"BUKULARA"
POBox 558 Ravenshoe,
Qld. 4888 Australia.
12th May 2023

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Department of Environment and Science, Qld

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: Mr J Vella: Environmental Authority Application A-EA-New 100200594 - Final Response

This letter is in reply to a request for further information regarding the above Application lodged to accompany an application for ML 100296, Cordalba.

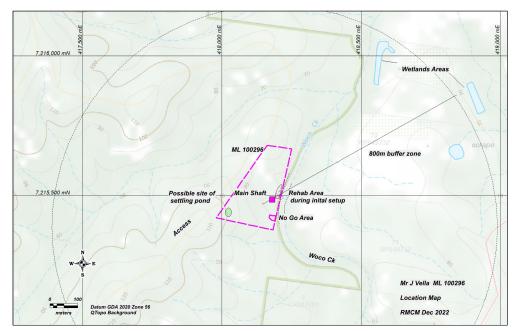
Since the last communication with DES in February 2023, the ML site was visited by the author to undertake water and waste rock (mullock) sampling allowing for development of a suitable mine plan. This work included GPS pick-up to assist in preparation of a mine planning map.

This letter presents results of this work and further detail regarding environmental considerations particularly water and waste rock as requested by DES (email 3rd Feb 2023).

All environmental considerations as previously discussed are again listed in this letter for completeness.

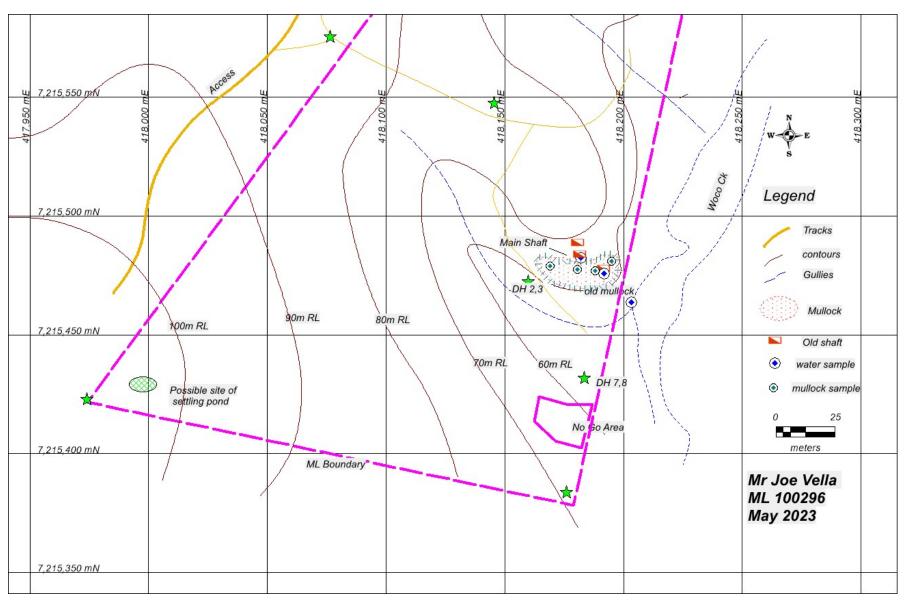
The ML application is being made to allow for planning and **small scale underground** mining of a defined (1980 Dept Drilling) Resource of some 700 tonnes of gold and base metal bearing ore at 30 - 50m depth.

ML 100296 is some 2.5 kilometres south west of Cordalba with designated access via Adies Road. The ML is 5.18 hectares in area and is within Cordalba State Forest (background tenure). The ML area was previously held under Titles ML 1195 / ML146 (1974 – 2015).



Map 1- Location of ML 100296 showing Main Shaft, Buffer Zone, Rehab, Pond and No Go areas

Map 2: Mine Planning Map after GPS pick-up



Addressing environmental points:

- There will be no emissions or releases generated during mining activities. The underground
 workings will be electric with 3 phase mains power being available from the neighbouring farm.
 Hence no onsite generator is needed.
- Acoustic two person underground mining process at 30m depth generating very low noise levels at surface. Initial surface rehabilitation works will be of short duration and in daylight hours.
- Dust will be kept to a minimum with good practices being observed during underground mining and surface operations including light vehicle access along the designated access road (Adies Road). This road will be back bladed (3 PL Tractor) with a 10,000 litre water truck available for dust suppression if required during the dry season.

