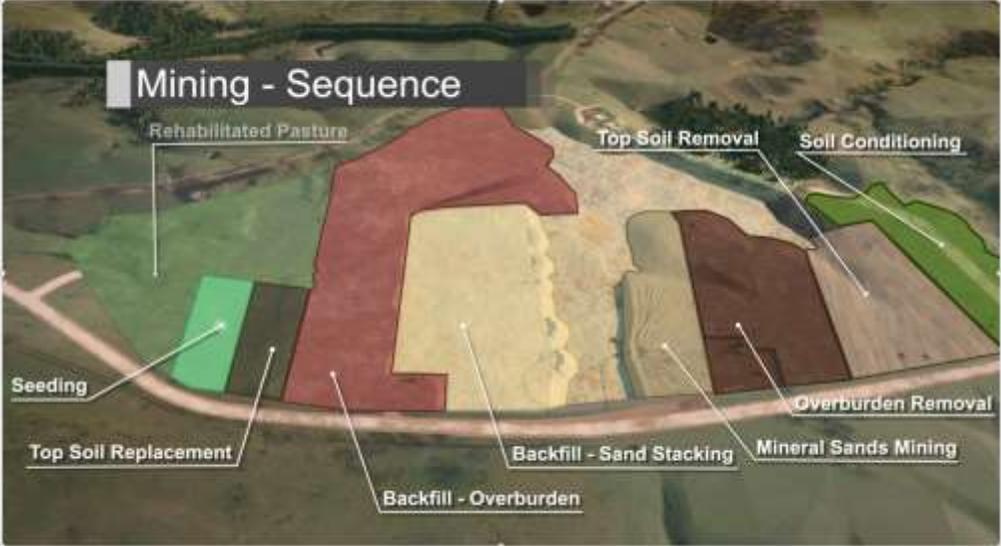


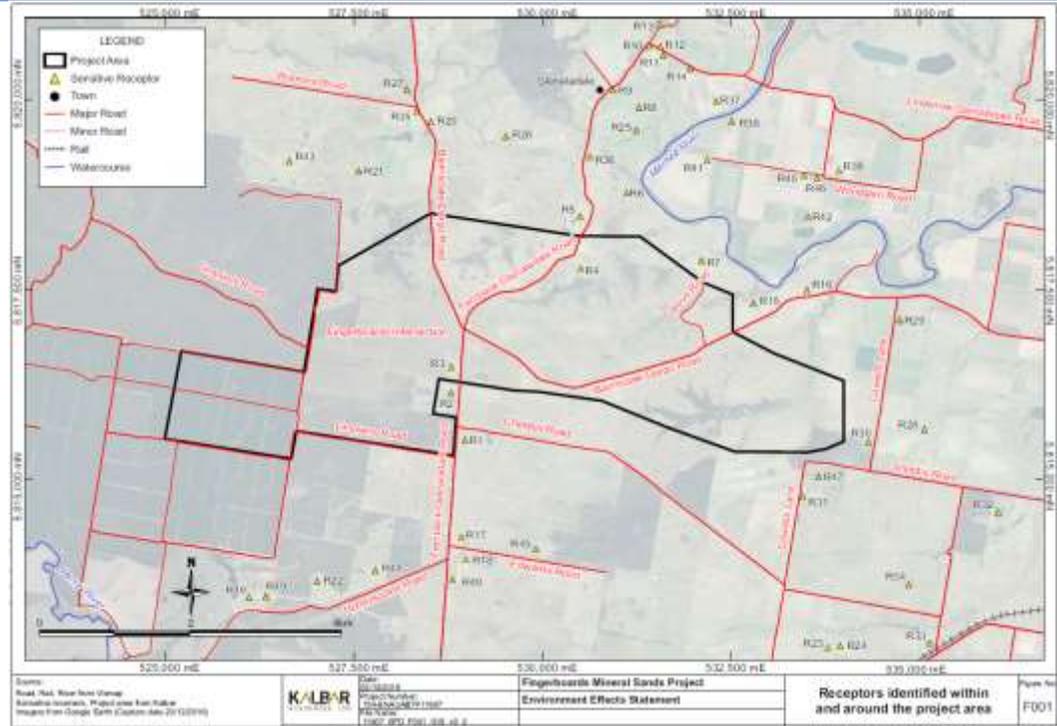
THEME	BROADER IMPACTS INCLUDING ENVIRONMENT, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH	RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	What are the long-term impacts – positive and negative?	DELWP?	<p>This is what the Environmental Effects Statement (EES) aims to answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• effects on biodiversity and ecological values</li> <li>• effects on surface water and groundwater</li> <li>• effects on the land uses and landscape values</li> <li>• effects on land stability, erosion and soil productivity</li> <li>• effects on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values</li> <li>• effects of project construction and operation on air quality and noise</li> <li>• both positive and adverse socio-economic effects</li> </ul>
	Have concerns about the environment and cultural heritage.	DELWP	<p>The objective of Kalbar’s EES is to avoid or minimise adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values.</p> <p>They do this by identifying and documenting known and previously unidentified places and sites of cultural heritage significance within and adjoining the project area and then by describing and evaluating potential and proposed design and construction method mitigations to address effects on that Aboriginal cultural heritage</p>
	Concerns about water pollution and that it will end up in waterways.	DELWP	<p>As part of the EES, Kalbar has produced a Conceptual Surface Water Management Strategy and Water Balance.</p> <p>The strategy has been developed with the intent of maximising the amount of water recovered and recycled within the project area by the use of catchment dams. Where water has not come into contact with exposed overburden or ore, it will be released from the site in a controlled manner, thereby minimising the impact of downstream receptors. Water coming into contact with the mining operation will be recycled back to the processing plant. Catchment dams within the project area will be sized to accommodate 1 in a 100 year rain events.</p> <p>The biggest issue with run-off water from land surrounding the Mitchell River is turbidity from suspended solids. This issue occurs at present and is not related to mining activity. Testing of the water containing suspended solids from overburden demonstrates that the turbidity of the water can be controlled using a number of water treatment methods including gypsum, alum or lime. See a photograph below to demonstrate the effectiveness of this treatment, which Kalbar would conduct, as required.</p>



