

ENTERPRISE OPEN CUT MINE MINING PROPOSAL

PADDINGTON GOLD PTY LTD

M24/29, M24/170 & M24/194

July 2012

Prepared for:

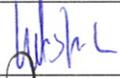
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Document Approval

Name	Position	Signature	Date
Ian Paynter (Author)	Mining Development Manager		30.7.2012
Wayne Astill	Senior Environmental Advisor		30/7/12
Terry Moylan	General Manager		31/07/12

No.	Mining Proposal Checklist	Y/N NA	Page No.	Comments
Public Availability				
1	Are you aware that this mining proposal is publicly available?	Y		
2	Is there any information in this mining proposal that should not be publicly available?	Y		Aboriginal Heritage Surveys
3	If 'No' to Q2, do you have any problems with the information contained within this mining proposal being publicly available?	N		
4	If 'Yes' to Q2, has confidential information been submitted in a separate document / section?	Y		Appendix 7
5	Has the mining proposal been endorsed?	Y	ii	
Mining Proposal Details				
6	Have you included the tenement number(s), site name, proposal overview and date in the title page?	Y	3	Section 1.4
7	Who authored the mining proposal	Ian Paynter – Mining Development Manager		
8	State who to contact for enquiries about the mining proposal?	Wayne Astill – Environmental Superintendent		
9	How many copies were submitted to DMP?	Hard Copies = 0 Electronic = 1		
10	Is this mining proposal to support lease application?	N		
11	Has a geological resource statement been included?	Y	7	2.2.2 Geology
12	Will more than 10 million tonnes of ore and waste be extracted per year? State total tonnage:	Y		12Mt maximum
13	Will more than 2 million tonnes of ore be processed per year?	N		
14	Is the mining proposal on pre-1899 Crown Grants lands?	N		
15	Is the mining proposal located on reserve land?	Y	P14, 24, 35	Crown Reserve - Public Utility – 14351. See Sections 2.8, 4.2 & 4.11.1
16	Will the mining occur within or affect a declared occupied townsite?	Y	24-25; 38-39	Noise and Dust Management Plans in Appendix 10 and 12. Ora Banda community consulted on Enterprise Open Cut Mine and support the project. See Section 4.2 & 5.4
17	Is the mining proposal within 2km of the coastline or a Private Conservation Reserve?	N		
18	Is the mining proposal wholly or partially within a World Heritage Property, Biosphere Reserve, Heritage Site or Soil Reference Site?	N		

No.	Mining Proposal Checklist	Y/N NA	Page No.	Comments
Tenement Details				
19	Are all mining operations within granted or applied for tenement boundaries	Y	3	Table 2 - Tenement Details
20	Are you the holder of the all tenements	Y	3	
21	If 'No' at 20, do you have written authorisation from the tenement holder(s) to undertake the Mining proposal activities?	N/A		
22	If 'Yes' at 21, then is a copy of the authorisation contained within the mining proposal?	N/A		
23	Have you checked for compliance against tenement conditions?	Y		Appendix 2 Tenement Conditions
Location and Site Layout Plans				
24	Have you included location plans showing tenement boundaries and mining operations?	Y	16	Figure 5, 6, 7 & 9
25	Have you included site layout plans showing all mining operations and infrastructure in relation to tenement boundaries?	Y	16	Figure 5, 6, 7 & 9
26	Have you included Area of Disturbance Tables for all tenements impacted by mining operations?	Y	24-26	Section 4.3 Figure 11
Environmental Protection Act				
27	Does the mining proposal require referral under part four of the MOU?	Y	24-25; 38-39	MOU triggered if within 2km of a occupied townsite boundary. The project is within 1.5km of Ora Banda townsite and 1.8km from nearest residence. Noise and Dust Management Plans in Appendix 10 and 12 respectively. Ora Banda community consulted on Enterprise Open Cut Mine and support project. See Section 4.2 & 5.4
28	Has the EPA set a level of assessment?	N		
29	Is a clearing permit required? If 'No' explain which in space below.(exceed 10 hectares)	Y	24-26	CPS 560/2 – Appendix 8 Section 4.3
30	If 'Yes' at Q29 than has a permit been applied for?	N/A		
31	Is a Works Approval required by the DEC?	Y		
32	Has a Works Approval been submitted to the DEC?	Y		To be submitted concurrently with this Mining Proposal
Stakeholder Consultation				
33	Have the following stakeholders been consulted?		39-40	Section 5.4
	Shire	Y		Copy of this Mining Proposal

