

Correnso Extension Project – Community Meeting

Wednesday 12 November 2014 5.30pm

The following is a record of the Correnso Extension Project Community meeting held at 5.30pm on 12 November 2014. Where possible, we have tried to capture individual contributions at the meeting but these do not purport to be verbatim notes. Printed copies of these notes, and for those who would like to listen to the actual discussion at the meeting, a compact disc (CD), are available from the Waihi Visitor Information Centre, HDC Service Centre, and NWG admin office. An attendance list is appended to these notes.

Introduction

Tim Clarke welcomed all to the 4th set of Correnso Community Meetings. Tim explained that the meeting process would again provide for questions as they arise throughout the meeting and if there are questions that can't be answered on the spot then Sharon would record those questions and ensure that Newmont provide answers back to the group as soon as possible.

Tim asked if those present had received a copy of the minutes of the last meeting (13.08.14), and the report back containing answers to the questions raised at the last meeting that NWG needed to go away and get answers to. All but Tracey Pederson indicated they had received the minutes and the Q&A sheet. Tracey was attending for the first time and Tim undertook to ensure she received the previous minutes and checked that Tracey had provided her email address for future circulation. Mike Moskal asked if an agenda had been circulated for this meeting. Tim apologised and said that an agenda had not been provided on this occasion.

Andrea Durie (External Affairs Manager), Kerry Watson (Environment Manager) and Charlie Gawith (Underground Manager) were introduced to the meeting. Tim explained that the order of the meeting had been changed from the programme earlier in the day because Kerry needed to leave early to meet another commitment.

Kerry Watson: Environment Manager

1. Environmental Overview

Slide 2: Item 2 – Environmental Overview – Vibration (slide 1 was the cover slide)

Vibration

- Main Central and Main South have been triggered by development (up to 2.3mm/s).
- Correnso development blasts (at 03 Nov):
 - Average 0.87mm/s (consent limit 2mm/s)
 - 95 percentile: 1.41mm/s (consent 5mm/s)
- Monitors continue to pick up other vibration events (e.g. residential activity and Trio production blasts).
- Why didn't Correnso monitors pick up the recent 4.00am earthquake?
- Blast notification update – Tsunado device



Kerry said: I've just got a couple of slides. The first one looks at vibration and how we are tracking. Last community meeting we put up (on the presentation) that we had had a number of blasts and how we were going versus the average and the 95% for compliance.

There have been 174 blast events since the last time. Our average has been 0.87mm/s. The consent conditions require it to be 2mm/s or below so we are well below the consent requirements. To explain why we have these averages, this is new for us. For Trio it is 6mm/s and for Correnso we have come down to 5mm/s but we have now gone through and separated out our development blasts from our production blasts. Development blasts are the blasts we use to make the underground roads and production blasts are the bigger blasts where we take the ore out of the ground that has the gold in it. Development, which is what we are doing at present has an average of 2mm/s and production, when we get onto it, has an average of 3mm/s. The reason that an average is there is that the community said that if you just had 95% at 5mm/s then pretty much all of our blasts could be 5mm/s. Now, in reality we can't do that. We can't plan the blasts to get (exactly) that number – we always plan for somewhere much lower. Just to allay those concerns, the averages were made a lot lower. We can't go 5mm/s every blast. Because we have averages we have to stay below.

Our 95 percentile where it is (set in the conditions as) 5mm/s is 1.41mm/s, that means 95% of the blasts we have had have been under 1.41mm/s. This will shift when we enter production – that is just the reality of going into bigger blasts that Charlie will explain later.

Monitors continue to pick up vibration events from other things other than just blasting. They are picking up Trio, they can pick up Martha and they are picking up Correnso. They are also picking up vehicle movements and people going past kicking them but interestingly enough they are picking up earthquakes. And a question that we were asked was, last week about 3.46am there was a reasonable earthquake that was felt all round the place and why the Correnso monitors didn't pick that up. There are a few things behind that. Our Correnso monitors have a sleep between 8.30pm and 6.30am because we aren't allowed to blast in Correnso at that time. But, because people would say 'how do we know you are not letting off a sneaky blast?' the three up the middle stay awake. Now those three didn't pick up the earthquake but the vibration monitors in Clarke Street and Grey Street did and it was about 1mm/s. Those are the only two monitors that triggered because they are the only two monitors that got that vibration. Now we actually send that information through to GNS because they are interested in knowing what the earthquake was at those points. There was a question about why the vibration monitors didn't pick the earthquake up and the answer is some did and some didn't.

Mike asked: Following on from that there was another one at 3.30pm the same day. Did you pick that one up as well?

Kerry said: I don't have that information, we would have to go back and look that up. What was it, an earthquake?

Mike said: Yes, 3.6 east of Cambridge.

Kerry said: Sorry I would have to go back and look at that. Sometimes they get picked up and sometimes they don't. That is purely about how the vibration is transmitted through the ground and at what locations.

Tim asked: So you can check and feedback on that?

Kerry said: Yes, we can go back and see if the monitor was active at that time. If you have those queries then go through the 0800 number as you do rather than bringing them here.

Mike said: It just came up today.

Kerry said: And just a quick update on the Tsunados. Some people have been trialling them, they play a little tune before the blast goes off. The reason for that is there are a number of people saying that while there is a one hour blast window, there is a level of anxiety waiting for that blast within that hour. So, these devices were put in place and were trialled, just to give people a warning before the blast is detonated. There were some issues with intermittent reception but that is being improved at the moment and we are just going through a process of installing new antennae so that we get full coverage, then these will be rolled out. We anticipate that will be within the next month or so. That is the process we are going through at the moment to get these things fully operational.

Mike asked: Now that you are basically committed to the Tsunado is there a plan to integrate that into the website so it can act as a filter as we have spoken about before? Just so you don't get the erroneous results coming up on the Correnso matrix. The whole point is if it is filtered through the Tsunado website then it is only registering blasts.

Kerry said: I have lost you completely. That is something to bring up with Andrea and the team who are looking after that project and they can get a better idea of what you are looking at with the filtering.

Tim asked: So Kerry the Tsunado just provides an alert is that right?

Kerry said: Yes, that's right. All that happens with the Tsunado device is that over at the portal, just before they blast, they press a button and that activates the Tsunado machines, they wait a specified time before detonating the shot. All it does is say that someone has pushed a button before detonating a shot. It doesn't measure vibration, it doesn't do anything like that, it is purely a message to say that the blast is coming.