*Photograph of untreated water from the Fingerboards Project Area showing high levels of suspended solids (RHS) and the same sample treated with a small quantity of gypsum 24 hours after treatment (LHS).*

		<p><i>Photograph of untreated water from the Fingerboards Project Area showing high levels of suspended solids (RHS) and the same sample treated with a small quantity of gypsum 24 hours after treatment (LHS).</i></p>
<p>Environment, disturbing cultural heritage, what's down deep in the land?</p>	<p>EES / Kalbar</p>	<p>The objective of Kalbar's EES is to avoid or minimise adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values.</p> <p>They do this by identifying and documenting known and previously unidentified places and sites of cultural heritage significance within and adjoining the project area and then by describing and evaluating potential and proposed design and construction method mitigations to address effects on that Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p> <p>Different depths within the soil horizon have also been dated (OSL) to determine the depth to which cultural heritage surveys need to be conducted.</p>
<p>Guarantees for environmental health</p>	<p>DELWP</p>	<p>In conjunction with the EES, Kalbar will be required to apply for a Mining Licence, which if granted will have numerous monitoring conditions related to environmental performance. This license and conditions are regulated by Earth Resources Regulation (ERR).</p> <p>If Kalbar do not meet their environmental obligations contained in this license, ERR can use a range of methods to address noncompliance; from requiring the remedy of breaches, through to financial penalties and prosecutions.</p>
<p>What about the native animals?</p>	<p>DELWP</p>	<p>Kalbar has undertaken a Detailed Ecological Investigation in order to avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native vegetation; listed threatened and migratory species and ecological communities; and habitat for these species, as well as address offset requirements.</p> <p>As part of that work, they have proposed design options and measures which avoid or minimise significant effects on native vegetation and any listed ecological communities or flora and fauna species and their habitat.</p> <p>As part of this work, Kalbar have also produced an offset strategy that sets out and includes</p>