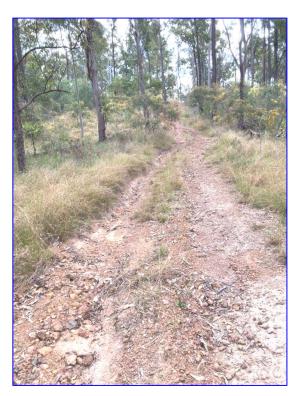


Plate 1 Access Road

The road is in shale country and has been used for forest access for some time – the ML holder will be using this road for *light vehicle access only* once initial set up (rehabilitation and small pond construction) has been completed.. ie no hauling or trucks.

- Mining activities will not be undertaken in environmentally sensitive areas such as mapped
 wetlands and riverine areas Woco Ck is adjacent to the ML eastern boundary and is mapped as
 Wetland of General Ecological Significance. No water will be drawn from this Creek.
- Please refer to Map 1 above. The mapped wetlands to the NE are within the 1000m buffer zone –
 the ML holder seeks to amend this buffer zone to 800m considering that the mining operation is
 underground and small scale with little or no impact as discussed here.

- All machinery and vehicles will be pressure cleaned and sprayed with herbicide when moving into the ML area to prevent the spread of weeds.
- As shown in the attached photographs (Appendix 3) the ML area has considerable surface
 disturbance and vegetation regrowth from previous 1970-1980 era mining. These areas will be
 rehabilitated during initial surface work it will *not* be necessary to undertake clearing of any
 mature trees advice will be sought from Forestry prior to this work.
- Vehicles and initial machinery will be monitored for oil leaks with a spill kit on hand.
- Waste water

Water samples were collected by the author in April 2023 with results and descriptions presented in Table 1 with locations shown on *Map 3: Detail* .

The water pH values were obtained from Bundaberg Poolwerx (attached as Appendix 1).

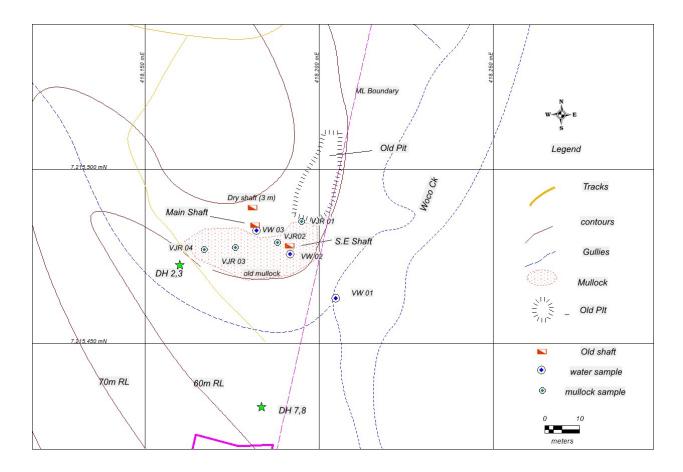
Independent digital testing onsite by the author produced repeatable 6.7 - 7.0 values. Water quality will be monitored during planned dewatering of the two shafts.

Table 1: Water sampling

Sample No	Co- ordinates East	Co- ordinates South	Location	pH value	Notes
VW 01	418204	7215465	Woco Creek - surface	6.7	Woco Ck - seasonal flow
VW 02	418181	7215484	Main shaft - 7m depth	6.6	SWL 6.8 m water bottom at 12.5m, estimated volume to initally dewater: 13,000 litres
VW 03	418193	7215481	SE shaft - 7.5m depth	6.6	SWL 7.5m water bottom at 10.5m , estimated volume to initally dewater : 7,000 litres



Plate 2: Main shaft (2m by 1.2m) at surface with sound timbers below ground level



Map 3: Detail - Location of Water and Rock (Mullock) Samples

Dewatering: waste water (some 20,000 litres total) from the two shafts will be pumped to a purpose built small pond on the high ground to the south west within the ML area. This will include

- Construction of small "turkeys nest" style settling pond in the highest corner of the ML
 as shown on Map1 this will be some 10 metres square and 1-2m deep in open space
 shale country. (set aside topsoil if available) The small pond is considered nonreferable.
- Lining of the small pond floor and low banks with limestone gravel / aggregate from local limestone quarry (Childers / Bundaberg) to assist in maintaining a neutral pH and provide a buffer zone.

Waste Rock (mullock)

Rock samples (mullock) were collected by the author in April 2023 with results and descriptions presented in Table 2. The 4 sample locations are shown on *Map 3: Detail*.

Each sample was approximately 2kg in size and were submitted to SGS Cairns for NAG (Net Acid Generation) analysis. The full SGS report is attached as Appendix 2.

During sample collection the mullock piles were surveyed via GPS and an approximate volume represented by each sample is also presented.