Tim asked: Mike you had an idea about how that could be used to reduce the range of the data or something?

Mike said: Just with the erroneous results you are getting through the Correnso matrix, if you have got the filter in place through the Tsunado website, I have already spoken to the Tsunado CEO and they say it is possible.

Kerry said: I don't think it is possible given that all we are doing is transmitting a message to say the button has been pushed. It has nothing to do with the vibration monitoring network.

Mike said: No I realise that. But, when the results can be filtered as to when the blast was actually fired so that you are not getting horses kicking.

Kerry said: We know that through the actual blast sheets that are entered into the blast hub and over time and the locations of those firings.

Mike said: But we are still getting erroneous results over the whole Correnso matrix, that's the problem.

Kerry said: We really should pick this up afterward because I am not really sure what you are talking about with the erroneous results. We are getting results that aren't as a result of firings ...

Mike said: Yes and that would be erroneous.

Kerry said: Right. And we are doing what we can to limit those but it has been set up in that way.

Mike said: That's fair enough, just trying to help.

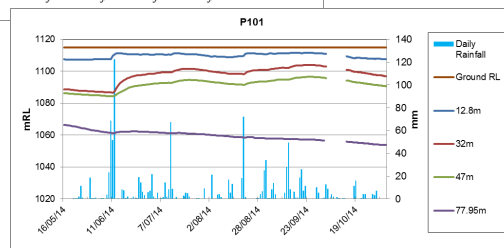
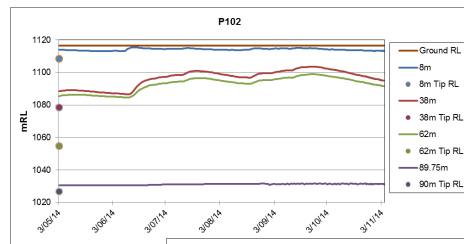
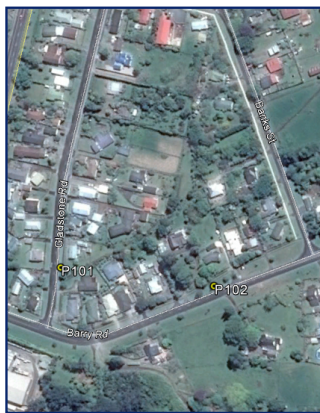
Tim asked: So Kerry are you saying that you are already able to identify when the blast occurs so you can already track which are the results that result from a blast and which ones aren't.

Kerry said: That's right. And that can also be looked at with the wave forms because a blast wave form can be distinguished from an earthquake which can be distinguished from other activities as well. That is just part of that process of verifying the information.

Slide 3: Item 2 – Environmental Overview – Dewatering

Dewatering

- Monitoring of two new piezometer installations on-going.
- Results showing response to rain events in shallow piezometers.



Kerry said: This next slide relates to the dewatering and these piezometers. We showed these pictures last time, this is P102 (in Barry Road) and this is P101 (in Gladstone Road). They are operating as expected. They go up and down in rain which is just a natural process. What we have done on these graphs (see slide 3 above) is we are showing some of the main rainfall events. We had a big rainfall event here and these upper levels recharge naturally through the soil but obviously it takes a lot longer to get down.

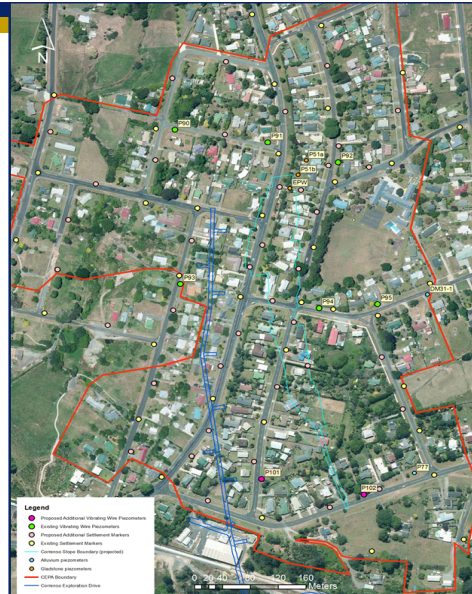
What you will see because it is drying off is that you will see these (lines on the graph) taper down. If we get more rain, and what we have had today isn't sufficient really to make them spike back up, but we keep an eye on that.

Now what we had in Gladstone Road, if we had an event here (showing on the graphs above) you would see a dramatic drop. It is very noticeable and that is where the consent talks about a 15m drop over the period of the month. These (lateral lines on the graphs) are 20m gaps.

Slide 4: Item 2 – Environmental Overview – Settlement

Settlement

- Second survey for new marks over Correnso late October. No evidence of settlement.
- Routine six-monthly survey over Waihi scheduled this month.



Kerry said: In tandem with this we have just had a look at the settlement markers. You will remember we put in 39 new settlement markers to compliment the existing network. Prior to this meeting, in the last week of October, they went out and had a look at the new settlement markers as the first round (of surveying of those markers) and of the 39, 24 had gone up in height and 15 had dropped a little bit. That is what we would expect, you get natural variation because of the change here (see slide 3) and the variation in natural ground water in the system. The take away message though is that those up and downs were all within the survey band of error which is between 5mm and 10mm. The survey is indicating we have not picked up anything that is indicating surface movement in any of those areas. We are now just going about still doing the survey. At the moment they are doing the old markers. That information is then all wrapped up and provided to HDC as part of a report which will also be on our website. Those are the marks there (see photo on slide 4), they are little pins that get driven into the ground. They are just standard survey markers.

Kerry said: We will keep putting those results up at each meeting.

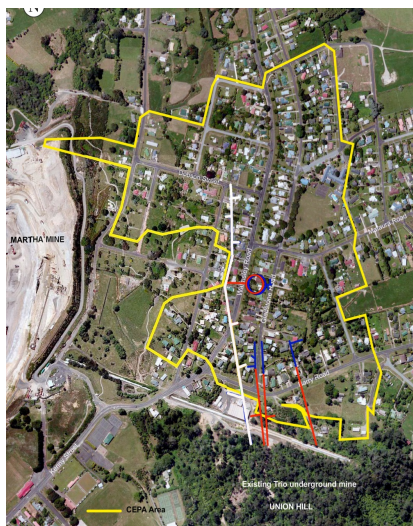
Andrea Durie: External Affairs Manager

2. Project Overview

Slide 5: Indicative Timeline

Indicative timeline:

- To end of 2014: Correnso development continues
- January 2015: Correnso ore drives (development) begin
- Mid 2015 (approx July): Correnso production (stoping) begins
- Note: exploration drilling to continue for the remainder of 2014 & 2015 (schedule TBC)



Andrea said: Now the indicative timeframe. This hasn't changed a great deal since the last meeting. The only shift is we had approximately August (as the date where we think we will start production and now it is shown as July). That all depends on how the development goes.

