will not be blown around by the strong winds?
<b>Answer</b>	The processing of the ore to concentrate results in all the minerals within this product having a grain size of greater than 40 microns. In addition, the minerals within this product are dense (about twice the density of sand). Furthermore, the stockpiles of product will be damp, as they are dewatered from the wet concentrator plant. Kalbar intends to locate the Wet Concentrate Plant and concentrate stockpile within an existing blue gum plantation. The surrounding trees are expected to act as an effective windbreak for the concentrate stockpile area. Kalbar therefore is confident that product concentrate will not be dispersed beyond the product stockpile area.
<b>Question 13</b>	What modelling techniques did you use for air quality?
<b>Answer</b>	The potential impact of the project on air quality during operations was determined through a dispersion modelling study, which included site-specific meteorological, terrain and land use data as well as the geographical location of sensitive receptors. Twelve months of meteorological data were generated using measurements from the onsite meteorological monitoring station supplemented by the TAPM model. Ground-level concentrations of pollutants were predicted at sensitive receptors and across a Cartesian grid of points using the AERMOD dispersion model, which is the approved model for regulatory applications in Victoria. The potential cumulative impact due to the project and existing ambient levels of air pollutants has been quantified using the dispersion modelling and ambient background concentrations derived from data from the on-site ambient monitoring program. For PM10 and PM2.5, measured 24-hour average concentrations have been used as a contemporaneous background for the model period. Dust control measures have been determined through the assessment via consideration of best practice approaches and dispersion modelling results.
<b>Rehabilitation/Restoration</b>	
<b>Question 14</b>	What impact does the Haunted Hills Formation currently have on the resistance of the landform to erosion? What is the impact if it is removed during mining?
<b>Answer</b>	The Haunted Hills Formation (HHF) overlies the Coongulmerang Formation (the ore bearing sand). The HHF comprises of layers of silty dispersive clay and sandy gravel. Flow of water, gradient of the land form, soil chemistry and vegetation influence the landscape's resistance to erosion. Controlling these factors during rehabilitation will allow a more stable landscape to be established post mining.
<b>Question 15</b>	When will the location of offsets be made available?
<b>Answer</b>	Biodiversity offsets are identified and addressed as per the Scoping Requirements in both the Detailed Ecological Investigation and Offset Management Strategy and will be exhibited with the EES.
<b>Question 16</b>	What public land will be used for offsets?
<b>Answer</b>	Biodiversity offsets are identified and addressed as per the Scoping Requirements in both the Detailed Ecological Investigation and Offset Management Strategy and will be exhibited with the EES.
<b>Question 17</b>	Can you please provide a map for the location of topsoil samples taken?
<b>Answer</b>	This information will be exhibited with the EES as part of the Landform, Geology and Soil Investigation and Geochemistry and Mineralogy Summary Reports. Soil sampling was conducted over a two-year period to understand the composition, drainage and fertility of the soils. Samples were taken from seventeen hand auger

	cores and twenty sonic cores up to two metres deep over the project area for the Landform Report. A further 25 samples were taken for the Geochemistry Report.
<b>Question 18</b>	Please provide a definition for topsoil - how do you define it?
<b>Answer</b>	Top soil is the uppermost layer of soil. It is typically identified as a darker horizon due to the increased organic component. This top-most layer is where most biological and microbial functions take place. For practical purposes Kalbar has considered the top 300 millimetres as topsoil in the EES.
<b>Question 19</b>	What do landholders do with their lives, farms, stock during the mining process and the questionable rehabilitation measures?
<b>Answer</b>	As mineral sands mining moves through the landscape, so too does the rehabilitation process behind; meaning that disruptions to farming operations are by no means permanent, and through careful planning and management, can be sustained. Aside from where infrastructure (roads, rail siding, etc) is planned, Kalbar intends to have farmland back to full production within three to five years of mining. During that period it is possible (if the landowner chooses) for Kalbar to find suitable land for stock and grazing either on the project area or elsewhere.
<b>Question 20</b>	Have you considered the impact of changing grass during rehabilitation on the quality of the milk produced?
<b>Answer</b>	Perennial ryegrass and native grasses are there now and will be there after rehabilitation. To Kalbar's understanding, no dairy farming is occurring on the area to be rehabilitated.