Sample No	Co- ordinates East	Co- ordinates South	Location / volume	NAG pH	NAG (kg H2SO4/t)	Acid Production Potential*
VJR 01	418193	7215485	east of SE shaft- approx 100 cu metre of orange grey material	5	0	Potentially acid forming – lower capacity (PAF-LC)
VJR 02	418187	7215479	adj main shaft - approx 200 cu m of grey material	4	1	Non-acid forming (NAF)
VJR 03	418176	7215477	under loading area - approx 50 cu m of yellow grey material	7.9	0	Potentially acid forming (PAF)
VJR 04	418167	7215478	west end of mullock - approx 100 cu m of grey material	3.7	2	Non-acid forming (NAF)

Reference * The acid production potential of the sample can be obtained from the NAGpH and NAG value as presented below:

Interpretation of the NAG test results (AMIRA 2002)

N	AGpH	NAG (kg H ₂ SO ₄ /t)	Acid Production Potential
	4.5	0	Non-acid forming (NAF)
	< 4.5	5	Potentially acid forming – lower capacity (PAF-LC)
	< 4.5	> 5	Potentially acid forming (PAF)

As expected the grey shale mullock (wall rock) is generally low acid forming whilst the mineralized vein material (yellow / grey mullock) is considered potentially acid forming. This sampling has provided initial baseline knowledge and will be incorporated during initial set up work and future mining.

During initial rehabilitation it will be necessary to use limestone aggregate to line the old pit area after clean up of old timbers etc. Some blending and compaction will also be undertaken. Particular attention will be paid to any yellow mullock from under the old loading platform.



Plate 3: Old headstock with timber loading platform on right – small area (5m by 7m) of yellow grey mullock (sample VJR03)

During future mining, selected ore (vein material) from the underground workings will be treated offsite . Any other rock waste will be incorporated in surface rehabilitation with attention paid to limestone aggregate lining / blending / compaction with topsoil capping and bund walls to prevent run off. This waste rock will be less than 50 tonnes per year as the underground workings are small in scale.



Plate 4: Old pit near shaft – this is considered suitable to fill with waste rock (mullock) and as mining progresses. The pit is approximately 1,400 cubic metres in volume with solid rock (NAF) walls.

General Rehabilitation works within the ML area will take place in accordance with the requirements

of the standard conditions: eg

Mounding (less than 2m high) of available topsoil during initial earthworks in rehab area and at

pond site. This will store natural and original seed material for later capping.

Surface sculpting and utilitisation of small bund walls to control surface run-off.

• There will be no significant adverse impacts to MSES mapped within ML100296 – the MSES Report

has been filed for reference- wildlife and vegetation within the ML area.

As shown on Maps 1 & 2 and discussed below:

No Go Area has been shown where DEHP has identified:

MSES 7A - Area where threatened (endangered or vulnerable) wildlife occurs.

MSES 8D - Area of essential habitat (vegetation)

No activities will be undertaken in the No Go Area by the ML holder.

Also identified in the DEHP Report is MSES 8A - Regulated Vegetation - Endangered / of concern

Category B (Remnant) which applies to 96% of the ML area.

Acknowledging this, the ML holder will not be undertaking any fresh clearing of mature trees : as

shown on the attached photographs the ML area has many areas of grass and shrub regrowth from

previous logging and other activities.

Exploration Geologist

B.Sc. M.AusIMM.

R. McMarter

Appendix 1 – Water Sample sheets (3 samples)

Poolwerx For healthy pool people POOLWERX BUNDABERG

45

TOTAL ALKALINITY

6.7

0.2

FREE CHLORINE

664

SALT

31

ML 100296 WATER VWOI

22 Apr

#000 TESTY MCTEST

224B Walker Street Svensson Heights Qld 4670 AU

0.00xx150070 lines - 100x 8688 xx 54x1 RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

O TOTAL ALKALINITY
Dissolve 6kg of Vitalyse Alkalinity Up in a bucket of water. Add as a slurry mix directly to the pool Afterwards firler pool for 4-6 hours and re-test.

PH
 Adjust Total Alkalinity then dissolve 2x 300g of Vitalyae pH increaser (waiting between each dose) in a backlet of water and add to the pool away from the skimmer box. Filter pool for 46 hours before re-leating.

FREE CHLORINE
 A shock dose (1 x 500g bag of Vitalyse Shock N Swim Plus) is recommended. An increase salt chlorinator hours/level may be required.

O SALT Turn off salt cell and leave pump running. Add 242kg of Pool Salt in the shallow end. Broom salt until fully dissolved and then re-adjust salt chlorinator.