Development will continue through to the end of 2014, and that is in line with the mine map which you should be able to access or should be getting.

Then in January is when the ore drives are going in. That is also (under the heading of) development but that is getting closer to the ore body.

Around mid 2015 is when we start the production or stope blasting.

While this is going on we still have an exploration drilling programme that is continuing. We are looking at, for those were following the consenting process you will remember the indicative map that was put forward had shadows in these funny little shapes out to the (left hand) side. Those shadows we think are ore bodies we are interested in so we are using the exploration development drive to look at how those are situated and see what the grade and tonnage are.

That is a really quick overview. There is no real shift in the timeframe we have talked about previously. The work programme continues pretty much as suggested prior.

Andrea introduced Charlie and explained he will be talking about the production process and the stoping, actually how that occurs within the mine. That will give you a chance to understand what the mining technique is and give you a chance to ask those questions around anything that may be of concern to you or of interest.

Charlie Gawith: Underground Manager

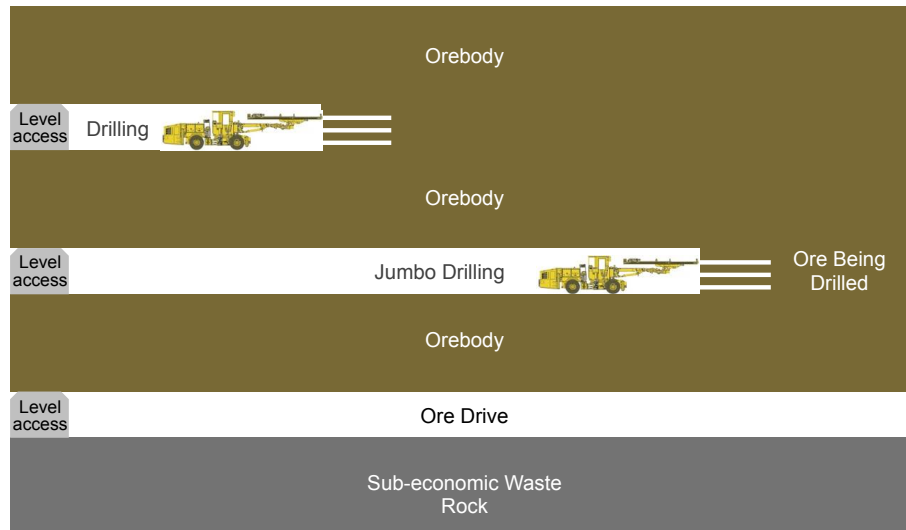
3. Mining Technique

Charlie introduced himself. I am the underground mining manager here at Waihi, I have been in that role about 4 years and spent about 7 years as senior planning engineer before that. I was born and raised in NZ down in the Wairarapa. I left to go overseas and qualify and probably spent about 15 – 17 years overseas and am pretty happy to be back in NZ.

Charlie said: I will quickly go through the production process of the mine. The development is pretty straightforward, we are currently developing our capital accesses, that is our inclines and declines to access the ore body. On this map here (see slide 5 above), the current mining we are just working down at the bottom on the 823, we have the 972 and 953 accesses and they are for vent and equipment access, and we have mined in off the 844 and have a spiral coming up and down. Predominantly a lot of the mining is happening here (pointing to map) at the moment and the ore body sits off here.

Slide 6: Mining Technique (graphic 1)

Modified Avoca Stopping – Drilling Drive Access



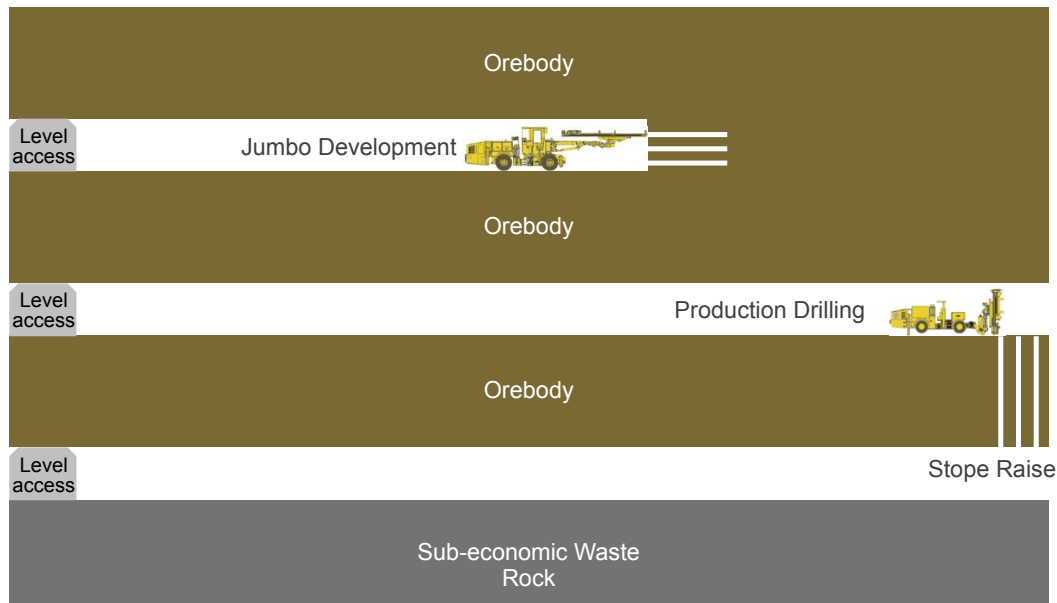
Charlie said: With the level accesses coming of the spiral, represented by this (slide 6) here shows the ore body which in the case of Correnso is pretty straight up and down, ranging from narrow in sections to about 7-8m wide. We put in what we call sub levels that are about 15m apart so we have about 10m of ore body between ore drives. These ore drives are nominally 5m wide x 5m high. We develop those with the jumbos, we have three jumbos working at the moment and when we take a development cut it is about 3m long. We are blasting three times a day at the moment and generally we fire, the aim is to get in a long strike and get to the end of the ore body.

Tim asked: The drill length is about 3m, you are doing three blasts a day so you are making progress of about 9m – is that right?