<b>Question 21</b>	How will you restore microbacteria and phytophera with special consideration for blue gum plantation areas where topsoil has been affected by management practices?
<b>Answer</b>	These are present in topsoil and subsoil. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal fungi is important and present in both subsoil and topsoil. When plants begin to grow, the fungi will reactivate and propagate.
<b>Question 22</b>	Who will take over responsibility for maintaining the Grassy Woodlands after Kalbar?
<b>Answer</b>	The restored native grassy woodland will represent a significant biodiversity, cultural and amenity asset to the region. It is likely that the company will enter into discussions with government agencies or community groups with respect to taking over the management of this area post mine closure.
<b>Question 23</b>	Can you supply a planting list for the grassy woodland restoration?
<b>Answer</b>	Biodiversity Assessments have indicated the presence of several Ecological Vegetation Class (EVCs) that have open woody structure and predominantly herbaceous (grasses and wildflowers) understorey within the project area. The species used in our native-focussed restoration will be drawn from these EVCs - although the exact planting mix will be dependent on prevailing topography and the availability of seed/species. In order to reduce the pressure of seed collection on fragmented and limited remnant populations, seed production approaches will be used to cultivate native seed crops. Depending on the success of seed sourcing and seed production strategies it is estimated that grassy woodland restorations will contain between 100 and 200 species of various functional groups (ie grasses, forbs, shrubs, trees).
<b>Question 24</b>	Who will manage fire response for the Grassy Woodland during and after operations? The pine plantation owners have significant equipment available if a fire threatens their areas.
<b>Answer</b>	Kalbar will manage fire response within the project area during the life of the project. This will involve the development and implementation of a fire management plan (FMP) which will cover risk mitigation strategies, equipment

	needs, resourcing and actions. After operations, the management of fire risk will be undertaken by the relevant land manager (Kalbar or other).
<b>Question 25</b>	What plans are in place to manage fires on Kalbar land now, and during mining?
<b>Answer</b>	Kalbar's Fire Management Plan will inform strategies and resourcing required to manage fire risk during mine operations.
<b>Question 26</b>	How does Kalbar account for the loss of production underneath the additional trees on pasture areas?
<b>Answer</b>	Tree planting densities on restored pasture will be low - approximately 20-30 stems per hectare. This density aims to provide appropriate functional and structural attributes for that domain (ie soil stability and health, habitat value, stock shade) while having minimal impact on overall pasture productivity.
<b>Question 27</b>	What plans does Kalbar have in place to provide shade for livestock while trees mature?
<b>Answer</b>	Restoration of pasture domains aim to provide resilient ground cover vegetation (introduced and native) complemented by the functional attributes of sparse tree canopy. Eucalypt growth is typically moderate to fast (eg agroforestry studies showing six to nine metres growth over three years for <i>E. tereticornis</i> ). Noting this, trees in restored areas are likely to provide some shading relief within relatively short time frames.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	
<b>Question 28</b>	Please provide a definition of mature trees and large old trees.
<b>Answer</b>	<p>Large Trees (in patches and scattered) are defined by DELWP's <i>Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation</i> (the Guidelines) (DELWP 2017):</p> <p><a href="https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/91146/Guidelines-for-the-removal,-destruction-or-lopping-of-native-vegetation,-2017.pdf">https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/91146/Guidelines-for-the-removal,-destruction-or-lopping-of-native-vegetation,-2017.pdf</a></p> <p>A large tree can be either a large scattered tree or a large tree within a patch. A large tree is a native canopy tree with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) greater than or equal to the large tree benchmark for the relevant bioregional Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC). The DBH is determined by measuring the circumference (in centimetres) of a tree at 1.3 metres above ground level. Some EVCs do not list a large tree DBH benchmark, or list multiple large tree DBH benchmarks; in these cases, a large tree is determined as follows. All scattered remnant trees that are not large trees are small scattered trees. The extent of a small scattered tree is the area of a circle with a 10-metre radius, with the trunk at the centre. The extent of a large scattered tree is the area of a circle with a 15-metre radius, with the trunk at the centre. The species that are included as a canopy tree are listed on the EVC benchmark</p> <p><a href="https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks">https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks</a>).</p>
<b>Question 29</b>	We need microbial activity to get the orchids to grow. How do you plan to get the microbes back there?