O CALCIUM HARDNESS
Dissolve 9 7kg of Vitalyase Calcium Up in a bucket of water and add to the pool away from the skimmer box. Afterwards fifter pool for 4-6 hours.

STABILISER
Clear/backwash the pool filter then dissolve 1 9kg of Vitalyse Sumblock in a bucket of water.
Add slurry max directly to the pool, Afterwards filter pool for at least 6 hours.

PHOSPHATE
 Phosphate levels are ok.

CALCIUM HARDNESS 2 STABILISER

> 0.2 PHOSPHATE

Poolwerx Bundaberg









ML 1002 96 WATER VWOZ

#000 TESTY MCTEST



6.6

PH

FREE CHLORINE

101

0.2

O TOTAL ALKALINITY
Total Alkalinity is high. Monstor and seek advice from a consultant.

PH.
Dispolve 2x 400g of Vitalyse pH increaser (waiting between each dose) in a bucket of water and add to the pool away from the skindner box. Filter pool for 4-6 hours before re-testing.

FREE CHLORINE
 A shock dose (1 x 500g bag of Vitalyse Shock N Swim Plus) is recommended. An increase salt chlorinator hours/level may be required.

SALT
 Turn off salt cell and leave pump running. Add 270kg of Pool Salt in the shallow end. Broom salt until fully dissolved and then re-adjust salt chlorinator.

CALCIUM HARDNESS
 Calcium Hardness levels are ok.

RECOMMENDED ADJUSTMENTS

O STABILISER STABLUSER
Clean/backwash the pool filter then dissolve 1 9kg of Vitalyse Sunblock in a bucket of water
Add slurry mix directly to the pool. Afterwards filter pool for at least 6 hours

PHOSPHATE
 Phosphate levels are ok.



STABILISER 0.0



Poolwerx Bundaberg currishers from his considers con 2.245 Walker Street Swensyon Heights (0),0.4670 Australia





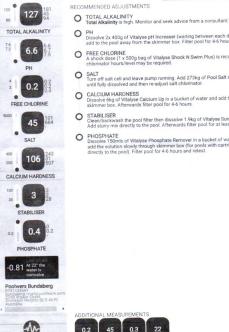


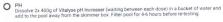


ML 100296 WATER VWO3



#000 TESTY MCTEST





FREE CHLORINE
 A shock dose (1 x 500g bag of Vitalyse Shock N Swim Plus) is recommended. An increase salt chlorinator hours/level may be required.

SALT Turn off salt cell and leave pump running. Add 273kg of Pool Salt in the shallow end. Broom salt until fully dissolved and then re-adjust salt chlorinator.

CALCIUM HARDNESS
Dissolve 6kg of Vitalyse Calcium Up in a bucket of water and add to the pool away from the skimmer box. Afterwards filter pool for 4-6 hours.

O STABILISER Clean/backwash the pool filter then dissolve 1.9kg of Vitalyse Sunblock in a bucket of water. Add slurry mix directly to the pool. Afterwards filter pool for at least 6 hours.

O PHOSPHATE
Dissolve 150mls of Vitalyse Phosphate Remover in a bucket of water and, with pump running, add the solution slowly through skimmer box (for pools with cartridge filters add the solution directly to the pool). Filter pool for 4-6 hours and retest.



Appendix 2 . SGS Report for NAG Analyses (4 Rock-Mullock samples)



ANALYTICAL REPORT





ROSS MCMASTER

Contact

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LASORATORY DETAILS

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CE166309 R0

Date Received Date Reported

21 Apr 2023 28 Apr 2023

COMMENTS -

Order Number

Samples

Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 - Testing. NATA accredited laboratory 2562(3146/19038)

Anthony NILSSON Operations Manager Jon Dicker

Manager Northern QLD

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ANALYTICAL REPORT CE166309 R0

		Sample Number Sample Matrix Sample Name	CE166309 001 Sed VJR01	CE166389.002 Soil VJR02	CE186309 003 Soil VJR03	CE186309 004 Soil VJR04
Paramoter	Units	LOR				
Moisture Content Method: AN002 Tested: 24/	4/2023					
% Moieture	Nowlw	0.5	2.9	0.9	1.4	1.7
Single Addition Net Acid Generation (NAG) Met	hod: ANZ1fl Tested:	26/6/2023				
ECax (NAG Conductivity)	µ8/cm	7	75	120	89	360
pHox (NA(3 pH)	No unit		5.0	4.0	7.9	3.7
NAG es kg HsBOutonne to pH 4.5	kg H29O4/T	0.5	<0.5	1.0	<0.5	2.0
NAG se kg HuSOutonne to pH 7	kg H2SO4/T	0.5	2.6	3.4	<0.5	3.7 2.0 9.3
NAG as kg CaCOShonne to pH 4.5	kg CaCOS/T	- 1	×1.0	1.0	41.0	2.0
NAG selig CaCOStonne to pH 7	kg Ca/COS/T	4	2.7	3.5	<1.0	9.5





QC SUMMARY

MB blank results are compared to the Limit of Reporting

LCS and MS spike recoveries are measured as the percentage of analyte recovered from the sample compared the the amount of analyte spiked into the sample.