Charlie said: In a single heading we try to turn each heading over once every 24 hours. So, the total process is we drill the face which takes about 2 hours, we charge it, that is another hour, we blast it during one of the blast windows then we have to bog it which takes about 3 hours, then we have to support the ground with rock bolts and mesh so it is safe for the operators to go back in, then we go back in and make the next cut. I guess on a top priority heading we can turn that over in about 12 hours but when we are mining multiple areas with the same equipment then we generally get a cut a day per heading. In a week we would try and get 21m a week on a priority heading.

Slide 7: Mining Technique (graphic 2)

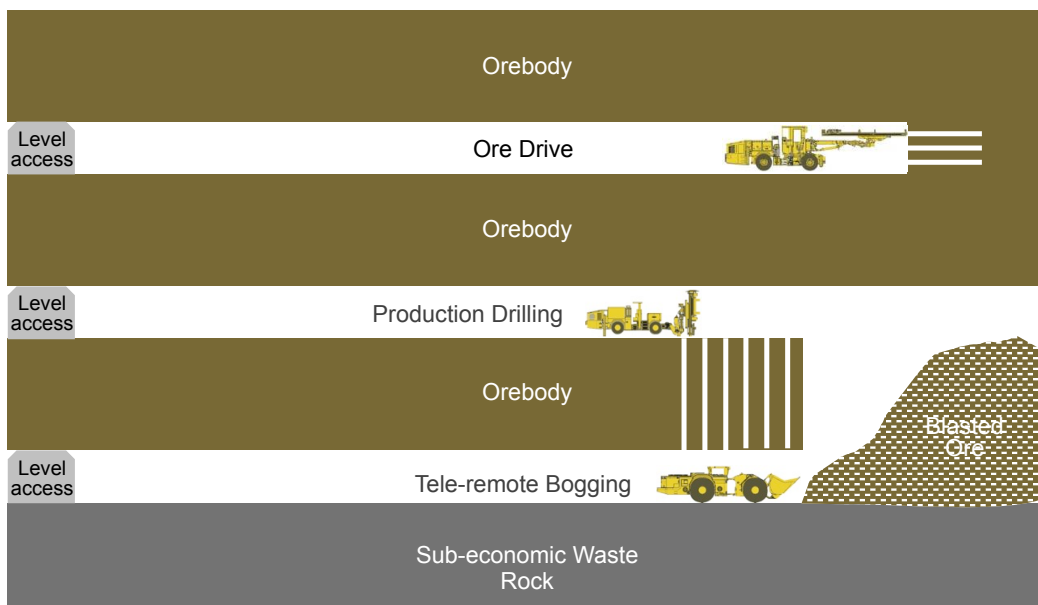
Modified Avoca Stopping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: So once we get to the end of the economic extent of the ore body we bring in a production rig and they drill 64mm diameter holes from the top level down to the level below.

Slide 8: Mining Technique (graphic 3)

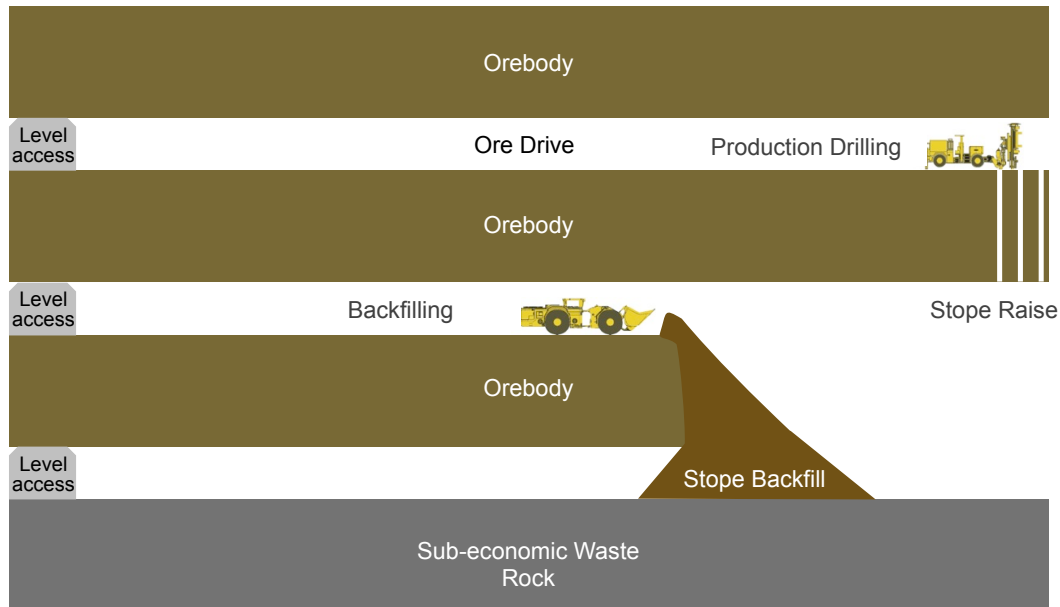
Modified Avoca Stopping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: We blast the rock and it gets bogged out from the level below. Once that dirt has been bogged out and we have taken back a panel which is generally a 20-22m long strike depending on geotechnical conditions and stope stability.

Slide 9: Mining Technique (graphic 4)

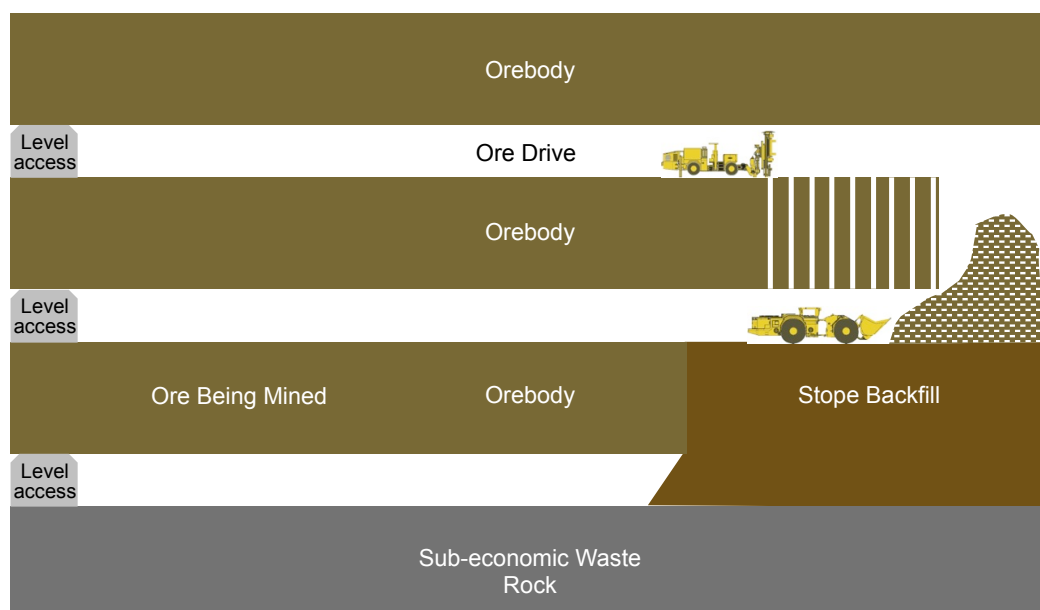
Modified Avoca Stoping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: We then come in and place waste material. Often this waste material is the rock that we have mined from the capital development to get to the ore body which gets stockpiled on the surface then when we need it for backfill we actually truck it back into the mine and place it in the void which is left from mining out the stope.