		evidence of the offsets that have been secured or are proposed to satisfy Victorian offset requirements.
Confusion about the length of impact is it 15 or 20 years?	Kalbar	The anticipated life of mining will vary between 15-20 years, depending on production rate and the time to construct and decommission the mine.
Mine will be operating 24 hours/day/7 days/week.	Kalbar	Correct. That is the current proposal
The Loy Yang pit is 4km wide this will be 15km wide.	Kalbar	<p>It is important to note that in mineral sands mining, we only remove ~5% of the ore body and therefore fully rehabilitate.</p> <p>Rehabilitation is happening continuously as overburden removed to expose the ore body is immediately placed behind the mining face as the ore body tailings are re-placed.</p> <p>See below, for a diagrammatical representation of how mining occurs. This process takes 3 – 5 years.</p>  <p>We propose to operate two mining voids, each with a total disturbed area of ~60Ha. While our project area is 1,675Ha, our mined area is 1,200Ha – with 120Ha being disturbed for mining at any one time.</p>
How many houses, farms and animals will be affected?	Kalbar	<p>Please refer to map below.</p> <p>There are 2 residences within the project area - both of which Kalbar now own.</p> <p>There are 19 separate landowners in the project area.</p> <p>There are 42 additional residences between the project boundary and a 2km distance.</p> <p>All of these residences (total 44) are treated as potential sensitive receptors in our studies for air quality, noise, visual, radiation and socio-economic as well as additional receptors on transport routes.</p> <p>Stock and domestic animals are considered in the Agricultural study.</p>



<p>What about the farmers – its prime farming and picking land</p>	<p>DELWP / EES</p>	<p>As part of the EES, Kalbar has commissioned a study to assess the potential impact of the proposed mining operation on nearby horticultural businesses within the Lindenow Valley. This study considers the relevant EES scoping requirements, and refers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technical reports produced as part of the EES;</li> <li>2. Issues raised by producers during a targeted consultation process for this study; and</li> <li>3. Comparative analysis of existing sand mine projects in other agricultural regions.</li> </ol>
<p>What is the compensation for the farmers</p>	<p>Kalbar</p>	<p>Landholders within the project area will be compensated for the loss of access and associated impacts on productivity and livelihood in accordance with the MRSD Act and the <i>Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1986</i> (Vic).</p>
<p>Dust, particles – what impacts does that have on the environment, health of community, animals</p>	<p>DELWP/ EPA</p>	<p>As part of the EES, Kalbar has performed air quality modelling, conforming to the Victorian EPA requirements. That modelling has predicted dust levels at all sensitive receptors (refer map above). Ground-level concentrations of fine particles, such as PM2.5, PM10, respirable crystalline silica, heavy metals and dust deposition rates due to operations on modelled years with standard mitigation and additional measures and ambient background concentrations are predicted to comply at all sensitive receptors. An environmental management plan for the site will be developed that includes dust mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring program, and procedures for implementing additional mitigation</p>

			<p>measures in response to forecast conditions or real-time particulate monitoring. Regarding the management of dust emissions during construction, operation and decommissioning, Kalbar will draw on current industry best practice. This will include real-time monitoring of dust levels at key sites on the project boundary; predictive dust modelling integrated with forecast weather patterns; and adjustments to operational tasks if criteria limits are forecast to be exceeded at sensitive receptors. Proven industry dust mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of water trucks on haulage roads to restrict dust generation;</li> <li>• Stabilising bund walls and stockpiles with grass, vegetation mulch or hydromulch to form an erosion resistant surface;</li> <li>• Planning of topsoil removal to avoid weather conditions which are conducive to dust generation; and</li> <li>• Seeding exposed areas soon after the return of topsoil.</li> </ul>
	Health checks – like in Morwell?	Health Dept/EPA	<p>Baseline and modelled proposed project conditions have been qualitatively or semi-qualitatively evaluated for human health via a Tier 1 screening assessment to assess receptors such as young children and adults in residential and recreational settings in the regional area adjacent to the project area, and along the transport routes.</p> <p>The Tier 1 screening assessment determined future exposures to the chemicals of potential concern (COPC) in air, groundwater and surface, soil or sediments were considered not to be substantially different to the baseline conditions.</p> <p>The risk profile to the identified receptors of concern is considered to be low and acceptable.</p>

