

CEIP & DUST AND WATER

NO IMPACT to fresh groundwater resources

Mining operation **SELF-SUFFICIENT** for water

Airborne salt/dust **BELOW** concentrations that impact crops

REAL TIME web based air quality monitoring

OPPORTUNITY for supply of additional potable water

SOUND PLANNING, INNOVATION AND TRANSPARENCY

Innovative mine, process and waste storage design for the Central Eyre Iron Project (CEIP) have combined to greatly reduce dust and improve water efficiency.

The quality and security of Eyre Peninsula's drinking water supply is a long-standing concern. Iron Road has listened to community feedback and has ensured that the CEIP will have no negative impact on Eyre Peninsula's fresh groundwater resources.

All water required for the proposed mining operation will be sourced from the Kielpa borefield, around 60 km from the mine site, and from groundwater that drains into the open pit. Both sources of water are saline and not used by any other party. Drawdown of saline groundwater as a result of mining will have no impact on adjacent land uses.

Saline water will be used for dust suppression and ore processing, with a small volume to be desalinated for the final washing of magnetite concentrate, use by the site and for use in ongoing revegetation.

An opportunity exists for collaboration with third parties for the generation and supply of additional potable water for local and regional use.

Whilst dust in an open-pit mining operation cannot be completely eliminated, the CEIP will use leading practices such as in-pit crushing and covered conveyors that significantly improve dust management performance.

All modelling has shown that dust levels at the CEIP boundary will be below regulatory limits and a sophisticated monitoring program will allow data to be viewed online by the public in real time.



FAQ

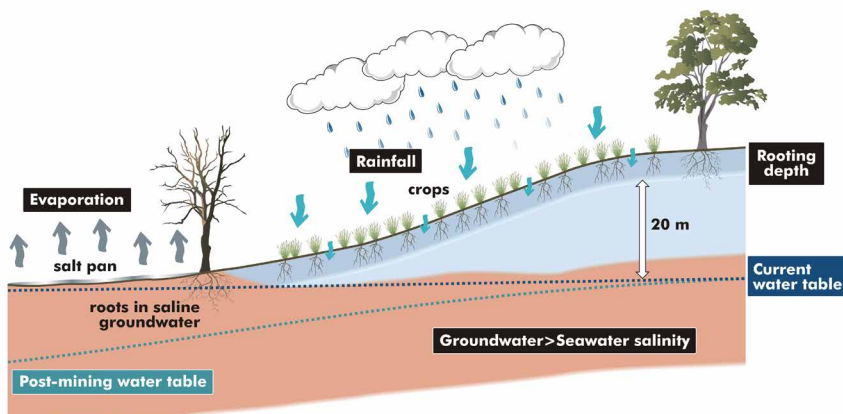
How can you be sure that crops and regional groundwater supplies, such as the Polda Basin, will not be impacted?

The groundwater study for the CEIP was extensive and included a combination of historical records, new investigations and the input of several highly regarded scientists that are specialists in their field.

Groundwater will be affected by the CEIP in two ways - through drainage as a result of open pit mining and through the pumping of saline water from the Kielpa borefield.

Modelling has shown that both potential changes will not impact the Polda Basin. The main reason for this is the sheer distances involved (over 30km) and the fact that the water contained in the Polda Basin is close to the surface and fresh, whilst the water to be used for the mine is deep and saline. Over the 25 year mine life of the CEIP, less than one percent of the Kielpa resource will be used.

Furthermore, these changes will not impact farming as crops rely entirely on fresh rainwater, not saline groundwater as per the diagram below.



How will dust be controlled, monitored and reported?

The proposed CEIP has been designed to eliminate or minimise known dust generating sources. Instead of a traditional “truck and shovel” mining operation, the CEIP will utilise in-pit crushing and conveying which greatly reduces dust.

The ore will be separated using a wet process and the resulting concentrate transported in covered rail wagons. At the port, the concentrate stockpile will be covered in a “vener”, a proven method of creating a dust-proof crust. Covered conveyors and a retractable snorkel into the hull, deliver the concentrate to the moored ship.

Dust deposition and continuous air quality monitoring will be undertaken during all phases of the project to ensure levels are within legal limits and so that timely action can be taken if any levels are increasing.

Iron Road is committed to making real-time monitoring data accessible to members of the public via a web-based system as per the Newcastle example below.