Slide 10: Mining Technique (graphic 5)

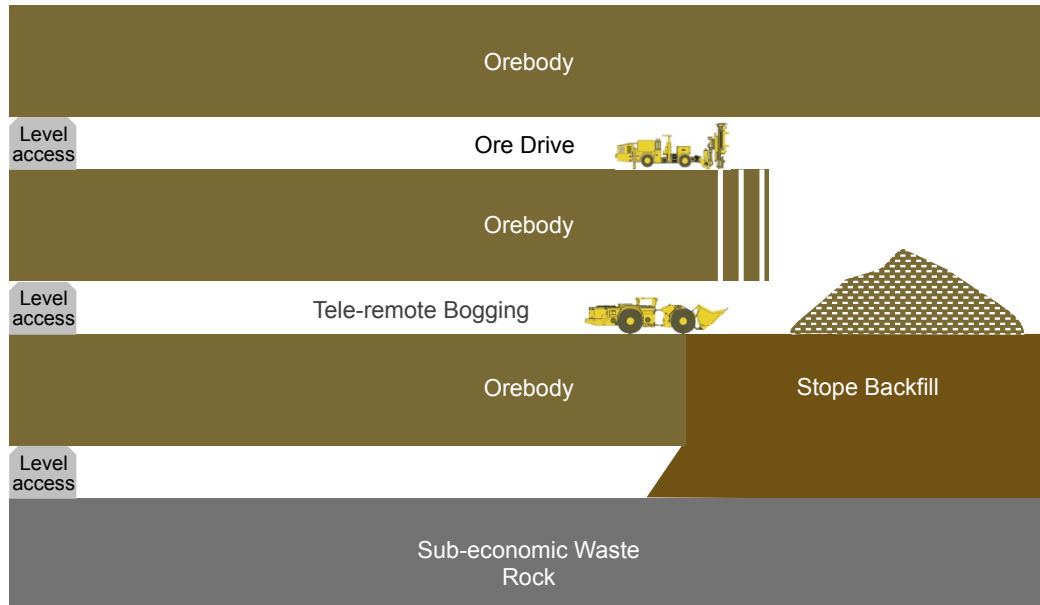
Modified Avoca Stopping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: We fill that hole then we jump up to the level above retreating the stope. We are working off the backfill so this is all backfill material and the process continues.

Slide 11: Mining Technique (graphic 6)

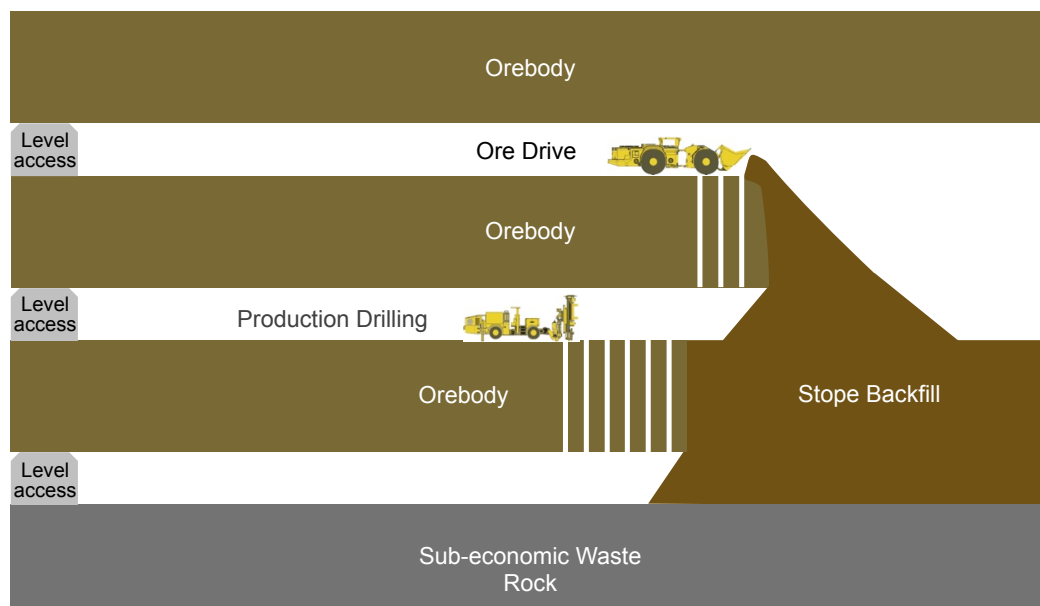
Modified Avoca Stoping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: Then we jump back down and continue. We get to the extent then we mine inward and upwards.

Slide 12: Mining Technique (graphic 7)

Modified Avoca Stopping – Production Drilling



Charlie continued: That's the process we employ here at Waihi.

Tim asked a series of questions to tease out Charlie's summary of the underground mining process (from a lay perspective).

Tim asked: How far below the surface are you mining?

Charlie said: The current mine design we are starting at the 795 RL and we have added 1000m to sea level. The surface at the east end of town is about 110m above sea level. Because surveyors won't work in negative numbers we add 1000m to sea level so we are always working in positive numbers. So we are mining from 795 which is our bottom stoping level at the moment and are going up to the 900. That is still 210m below the surface. We are not allowed by the consent to mine within 40m of the upper andesite/lower andesite contact layer. So there is a condition that says we have to stay 40m below that. And overall the closest we are allowed to mine to the surface is 130m or 150m.