THE ME		EXPLORATION, MINING AND REHABILITATION PROCESSES	RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES		How long will the mine go for?	Kalbar	We expect the mine life to be approximately 15 to 20 years
		What happens after it is done?		In most cases land is returned to previous use and in fact the primary post mining land use (approximately 75%) will be to create optimal conditions for productive grazing. Other areas within the rehabilitated footprint will focus on restoring native biodiversity and habitat.
		If passed will it be rehabilitated, how and how long will it take?		Yes, it will be fully rehabilitated. Rehabilitation closely follows behind the mining operation as the mining pit moves through the deposit. As soon as mining is completed in any given area, rehabilitation begins. Full rehabilitation of each mined area is expected to take between 3-5 years after mining commences.
		What year did all this process happen?		On 18 December 2016, the Victorian Minister for Planning determined under the Environment Effects Act 1978 that Kalbar Resources Ltd should prepare an environment effects statement (EES) for the Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project. Kalbar has been in the process of preparing the EES since then and hopes to complete the process later this year (2019)

How did they find it?		The Glenaladale deposit was discovered in 2004 by Rio Tinto and is the first significant mineral sands discovery made in Gippsland. Rio Tinto carried out extensive drilling, metallurgical and feasibility studies until it was acquired by Kalbar Resources in 2013.
Who was involved in the investigation and what minerals are there?		Over the course of six drilling campaigns and associated metallurgical studies, Kalbar discovered and defined a discrete orebody within the Glenaladale deposit called the Marker Horizon, located in the Fingerboards area. The Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project focuses on the high-grade area of the Glenaladale ore body in the Eastern part of the deposit about 20km northwest of Bairnsdale. Kalbar proposes to extract 170Mt of ore to produce around 8Mt of heavy mineral concentrate (HMC) over 15-20 years. Heavy mineral concentrate is the valuable heavy mineral that has been extracted from the ore but not yet been processed into final mineral products. Which are Zircon, Titanium (Rutile & Ilmenite) and rare earths.
How did it start?		The Glenaladale deposit was discovered in 2004 by Rio Tinto and acquired by Kalbar Resources in 2013
For the first time in 30 years have water restrictions in Lindenow, where does the mine water come from? Why can mines take water when others can't?	DELWP	Kalbar plans to obtain water from the Mitchell River as winterfill (July 1 to October 31). This water will be supplemented with groundwater from the deep Latrobe aquifer. An allocation needs to be obtained from Southern Rural Water (SRW) for Mitchell River winterfill. Licences need to be sourced from existing allocation holders for water from the LaTrobe aquifer. Kalbar's production will be restricted by the amount of water secured, although our modelling indicates that 3 GL of water per annum will be sufficient for our production needs, including dust suppression. We recognise that our operations will be dependent on adequate flow of water within the Mitchell River during periods of extraction. We also anticipate that we will be under the same restrictions as other users during periods of low flow and we will have to adjust production accordingly or access groundwater during these periods if we have a licence to do so. It must be noted that this is not the first time there has been irrigation restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 75% of years (61 years in 81 total) in the records show days with flows &lt;185ML/d (Stage 1 restrictions).</li> <li>• Maximum number of days with restrictions is 175 days this occurred in 2006.</li> </ul>
Where are they getting the water for the mine?	DELWP / Kalbar	See answer above
Where does the mineral go to – is it processed overseas or here?	Kalbar	Kalbar propose to produce a Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC) here and export that to south-east Asia and China for further processing.
What do you use the sand for?	Kalbar	Mineral sands contain elements (zircon, titanium and rare earths) essential to the production of many personal, household and technology-based projects used by all of us every day. Some examples are ceramics, toothpaste, paint, sunscreen, cosmetics, hip replacements, mobiles phones and batteries in electric vehicles.