	Shire	Y		Copy of this Mining Proposal
No.	Mining Proposal Checklist	Y/N NA	Page No.	Comments
33 Cont	Pastoralist	Y		Copy of this Mining Proposal
	DEC	Y		Copy of this Mining Proposal
	Native Title Claimant Groups	Y		Will be provided a copy of this Mining Proposal during regular briefing sessions
	Community of Ora Banda	Y		Meetings at Ora Banda Tavern. Will be provided copy of this Mining Proposal.
	Others?			
Environmental Assessment and Management				
34	Is the mining proposal wholly or partially within a CALM managed area?	N		
35	If 'Yes' to Q34 has CALM been consulted?	N/A		
36	Is the mining proposal wholly or partially within a red book area or a bush forever site?	N		
37	Will the mining proposal impact upon a water resource area, water reserve, declared or proposed catchment, groundwater protection area, significant lake or wetland?	N		
38	Is a water or de-watering licence required?	Y		
39	If 'Yes' at Q38 then has the licence been applied for?	Y	8	160697 (2) is current Section 2.4.2
40	Does the mining proposal include new tailings storage or changes to existing tailings storage?	N		
41	Has AMD assessment been undertaken?	Y	16	Section 3.3 & Appendix 7
42	Have flora and fauna checks been undertaken?	Y	9-12; 27-29; 37	Section 2.5, 4.4, 4.13.5 Appendix 4 & 5
43	Are any rare species present?	Y		Malleefowl listed as Vulnerable Species. Malleefowl Management Plan (Appendix 6)
44	Has a preliminary closure plan been included?	NA	36	4.11.2 Closure Plan

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge the above checklist reflects the information contained within this mining proposal.

Name: *T. Moylan* Signed: *T. Moylan*
General Manager - Paddington

Date: *21/07/12*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Paddington Gold Pty Ltd (Paddington) is proposing to further develop the Enterprise deposit, located in the Ora Banda region, 65km north-west of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia.

This document has been prepared as a proposal to mine the Enterprise deposit.

The proposed mining will involve:

- A total of 146 hectares (Ha) of disturbance across three Mining Leases; M24/170, M24/29 and M24/194;
- A western cutback of the existing Enterprise Open Cut Mine;
- Workshops, lay-down areas, offices and fuel bays being located on a small knoll 500m south of the mine and outside of the 500m blast exclusion zone;
- A new waste dump covering the existing dump on the north side of the mine and expanding outward and upwards to a maximum height of 43m, increasing the footprint of the existing Enterprise waste dump from 14Ha to 85Ha;
- Mined ore will be trucked to the Paddington Mill using either the existing low quality haul road through Lady Bountiful, or the Ora Banda – Broad Arrow public road; and
- All tailings resulting from the processing of the Enterprise ore will be deposited in the existing Paddington In-pit Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) associated with the Paddington Mill.

Norton's Paddington Operation has assessed the environmental and social impacts of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. The table of commitments are shown in Table 1. The commitments are in line with Norton's Environment and Community Policy in Appendix 1.

These commitments will ensure the Enterprise Open Cut Mine is managed in an environmentally sound manner, consistent with statutory requirements, the company's environmental objectives, Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) and the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) guidelines. Based on the findings described in the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal and the intentions of Paddington to achieve environmental standards beyond statutory requirements, it is considered the Enterprise Open Cut Mine will have minimal environmental effect on the land within and surrounding the project area.

All relevant stakeholders have been consulted in regards to the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. A stakeholder engagement register is shown in Table 7 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Stakeholder Engagement Register. A copy of the Mining Proposal will be supplied to The City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, the Native Title Claimant Groups and the Department of Environment and Conservation for their information.

Paddington plans to commence the setup of the site infrastructure in the last quarter of 2012 and begin mining in the first quarter of 2013, with completion of the open cut in 2016. Studies are continuing that may lead to an expansion of the open cut mine and/or commencement of an underground mine.