Tim said: So you are at 210 and the closest you are allowed to get is 130?

Charlie said: Yes, we haven't drilled that section of the ore body and there is a lot less ore at those upper levels so it is not something we are focussed on at the moment.

Tim asked: If this was your highest drive here then there is another 40m of andesite above this?

Charlie said: It varies because the contact varies. We have a pretty good idea of where that contact is from our surface drilling but absolutely (there is still at least 130m with 40m of hard rock above where you are mining) we are not allowed to go closer than 40m below the upper andesite and lower andesite contact.

Tim asked: With the backfilling process, does it settle? Why not?

Charlie said: No we don't see settlement in our stopes, when we backfill we run ... our machines are about 40 tonne and then there is a lot of weight in the material itself. So when you place broken rock and it has an SG of about 1.8 tonnes per cubic metre it actually compacts itself and we run a heavy machine over it as well. We also design our stopes so that we get good fill. Our angle of RIL, that's a term we use in the underground to talk about the friction, that is about 55 degrees. So if you dump (material in a pile) then it will have an angle of about 55 degrees. If you design a stope with a hanging wall of less than 55 degrees then the material is not going to fill into that contact. When we design our stopes we never mine them with greater than 55 degree angle so we get guaranteed good contact with the backfill.

Tim asked: So is there a chance of things happening as have happened before like a stope that works its way to the surface?

Charlie said: No, we backfill all our stoping voids. Also under consent we backfill any capital development or development that is stacked. For the historic mining here there was no requirement to fill their stopes. When you are mining by hand and if you had to take everything back down the hole, you probably wouldn't so there are hazard zones around Waihi where there are unfilled voids. We have to by law fill our voids.

Alan said: And also by the production process. They need the fill to work on (to get to the next layer).

Charlie said: Yes, we can't mine otherwise. There are other opening stoping techniques around the world where depending on ore geometry they take 100m high stopes and they also fill those as well using cemented fills. In our case, narrow vein ore bodies are quite discrete – so a lot of our design is based on ore body geometry. Correnso has a relatively wide ore body for narrow vein – it is out to 10m in areas but generally for narrow stopes you

need quite tightly spaced levels to allow you to accurately take out the narrow ore bodies. Also a lot of the design at Correnso is driven by (minimising) vibration.

Mike asked: Is the northern end changing that?

Charlie said: The northern end we are still drilling that so we are still finding out about it. It is a bit flatter. The initial design we are putting pillars in there. We are not going to get 100% recovery – with a lot of these narrow ore bodies that are subvertical you aim for 100% recovery but to the north it is starting to lay over a bit and we are looking at what we have to do and it looks like we have to leave pillars. We will still have to design our stopes and our hanging walls so we can tight fill. That is one of the main requirements.

Tim asked: Charlie I wonder if you could explain a bit more about the blasting process and how you manage that?

Charlie said: As you can see we actually drill these holes (pointing to the vertical holes shown on eg slide 12 above) to breakthrough. They are 64mm holes. Really the main drivers for vibration are maximum instantaneous charge that you are setting off per delay - the volume of explosive you are setting off, and also the distance so the further you are away, like the ripples in the pond, the further away the ripples get spread out and smaller. So, distance and charge weights are what drives the vibration.

In here we pre-drill a lot of these holes then we come in and prep these holes, we generally bag them off about half a meter short of the bottom. It is important that we drill them right through (first) because the accuracy of the holes for narrow vein ore bodies is critical for us for efficient recovery of the ore body. So we bag them off and we charge them (put the explosive charge in). One of the main tools we use to mitigate our vibration is to start decking holes. Decking is a pretty blunt instrument; it is very hard to finesse. We can't just say we will drop half a metre of rock off because then we might not fire that rock off and end up leaving a little cap of rock. Our main tool, once we get to a level and we see the vibration (we cause) and we want to lower that vibration, is halving the charge weights in our column. So instead of putting a single charge in a column we will put a deck of rock in the middle and we will fire the two columns separately. That is halving the charge weight and results in halving the vibration.

Tim asked: So if you ended up with some higher than expected vibration results then you could start managing what you do?

Charlie said: Absolutely. We have all sorts of learnings out of Trio and Favona. We have a very good understanding of the response of the ground to vibration. I guess some of the tools we are using at Trio (means) we are now 100% compliant with our 6mm/s consent condition. That is the first time we have been 100% compliant since I have been here. We have new tools on our charge-out rigs and they actually measure the exact amount of charge delivered to the blast hole. We know *exactly* to the kilogram how much explosive we are putting in the hole. Those sorts of improvements in technology and our systems have really allowed us to control our vibration. If we see the vibration starting to increase we can look at our design, we look at what we can do to change that, the next thing we can do is introduce decking. It is a process that makes the charging more complex. It starts bringing in (the possibility of) human error. The more decks you put in a hole, theoretically you can put five or six decks in a blast hole. We have triple decked holes before and as an operation we see that when we get to triple decking holes it gets very complex. We have had bridges and we have also had exceedences when we have triple decked holes.

Tim asked: What is a bridge?

Charlie said: It is where we have designed to fire a whole section out but then end up only getting the bottom half. The bottom deck works and for some reason one of these holes at the front of the blast doesn't work and it freezes the shot. It is then a major safety problem for

us – if you can imagine all this rock (pointing to the bottom layer) is gone, we don't really understand what has happened here, we can't put a drill rig over the top of it because it could collapse at any time, we can't drill into fired ground because we don't know if all of the explosive has initiated in the first shot. So, we have developed pretty smart tools with our solos so we can drill remotely with those. So we can drill slashing holes from here (points showing holes on an angle with the solo sitting on the hard rock) and that is under remote so there is no-one there, but it is not as straightforward as having someone on the lead. It's all done under cameras. It is safe but it is not that easy. That is how we deal with what we call a bridge. Another major problem with a bridge is that if you leave a cap of rock here (pointing to one side of the hole) then you can't get tight fill under it. We try and fill under here as much as possible but for our people they have got to drive 40 tonne machines over it and we have to be confident that it is safe for them to do so. We really have to remove those bridges and it can take an awful lot of time and effort. When you start triple decking and quadruple decking which is something we have done on some of the longer holes on the western structure in Favona it gets very complex and I can tell you now that from our triple and quadruple decking we have had exceedences. So even though we are designing to get smaller vibrations – the complexity of it and the implementation of the design gets very complex. We have had issues from that.

Tim asked: So by and large you try and minimise the decking process?