	Is this a first for Victoria?	DELWP	No. Australia is rich in mineral sands and is the world's largest producer. Historically, most mineral sands activity in Victoria has been focused on the Murray Basin in the West of Victoria. For more information see: <a href="http://earthresources.vic.gov.au/earth-resources/industry-and-investment/key-resource-opportunities/mineral-sands">http://earthresources.vic.gov.au/earth-resources/industry-and-investment/key-resource-opportunities/mineral-sands</a>
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THE ME	GLAWAC'S ROLE INCLUDING NEED FOR ADEQUATE ENGAGEMENT	RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	Understanding was GLaWAC was meant to be protecting the land.	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC has limited control in this instance because most of the mining area is on freehold land. GLaWAC has through its interim position statement made it clear re what it thinks about the proposal. GLaWAC does and will have rights to ensure cultural heritage is protected under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act.
	If the community decides they don't want it does GLaWAC stand by this?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Yes. GLaWAC will continue to represent the rights and aspirations of the Traditional Owners. Should the Government decide to go ahead GLaWAC will negotiate best outcome possible for community.
	How does GLaWAC get information from the community?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Meetings, Social media, responses to our Web Page information and our staff.
	Only a few people here – how do we get a real idea, only get the squeaky wheels, we need lots of money to hold big meetings – who finances this?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Kalbar and the Government. GLaWAC has no funds to run this. Kalbar have offered and some meetings including this one have occurred. Kalbar offers other meetings and if community wants we can support asking for these to happen.
	If we had proper monetary benefits could have proper 2 -3 day meetings to get the feedback.	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC did not propose the mining project. Kalbar as the proponents and the Government will need to fund these meetings if required. GLaWAC has no funds to run this. Kalbar have offered and some meetings including this one have occurred. Kalbar offers other meetings and if community wants we can support asking for these to happen.
	They have connections to the powers that be.....the community needs a mass voice.	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC is providing its collective voice as the Traditional Owner corporation. Aboriginal people are in the minority so always hard to get a large voice but GLaWAC with its 700 members will do everything it can.
	Need support within and between community and groups	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC collaborating with GEGAC to reach community.
	How do we get to the voices on the ground such as the Elders, the mob on the ground – Kalbar should finance this.	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC did not propose the mining project. Kalbar as the proponents and the Government will need to fund these meetings if required. GLaWAC has no funds to run this. Kalbar have offered and some meetings including this one have occurred. Kalbar offers other meetings and if community wants we can support asking for these to happen.
	There should be a proper meeting / engagement – multiple opportunities/	GLaWAC / Kalbar	GLaWAC did not propose the mining project. Kalbar as the proponents and the Government will need to fund these meetings if required. GLaWAC has no funds to run this. Kalbar have offered and

	information centres with proper follow up.		some meetings including this one have occurred. Kalbar offers other meetings and if community wants we can support asking for these to happen.
	If its approved, GLAWAC as the Native Title peak body should be given automatic shares in profits as a form of compensation for use of land though there may be minimal cultural matter, still need to be compensated properly with no strings attached.	GLaWAC / Government	GLaWAC will ensure appropriate community benefit arises if the Government decides to go ahead with the project.

THEME	IMPACT ON CULTURE AND THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN CULTURE	RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	Native title issue	GLaWAC	GLaWAC will apply its procedural rights were applicable. GLaWAC has asked that Kalbar talk about this in advance. FNLRS are assisting GLaWAC
	We need to teach people about connection and the aspect to the earth we live, breath move and have. Our being is a living entity.	GLaWAC	This is the basis of the Whole of Country Plan and GLAWaC fight to support more of community reconnecting to country and their culture through activity events and employment.
	Have concerns about the environment and cultural heritage.	AV DELWP and GLaWAC	GLaWAC have voiced their views through the interim statement and to Environment agencies.
	Elders go camping there, it's a food source	GLaWAC	GLaWAC will apply its procedural rights were applicable. GLaWAC has asked that Kalbar talk about this in advance. FNLRS are assisting GLaWAC
	Can Kalbar provide an example of working with another Traditional Owner group? Also seek feedback from the TO group about their experience working with Kalbar	Kalbar/ GLaWAC	Kalbar as a company has not worked with other TO's, as this is the company's first project in Australia. Individual managers who work for Kalbar have experience through their previous employment with TOs in relation to exploration and mining.
	Women's grounds – not a place for men	Elders	Understood and conveyed into the Cultural heritage assessments.
	A lot of Aboriginal people worked out that way back in the day	Elders	Noted
	Spiritual torment and cultural loss	GLaWAC/Native Title/Government	GLaWAC will apply its procedural rights were applicable. Precedent has been set through the high court timber creek finding last year. This is being considered were applicable. GLaWAC has asked that Kalbar talk about this in advance. FNLRS are assisting GLaWAC