<b>Answer</b>	Directly placing top soil or keeping top soil stockpiles below two metres in height maintains oxygen and water to keep the microbes alive.
<b>Question 30</b>	Was a survey conducted for the New Holland mouse?
<b>Answer</b>	The New Holland mouse was targeted in our Detailed Ecological Investigations via remote camera survey, habitat assessments and active searching. No sightings of the New Holland mouse were recorded.
<b>Question 31</b>	Can you provide information on the effectiveness of artificial hollows for birds and animals (possums)?

<b>Answer</b>	Fauna salvage and relocation/translocation procedures will be developed and implemented to support the biodiversity management plan. Hollow bearing trees will be retained where possible, salvaged, or artificial hollows will be installed (under the supervision of an ecologist) in retained vegetation adjacent to the project footprint where hollow-bearing trees are lost. Some installations (including artificial) are planned well in advance of works commencing. Species tend to use artificial hollows that have entrance sizes just sufficient for their body size, and this guides hollow design. Artificial hollows offer an interim solution to hollow shortage and their full potential is realised when preferences for different designs are better understood. Artificial tree hollows (nest or roost boxes) are of considerable importance to the conservation and management of hollow-using birds and fauna.
<b>Water</b>	
<b>Question 32</b>	What right do you have to the water that you require for your proposed mine, considering the situation with regard to climate, drought and water scarcity, not just in this region but all over the country?
<b>Answer</b>	The intention of the EES is to demonstrate that Kalbar water requirements can be met (either as Mitchell River winter fill and/or Latrobe Aquifer groundwater) without adverse effect on existing environment, users or uses.
<b>Question 33</b>	What will be the impact of the mine on the Woodglen water reservoir?
<b>Answer</b>	Impacts to surface water (extraction and storage) and groundwater (ASR - Aquifer Storage and Recovery) at Woodglen Reservoir have been assessed as insignificant within the EES.
<b>Question 34</b>	Can you tell me how many water tanks were surveyed and the location of these tanks?
<b>Answer</b>	Eleven properties were surveyed. These properties are located to the north, east and south of the project area. Ten properties are located within two kilometres of the proposed project boundary and one property is between two kilometres and three kilometres.
<b>Question 35</b>	What will happen if people's water tanks are contaminated by Kalbar?
<b>Answer</b>	As part of our baseline studies and EES we are conducting water quality testing on nearby rainwater tanks (and dams). During construction and operations, we will have an ongoing monitoring program to check water quality relative to pre-mining. Our obligation is to prevent (via air quality management) this from becoming an issue. If there are any water quality incidents, Kalbar will ensure nearby residents have access to safe drinking water.
<b>Noise</b>	
<b>Question 36</b>	Why can't the Fingerboards mine run 12 hours per day (to control noise)?
<b>Answer</b>	Noise modelling undertaken as part of the EES, indicates that the Fingerboards project will be able to meet the noise criteria at the nearest residences for both day time and night time operations. Monitoring will occur at nearby residences to ensure compliance. Activities will have to be managed to ensure noise compliance.
<b>Question 37</b>	Where will future noise monitors be located?
<b>Answer</b>	Continuous noise monitoring will be conducted during operations at locations representative of sensitive receptors (monitoring locations will change, depending upon the location of mining activities).
<b>Question 38</b>	Who will regulate Kalbar's operations to ensure things like noise and air quality levels are met?

<b>Answer</b>	The Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA) is the guiding legislation by which Kalbar is licensed and has an obligation to meet specific conditions through an approved work plan. Other departments and agencies within the Victorian government have a level of regulatory responsibility for mining, including the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) who regulate pollution; WorkSafe Victoria, who enforce Victoria's occupational health and safety laws and help organisations avoid workplace injuries; and Local Government who are responsible for implementing the Victorian Planning Provisions in their local government area. The EPA will regulate noise and air quality.
<b>Question 39</b>	What noise and air quality monitoring will be done by Kalbar?
<b>Answer</b>	Continuous air quality and noise monitoring will be conducted during construction and operations at locations representative of sensitive receptors (monitoring locations will change, depending upon the locations of mining activities).