Charlie said: Yes, as a rule it is much more straightforward to have no decks involved but then we have to manage the vibration.

Mike asked: Is there a different way of blasting for the spiral drives from the other drives?

Charlie said: No, the same.

Mike said: At a casual glance it seems that we are getting higher levels (of vibration) in that area than in other areas.

Charlie said: The top of the spiral drive could be closer to those monitors?

Mike said: It seems like you are quite a way down but are getting some reasonably high readings compared to the other ones?

Charlie said: I'm not sure. We use the same technique. If it is some of the central monitors (showing the higher readings) we are mining the spiral up as well as down and as we are coming up we are getting closer (to the vibration monitors).

Tim asked: What if people have other questions?

Charlie said: Bring them forward. We will try and answer them the best we can.

Tim asked: Are you happy to be contacted through the external relations team?

Charlie said: Yes we are talking to them all the time. We discuss any issues every morning in the management meeting. If we are getting complaints from blasts we look at those blasts.

If we are getting complaints from events outside of (blast) windows we don't even allow popping. At Correnso we have three blast windows and that is it. (In contrast) for Trio, if we are firing pops, a very small charge to square off our development head, we don't do that for Correnso, it (popping) is done through the blast window.

Mike asked: How are you clearing it up?

Charlie said: We wait for a window. It sits there till we get a window.

Slide 13: Item 3 – Social Overview – Communication - Offers

Communication

- Survey findings - *The East Ender*, property & vibration

Offers

Correnso:

- confirmed northern stopes (8 properties) underway
- *southern stopes (13 properties) - see map*
- development (31 properties)
- (full funding approval for the project)
- Exploration Development Drive (23 properties)



Andrea said: This (slide) is talking about the social aspects that are in the conditions. I just wanted to talk about communication to start with. Some of you will be aware that we had a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) conducted. I say that because you may have been involved in the process. We had consultants come in and they talked with people and ran focus groups and so on. That was quite useful but they provided us with generalisations and specific themes that come through but they don't provide us with specifics. They don't tell us what people would like. So, from a communications point of view we were keen to find out, now that the project is underway, what people would like. How do people get information and, if that is not suitable, how would they like to get information and what is the information they would like to know? That is the reason for the informal survey that we circulated. Thank you to the people who took part in that.

What has resulted from that initially, there was quite a bit in there for us to unpack, is the East Ender which hopefully if you are in the project area you will have got in your letterbox. There are copies up here if you haven't got one. We are required to provide a monthly mine plan and that monthly mine plan is to be made available on our website and at the HDC Service Centre and the Information Centre. What we are going to do is, on a monthly basis, circulate the newsletter with the monthly mine plan in it, into people's letterboxes in Waihi East. The reason it is a newsletter rather than just a mine plan is because we would like to provide an update on what is going on with the project in the Correnso area. For instance, when the Tsunami device gets rolled out, that is something we would talk about in here.

The other thing we asked about (in the survey) was levels of concern about property and vibration. It would be fair to say that there is a large category of people who are concerned about property and vibration. That tells us we need to do something about providing more information for people. We also got information back on how we should provide that. So that (information) will be coming in many forms depending on what suits you. It might be an information sheet, it could be a workshop where you get to ask questions of an expert in that area. So that will come in 2015. Kit is already gathering information in those areas.

Offers (see slide 13 above)

Andrea said: Previously we have talked about the consent conditions and the property programme which outlines what we are required to offer so I thought we wouldn't talk about that today but before I move on, I would like to introduce Julieann from Hauraki District Council (HDC). HDC have developed a very comprehensive information sheet about questions they have received over time regarding the property programme. Also, anticipating what questions may come up for people. If you haven't got one, feel free to grab one [they

were then handed out.] You can also go on the HDC website and get copies or refer someone to it. That is quite a comprehensive information sheet/Q and A and we (Newmont) have had some input in the sense that we have said we are in agreement with the HDC interpretation so it is an agreed position but a HDC document.

Tim asked: Julieann is there anything you would like to say about it?

Julianne said: No, I think it is all covered in the worksheet. There is a flowchart there and commonly asked questions and answers and information sheets attached. We have been getting a lot of questions; hopefully this will help provide some answers.

Andrea referred back to slide 13 and said: This is just a really quick update on what has occurred. Starting from the bottom is where we started before Christmas with the Exploration Development Drive. We then from that drilling better understood the ore body and applied for full funding for the project and that was approved. We then went out to 31 properties to make an ex-gratia offer to those over development. Currently the work that we are doing is in the northern end of the ore body.

This map is the southern end of the Correnso Ore Body. We would have ideally liked The Property Group to go out and meet with everybody with the full stope map but we don't have all the information confirmed at present. So we started with the southern end, that is where the drilling programme concentrated in the first instance so that is where we have been able to finalise first. There are 13 properties in that southern end that have been approached and have had offers made. We have called it the southern end to make it easy; we have cut it off at Mataura Road. What we are doing at the moment is, north of Mataura Road we have approached eight properties. The northern is not finalised, because of that roll over we are a little unsure what that end of the ore body looks like so we have not finalised that. There are eight properties that we are confident sit over the stopes so the property process has started with those eight. We are expecting there might be another three, five, a handful of properties and we will know that in a month or so. Once we finalise the northern stopes we will release the full map so you will get the full extent of the Correnso ore body that we will be mining. Hopefully that will occur before the end of the year.

Tim asked: Andrea, the diagram (slide 13) is that an accurate representation of where the ore body is or just a picture to give us the sense of where it is?

Andrea said: We are given the information from the mine planners. Then we need to translate it onto a map and into a form that can be released for public consumption. Not by changing it but certain (software) packages work in certain ways. That (diagram) is as accurate as we can make it with the software programmes we use. Certainly it is in terms of the properties that the stopes "touch".

Tracey asked: Sometimes it is hard to tell where the ore body lies in comparison to the house sits on the property.

Andrea said: Kit is that a possibility?

Kit said: Yes we can overlay that (the diagram in slide 13) over the top of the aerial photo. But, the aerial photo on the back of the East Ender has a bit of a tolerance in a way that that (the slide 13 diagram) doesn't. It is do-able.

Tracey said: Sometimes for a layperson it would be good to know where it goes, is it under the bedroom, you know? By the time you dig the hole is it going to take up the whole land area or ... ?

Andrea said: So, where it is sitting in relation to the house?

Tim asked Kit: Is that something that you would do on an individual or general basis?

Kit said: Scale is the issue but it is potentially something we could put in the East Ender.