THEME	ACCESS TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IF MINE PROCEEDS	RESPONDER	Response																																
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	How do Gunaikurnai benefit – jobs for locals?	GLaWAC	<p>200 during construction and 200 direct jobs during operations. Majority of roles can be filled by locals</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="920 244 1944 655"> <thead> <tr> <th>Employment type</th> <th>Jobs</th> <th>Employment type</th> <th>Jobs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Kalbar Employees</td> <td colspan="2">Contractors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management/Administration</td> <td>17</td> <td>Mining unit</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mining Operations</td> <td>13</td> <td>Equipment operators</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production</td> <td>21</td> <td>Maintenance and day crew</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engineering</td> <td>8</td> <td>Supervisors</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stores</td> <td>4</td> <td>Truck drivers</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Kalbar employees</td> <td>63</td> <td>Total contractors</td> <td>134</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment type	Jobs	Employment type	Jobs	Kalbar Employees		Contractors		Management/Administration	17	Mining unit	8	Mining Operations	13	Equipment operators	68	Production	21	Maintenance and day crew	19	Engineering	8	Supervisors	5	Stores	4	Truck drivers	30	Total Kalbar employees	63	Total contractors	134
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Put locals first	Kalbar	Kalbar has a local content policy and processes which ensure that local employment and local suppliers are involved with the project.																																	
Will there be royalties?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	State taxes and royalties are budgeted to be in excess of \$10mil/annum																																	
How many jobs will there be?	Kalbar	200 during construction and 200 direct jobs during operations. See breakdown above																																	
If it goes ahead will Aboriginal people have employment and in what field?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Aboriginal people will be given open opportunities across the project with respect to roles within the Mine. Kalbar will continue to liaise with Indigenous groups across Gippsland to ensure employment roles are visible to these groups.																																	
200 jobs? who gets the Kalbar jobs?	Kalbar	See above																																	
What tickets are involved to be able to work on the land	Kalbar	Currently a matrix of skills is being developed to ascertain the requirements within each role including training and licences. This will be shared with GLaWAC and the wider community.																																	
Training opportunities for kids in town – how and what are they?	Kalbar	Currently a matrix of skills is being developed to ascertain the requirements within each role including training and licences. This will include training and education looking at early involvement with schools to allow students to begin working towards their career path.																																	
Train boys – hands on training and development	Kalbar	Kalbar’s aim is to engage with local RTO’s and training organisations to offer training locally to avoid young people needing to leave the area for training. Clontarf/Schools utilising work experience offered by Kalbar across all facets of the Mine.																																	
Who benefits from this mining going ahead?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Development of the project has the potential to generate socioeconomic opportunities for community members living and working in the East Gippsland (and broader Gippsland) region. In particular, it has the potential to bring procurement and employment opportunities to East																																	