<b>Question 40</b>	Will Kalbar only operate between 9 am and 5 pm as is done at WA mineral sands mines?
<b>Answer</b>	All WA mineral sands mines operate to ensure compliance with noise levels at nearby receptors. Different mines undertake various activities depending on how close they operate to receptors. Kalbar's EES assessment is based on 24/7 operations, but recognises that noise mitigation, including reduction of activities is required to ensure noise compliance and nearby receptors during certain years of operations.
<b>Roads and Transport</b>	
<b>Question 41</b>	What discussion has been had with East Gippsland Shire Council's tourism and roads representatives, and Regional Roads Victoria?
<b>Answer</b>	East Gippsland Shire Council and Regional Roads Victoria are both represented on the Technical Reference Group guiding the EES process.
<b>Question 42</b>	Will Kalbar cover all road construction costs and maintenance costs during the life of the mine?
<b>Answer</b>	The cost of any road construction or modification required for the Fingerboards Project will be met by Kalbar. Kalbar will contribute financially to the maintenance of these roads.
<b>Question 43</b>	Please provide information on the sealing method/compound to be used when building roads.
<b>Answer</b>	Any public roads constructed by Kalbar will be compliant with the relevant road authority's construction standards and will be of an equal or better standard to the existing road it replaces. Private haul roads will be constructed to suit their intended purpose. The sealing method will depend on the intended volume of vehicle movements and the intended lifespan of the road.
<b>Question 44</b>	By how much will traffic increase on local roads once the mine starts?
<b>Answer</b>	<p><u>During construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 years</li> <li>• 130 workers on site on a typical day, across two 12-hour shifts</li> <li>• 150 return trips per day (20 heavy + 130 light vehicles)</li> </ul> <p><u>During operations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 years</li> <li>• 120 workers on site on a typical day, across two 12-hour shifts</li> <li>• 160 return trips per day (40 heavy + 120 light vehicles)</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	

<b>Question 45</b>	Where are the 117 years of rainfall records taken from (what station)?
<b>Answer</b>	Daily rainfall data (January 1901 to December 2017) was obtained from the Bureau of Metrology (BoM) rainfall station for Lindenow Station (Station Number 085050). Lindenow Station was selected as the most appropriate weather station for daily rainfall records because of its proximity to the project area and the long duration of rainfall records available. Lindenow Station is located 10 kilometres east of the project area. Although Mitchell River at Glenaladale (Station Number 085270) is in closer, proximity to the site (approximately four kilometres away), rainfall records for the site commenced in December 2000. Records for the Lindenow Station commenced in 1897.
<b>Question 46</b>	At an earlier interaction, Kalbar made a commitment to releasing reports as they were completed. Why has this not happened?
<b>Answer</b>	Final EES Reports (in their entirety) will be released as part of the public exhibition.
<b>Question 47</b>	Why do we have 40 working days to review the EES documents? After two years of report compilation, this seems that Kalbar would, in good faith, extend that time so that readers may have sufficient time to read and respond.
<b>Answer</b>	When the Minister is satisfied that the EES is adequate, it is released for public exhibition and comment for between 20 and 30 business days. The Minister has seen fit to extend exhibition to 40 days for the Fingerboards Project.
<b>Question 48</b>	What will stop us using Mossiface as a satellite mine?
<b>Answer</b>	The focus for Kalbar is the Fingerboards Project. The EES is only being prepared for the Fingerboards Project. A separate EES assessment will be required for the proposed development of any mineral resources outside the Fingerboards Project area.
<b>Question 49</b>	What will stop us going into care and maintenance if the mineral prices drop?
<b>Answer</b>	The Fingerboards project is one of the most economically robust zircon projects globally. This means that if global prices drop, other lower-margin producers will go offline before the Fingerboards would need to go into care and maintenance.
<b>Question 50</b>	Does the mine need to be re-zoned to industrial? If so, what is the impact to farms nearby, specifically on land valuation?
<b>Answer</b>	No.
<b>Question 51</b>	Minimise, Mitigate and Manage are words used frequently throughout the EES reporting process. Why are these measures required? There may be many causes but the necessity of using these three words translates into is the risk worth it? (Not in a company and investor financial vein, but in an environmental, health, horticultural, economic or community impact vein).