Andrea said: If that is the level of detail that people want then maybe it doesn't go in the East Ender. If it was me I wouldn't want everyone to know what was in my back yard.

Tracey said: On a personal basis I want to know how much of my house is going to be.

Andrea said: Yes we can give that a go. Are you ok if Kit makes contact with you to make sure we are getting it right? To see how well we get the resolution to see if we can get what you are after?

Tracey said: Yes, so it is like, do I go out there with a spray can and go 'this is where it is going to come to'. It is just helpful to understand what is happening.

Andrea said: Yes I understand that.

Andrea said: Hopefully by Christmas we will have been able to finalise and publish the northern end. That is the plan at the moment.

Tim asked: And then there will be a similar picture (as slide 13) that shows what is happening north of Mataura Road?

Andrea said: Certainly we could do one for the north but I think it will be helpful for us to produce the whole map rather than separating out the north and the south.

Tracey asked: At the northern end, do you know roughly is it going to be the other side of the road or is it going to go through the school or ... ?

Andrea said: At this stage it doesn't look like it is going through the school. It doesn't look like it but they are still working on the northern end. I have no idea where that is going – I have not been privy to that.

Mike asked: Sort of related and sort of not, maybe this is more of a question for Charlie, you have the spiral drive and you have part of the ore body there, have they intersected at all? Have you actually encountered anything?

Andrea said: Even when they put in the development drives, they will go through patches of ore but it is not significant in that it is not worth mining. They will remove that and keep mining. There is potential that as they go down they hit small blocks of ore or a small vein that they just mine through.

Mike said: Yes because there is that one piece over there that looks like it is superimposed over the actual spiral drive.

Andrea said: Yes the spiral drive sits really close for obvious reasons so that once the spiral is down the sill drives will start going out and they sit right alongside the ore bodies, the stopes.

Mike said: Has there been any more drilling to determine how far down it goes?

Andrea said: I think they have a fairly good idea about the depth. The issue with Correnso is dewatering. We can't go where there is water and the pumping capability allows us to go to a (certain) level and not below that. Depending on the environment, how well this goes, gold price, there may be an opportunity where it becomes more economic to look at that but at this stage that is on the nice to do / like to do list but we would need to put in quite a bit of development work in terms of putting in a decent pumping system to remove that water.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

- *snapshot in time of impacts (positive and negative)*
- submitted to HDC & anticipate release of final SIA November 2014

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

- *identifies key social indicators, monitored annually throughout project*
- submitted to HDC: draft approved with further amendments post-SIA
- anticipate release of final / approved SIMP approx. Dec 2014

Cultural

- Iwi Advisory Group continues to meet
- pilot for Cultural Awareness induction held early Nov 2014

Andrea said: I am pleased to say from a social research point of view we can stop talking about these and release some documents. We have done the Social Impact Assessment (SIA), and when I say we, Banarra the consultants did that on our behalf. That is sitting with HDC at the moment out of courtesy given that they are the regulator and overseeing the consent condition implementation. We are hoping to get the go ahead and put that out in November, if not then early December. That could go out in the update in the fortnightly section in the Waihi Leader.

We have talked about the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). A draft of that was developed earlier in the year but we couldn't finalise that until we had the baseline information from the SIA. Now the SIA is completed we are transitioning the baseline information into the SIMP. We need to submit that shortly to the HDC. For this particular document, the HDC need to approve it before it goes any further. They need to be happy that it covers off all the material that it needs to contain before we can then say it has been finalised and has been approved by the regulator. That becomes the annual guide following the trends that go with this particular project and the wider mining.

We hope that in December we will be able to get that out and if not then it will be early January.

Tim asked: Is the assessment of the SIMP an annual process?

Andrea said: Yes, it is an annual process and while we will need to set up information capture mechanisms so that in those areas we are pulling information in at the right times, we will have an independent party come in and asses that. They are the ones that will provide that report back to HDC as part of the monitoring, the annual review.

Tim asked: If new indicators become important or if some indicators become irrelevant, can they change?

Andrea said: Yes, part of the process for that independent group is to make recommendations on exactly that. They provide the review and one of the areas in their scope is to provide new indicators if there are new matters coming up or equally if there are things that are not applicable any more then they can be removed. Ultimately it is their recommendation, fundamentally it will be for the regulator (HDC) to decide.

Tim asked: How long does that continue for?

Andrea said: For the life of the project.

Andrea said: The Iwi Advisory Group, we continue to meet. We are making some good progress. We have actually held a pilot for the cultural awareness training; that was earlier this month. That is a pre-cursor for us rolling that out across our workforce.

For those who are familiar with the consent there is a second element that we will move on to early next year which is a Cultural Balance Plan. For example most people are aware that it was a mountain of significance to local iwi, that mountain is now gone and is very difficult to replace so there needs to be some balance there. Hence the name – the Cultural Balance Plan. That will start next year.

Cultural awareness was the first cab off the rank and starting early next year we will be starting discussions about what we can do to balance things like that.

Conclusion

Tim reminded people that the consent conditions required four meetings in the first year and two in the second. He explained that the current thinking is to hold the two 2015 meetings in March and September 2015.

Tim asked, given that production will commence around July 2015, for thoughts on those proposed meeting dates.

Mike said: Who knows.

Tim said: So there may be a need to look at what else is necessary. If we have our next meeting in mid March then we can look then at what is required from that point onwards?

All agreed.

Tim asked if there is anything he and Sharon can do to improve the meetings. There were no suggestions for improvements. Comments were made that the meetings are good. There was a question about why more people don't come. A comment was made that people are waiting to see what will happen and that maybe it would have been better to have two meetings in 2014 and four in 2015 when production starts.

Tim said: If it becomes apparent later on that we should change the process then let's look at that. If later on it is not working then it would be "dumb" not to make changes.

Tim asked if (provided HDC agrees) participants have any concerns if in future there is one rather than two facilitators present at the meeting, provided Out of Court still produces the independent minutes based on the recording.

Mike said: That is not the intent of the condition that was put in there. It was stipulated that there be an independent facilitator and note taker.

Tim asked: If HDC approved that there be an independent facilitator in the room and an independent person writing up the notes from the recording – would that be ok?

Mike said: If there was someone independent making the recording.

Tim thanked everyone for their participation and closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 6.40pm.

The next meetings will take place 11 March 2015

Attendance Register	
Tracey Pederson	Mike Moskal
Dianne Purvis	Julianne Dyer
Alan Purvis	