			Gippsland and Wellington shires and the broader Gippsland region. This will bring positive economic benefits such as increased income and workforce participation.
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THEME	BENEFIT (ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL) OF THE PROPOSAL	RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	Do we need to do it?	Government / Kalbar	The project is expected to bring significant economic benefit to the region, through the creation of employment, training and development. For every direct job created by the project, there is an additional 1-2 indirect jobs created. Employment and training is seen as a key benefit as it allows younger people to remain in the region, rather than moving to the cities for employment.
	What is the financial value of the mine if it gets going?	Government / Kalbar	Capital investment - \$200mil to construct Operating expenditure - \$60mil/annum Wages - \$20mil/annum
	Often playing the economic development card but how many jobs will be created and how many will be lost through things like declining tourism?	Government / Kalbar	The project is expected to generate direct employment for 200 people during construction and 200 people during operations. At least another 200 indirect jobs are expected to be generated within the region during operations, as a result of the project requiring goods and services, such as maintenance contracts, IT support, sanitation services, engineering and fabrication services, and ancillary professional services. Our socio-economic study does recognise that the project has the potential to diminish the value of businesses that are reliant on tourists due to perceptions that mining has detracted from the amenity of the area. The risk assessment for local businesses does conclude that if Kalbar apply specific standard and additional mitigations that risk is low.
	If the mine is approved what are the real benefits to the community?	Government / Kalbar	This socioeconomic impact assessment (SEIA) has been prepared to support the Environment Effects Statement (EES) for the project. The SEIA involved conducting a baseline characterisation to describe the key socioeconomic characteristics of the people living in proximity to the project and more broadly in the East Gippsland and Wellington shires. Members of the local community were engaged to understand what they value about their area, what appeals to them about living there and what concerns they have about the project. This formed the basis of an assessment of how the community could be impacted by the project. A risk-based approach was used to assess potential project impacts and management measures identified to avoid or reduce the likelihood of impacts occurring or the consequence if they were to occur.

			Development of the project has the potential to generate socioeconomic opportunities for community members living and working in the Gippsland region. In particular, it has the potential to bring procurement and employment opportunities to East Gippsland and Wellington shires and the broader Gippsland region. This will bring positive economic benefits such as increased income and workforce participation.
	What is this project worth?	Government / Kalbar	Capital investment - \$200mil to construct Operating expenditure - \$60mil/annum Wages - \$20mil/annum
	Who benefits from this mine going ahead?	Government / Kalbar	Development of the project has the potential to generate socioeconomic opportunities for community members living and working in the Gippsland region. In particular, it has the potential to bring procurement and employment opportunities to East Gippsland and Wellington shires and the broader Gippsland region. This will bring positive economic benefits such as increased income and workforce participation.
	What's in it for us? – What are the long-term benefits?	GLaWAC / Kalbar	Development of the project has the potential to generate socioeconomic opportunities for community members living and working in the Gippsland region. In particular, it has the potential to bring procurement and employment opportunities to East Gippsland and Wellington shires and the broader Gippsland region. This will bring positive economic benefits such as increased income and workforce participation.

BACKGROUND, PROFILE, EXPERIENCE, ABILITY AND MOTIVATION OF THE PROPONENT – KALBAR		RESPONDER	Response
COMMENTS AND QUERIES	Why do you want to do it?	Kalbar	Victoria has a stated objective of developing its mineral resources for the benefit of the state. This project will unlock economic benefit for shareholders, the Victorian Government (in the form of royalties and taxes) and the local community (in the form of employment and training).
	What is Kalbar's experience with mining 20 kms away from towns, lakes, rivers, farms and natural areas?	Kalbar	This is the first mine which Kalbar is developing as a company. However, the management of Kalbar has extensive experience with mineral sands mining through the past employment. Mineral sands mining has taken place in Australia for almost 100 years. In other parts of Australia, mineral sands mining has occurred within 100 metres of towns and residences. At present there are mineral sands mines within kms of Ramsar wetlands in WA.
	Can Kalbar provide an example of working with another Traditional Owner group? Also seek feedback from the TO group about their experience working with Kalbar.	Kalbar / GLaWAC	Kalbar as a company has not worked with other TO's, as this is the company's first project in Australia. Individual managers who work for Kalbar have experience through their previous employment with TOs in relation to exploration and mining.

	What is Kalbar's background – where do they come from and who owns them?	Kalbar	Kalbar is a mining company which was formed in 2010. Kalbar acquired the project from Rio Tinto in 2013. The company is an unlisted, public company with over 100 shareholders.
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