<b>Answer</b>	The EES process is essentially a risk-based impact assessment – the two methods of assessment used in our EES are compliance assessment and risk assessment. Compliance assessment is based on EPA guidelines and a qualitative risk assessment has been used where compliance criteria are unavailable or inappropriate for the assessment of impacts. In a qualitative assessment, the risk of environmental and socioeconomic harm is assessed/evaluated using a combination of likelihood and consequence. Designing and planning the controls that are applied to control those risks is the next step. Those controls are known as “mitigations” or “management” controls and they are used to “minimise” or remove the risk. There is a chance that a “mishap” could occur. The impact of that “mishap” is measured via the risk assessment process. If we “mitigate” and “manage”, then we will “minimise” or remove the chance of that mishap happening.
<b>Question 52</b>	What moral right do you have to destroy their lives, farms and future?

<b>Answer</b>	Kalbar has no moral right and we do not profess to have a moral right. Kalbar is going through a state-legislated process which determines whether the proposed project is acceptable once it has been assessed for potential impacts and proposed mitigations.
<b>Question 53</b>	What is going to happen to those people (stakeholders) who are directly impacted by your proposed mining project?
<b>Answer</b>	Directly impacted landowners will be compensated by Kalbar as per the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA).
<b>Question 54</b>	Will Kalbar sell to an overseas interested company?
<b>Answer</b>	At this point in time, Kalbar has no intention of selling to an overseas company. Kalbar do intend to list on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) in the future, at which time the shareholding will be regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC).
<b>Question 55</b>	What can we live without; food or mining?
<b>Answer</b>	We cannot live without either food or mining.
<b>Question 56</b>	Who really profits from this proposed mine?
<b>Answer</b>	Shareholders, employees, landowners, suppliers/contractors/service providers, community groups, the community, state revenue.
<b>Question 57</b>	What are the consequences for Kalbar Resources or whoever will be in control of this proposed mine if something disastrous happens?
<b>Answer</b>	If Kalbar is found to be responsible for any negative impact then Kalbar will be responsible.
<b>Question 58</b>	How do you compensate a lifetime, even generations of preferred and satisfying lifestyle that was paid for by years of dedication, toil, resilience and tenacity?
<b>Answer</b>	Directly impacted landowners will be compensated by Kalbar as per the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA).
<b>Question 59</b>	Do you have any shred of empathy or understanding of the emotional and physical stress that you are inflicting upon salt of the earth, good people and communities?
<b>Answer</b>	Yes we do. We believe that honest and transparent communication and presentation of the facts and science about our project is the responsible way to respect the community.
<b>Question 60</b>	If the Fingerboards Project is approved, how long will it be before Mossiface falls victim to yet another of your mining proposals?
<b>Answer</b>	The focus for Kalbar is the Fingerboards Project. The EES is only being prepared for the Fingerboards Project.
<b>Question 61</b>	Consequences if we have incursions - what are the penalties?
<b>Answer</b>	Enforceable penalties will be applied as per the conditions of our mining license under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (MRSDA).
<b>Question 62</b>	Where will your process plant be located?
<b>Answer</b>	The proposed location of our process plant is within the existing blue gum plantation north of Limpyers Road – refer to Kalbar’s General Arrangement Layout.
<b>Question 63</b>	Can we have hard copies of the EES? Can we ascertain how many members of the public would like a printed copy?
<b>Answer</b>	Final exhibition details are yet to be confirmed. However, as per the Ministerial Guidelines, exhibition of the EES will allow for access to documentation by interested members of the public. The Minister may specify that the proponent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• place printed copies of the EES on exhibition at specified locations.</li> <li>• ensure the EES is downloadable from the proponent’s website, with links from the Department’s website.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• make printed and/or CD/DVD versions of the EES available for purchase. Copies of the EES Summary are to be made available by the proponent free-of-charge to interested parties.</li></ul>
<b>Question 64</b>	Is Kalbar going to build a wind farm?
<b>Answer</b>	Kalbar intends to mine mineral sands, not build wind farms. However rare earths contained in the mineral sands can be extracted and processed to build the magnets that are needed to power wind turbines.