DUP and MSD relative percent differences are measured against their original counterpart samples according to the formula: the absolute difference of the two results divided by the average of the two results are less than the LOR and thus the RPD is not applicable.

Single Addition Net Acid Generation (NAG) Method: ME-(AU)-(ENV)ANZ15

Parameter	QC Reference	Units	LOR	MB	LCS
ECox (NAG Conductivity)	LB115542	µS/cm	1.	37	95%
pHax (NAG pH)	£8119542	No unit	-	4.2	104%
NAG se kg HaSOatonne to pH 4.5	LB115542	kg H2SO4/T	0.5	<0.5	107%
NAG se kg H ₄ SO ₄ tonne to pH 7	LB115542	kg H2SO4/T	0.5	<0.5	99%
NAG as kg CaCO3/tonne to pH 4.5	1.8115542	Ng CaCOS/T	3	<1.0	107%
NAG as kg CaCO3/tonne to pH 7	LB119542	kg CaCOS/T	1	<1.0	99%

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METHOD SUMMARY

CE166309 R0

METHOD -	METHODOLOGY SUMMARY —	
AN002	The test is carried out by drying (at either 40°C or 105°C) a known mass of sample in a weighed evaporating basin. After fully dry the sample is re-weighed. Samples such as sludge and sediment having high percentages of moisture will take some time in a drying oven for complete removal of water.	
AN216	Pulverised sub-sample of a waste rock or an as received sample of filter cake, soil or sludge is subjected to an oxidising digest with 15% hydrogen peroxide adjusted to pH 4.5. The pH and EC of the NAG suspension is recorded at various stages in the digest. The acid produced (if any) is titrated using standardised NaOH to pH 7.0. NAG results are reported to 0.5 kg H2SO4/tonne.	



Insufficient sample for analysis. LOR Limit of Reporting Raised or Lowered Limit of Reporting Sample listed, but not received. 11 QFH QC result is above the upper tolerance NATA accreditation does not cover the QC result is below the lower tolerance QFL performance of this service. Indicative data, theoretical holding time exceeded. The sample was not analysed for this analyte Indicates that both * and ** apply. NVL Not Validated

Unless it is reported that sampling has been performed by SGS, the samples have been analysed as received. Solid samples expressed on a dry weight basis.

Where "Total" analyte groups are reported (for example, Total PAHs, Total OC Pesticides) the total will be calculated as the sum of the individual analytes, with those analytes that are reported as <LOR being assumed to be zero. The summed (Total) limit of reporting is calcuated by summing the individual analyte LORs and dividing by two. For example, where 16 individual analytes are being summed and each has an LOR of 0.1 mg/kg, the "Totals" LOR will be 1.6 / 2 (0.8 mg/kg). Where only 2 analytes are being summed, the "Total" LOR will be the sum of those two LORs.

Some totals may not appear to add up because the total is rounded after adding up the raw values.

If reported, measurement uncertainty follow the ± sign after the analytical result and is expressed as the expanded uncertainty calculated using a coverage factor of 2, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%, unless stated otherwise in the comments section of this report.

Results reported for samples tested under test methods with codes starting with ARS-SOP, radionuclide or gross radioactivity concentrations are expressed in becquerel (Bq) per unit of mass or volume or per wipe as stated on the report. Becquerel is the SI unit for activity and equals one

Note that in terms of units of radioactivity:

- a. 1 Bq is equivalent to 27 pCib. 37 MBq is equivalent to 1 mCi

For results reported for samples tested under test methods with codes starting with ARS-SOP, less than (<) values indicate the detection limit for each radionuclide or parameter for the measurement system used. The respective detection limits have been calculated in accordance with ISO 11929

The QC and MU criteria are subject to internal review according to the SGS QAQC plan and may be provided on request or alternatively can be found here: www.sqs.com.au/en-qb/environment-health-and-safety.

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Plate 2 : Cleared Area



Plate 4: Vegetation regrowth



Plate 5 : Area for rehabilitation