Table 1 - Summary of Commitments

Impact	Management Commitment
<i>Deterioration of surface water flow or quality</i>	As the mine and waste dump are situated on a local drainage divide, no interruption to, or deterioration of surface water flows is expected.
<i>Deterioration of groundwater quality</i>	<p>Groundwater quality is brackish to saline and only suitable for mining operations.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons will be stored in bunded areas.</p> <p>Oil contaminated runoff directed to sumps and disposed of by licensed controlled waste contractors.</p>
<i>Impact of dust on surrounding environment</i>	<p>Dust generating areas will be sprayed with saline water to minimise dust.</p> <p>Dust will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited - Dust Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.</p>
<i>Impact on flora & fauna</i>	<p>Clearing of vegetation and disturbance to remnant undisturbed areas will be minimised.</p> <p>Topsoil stockpiles will not exceed 2m in height.</p> <p>Topsoil, log debris and leaf litter will be removed and stockpiled during clearing for future use. Where practical, topsoil will be scheduled for recovery and re-use without the need for storage.</p> <p>All compacted areas will be ripped and seeded with local native species upon completion of mining.</p> <p>Dust suppression activities will be monitored to ensure that vegetation is not sprayed with saline water.</p> <p>Regular inspection for establishment of weed species, and treatment as per weed management plan.</p> <p>Impacts to malleefowl will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited - Malleefowl Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.</p>
<i>Impact of waste on the surrounding area</i>	<p>Recycling will take place where possible.</p> <p>All domestic and putrescible waste will be collected by licensed contractors and disposed of in accordance with rural landfill regulations.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon contaminated material will be collected and sent for treatment at the Paddington bioremediation pad or for disposal by controlled waste contractor.</p> <p>Open pit geologist will log and visually inspect all grade control cuttings from the Enterprise deposit to identify any potentially acid forming material.</p>
<i>Impact of noise</i>	<p>Operations will adhere to <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i>.</p> <p>Noise will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited – Noise Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.</p>
<i>Impact of mining on future land use</i>	<p>Disturbed areas from the Enterprise Open Cut Mine, specifically on M24/170 will be rehabilitated and revegetated with locally sourced native species.</p> <p>All unnecessary roads and tracks will be topsoiled (where possible), ripped and reseeded.</p> <p>On completion of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine, the mine will be bunded to meet both Regulatory and site requirements.</p>

<i>Excess mine water</i>	Excess mine water collected from the mine over and above quantities required for dust suppression purposes will be pumped to the adjacent Gimlet open pit situated 2.5km south-west. A works approval and licence is being sought from the Department of Environment and Conservation.
	No mine water will be pumped into surface drainage systems for disposal as wastewater surplus.
<i>Impact on surrounding vegetation due to pipeline leak.</i>	Pipelines will be banded and inspected daily during dewatering.

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Appendix 2 – Tenement Conditions
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Appendix 4 – Flora and Fauna Survey
Appendix 5 – Malleefowl Survey
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Appendix 7 – Aboriginal Heritage Survey
Appendix 8 – Waste Rock Characterisation
Appendix 9 – Clearing Permit 560/2
Appendix 10 – Dust Management Plan
Appendix 11 – Noise Assessment Report
Appendix 12 – Noise Management Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Norton Gold Fields Limited "Norton" is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Paddington Gold Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Norton Gold Fields Limited and operator of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. The Paddington Mill is located 33km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, has a planned capacity of 150,000 ounces of gold annually from 3.3 million tonne (Mt) of ore, and is one of the larger gold mining and processing operations in the region. Ore from the Enterprise deposit will provide approximately 50% of the mill feed from July 2013 through to 2016.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal is to re-open the Enterprise open pit and mine the gold resource from the Enterprise deposit over a minimum of 3 years from February 2013 into 2016. As the resource exceeds 1 million ounces of gold, studies will continue to determine whether the mine will be extended, or an underground mine commenced.

A variable quality haul road exists between the Enterprise Open Cut Mine and the Paddington Mill. Paddington plans to submit an addendum to the Enterprise Open Cut Mining Proposal in the near future for the realignment of the unsealed haul roads in order to economically, safely and efficiently truck ore from Enterprise to the Paddington Mill. An alternative route would be to utilise the sealed Ora Banda to Broad Arrow public road.

1.3 LOCATION

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine area is located 2.5km east of the Ora Banda Inn, within the historic Ora Banda mining centre, 28km north-west of the Paddington Mill, and 65km by road north-west of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder in Western Australia, refer to Figure 1 – Norton's Paddington Operations Overview.

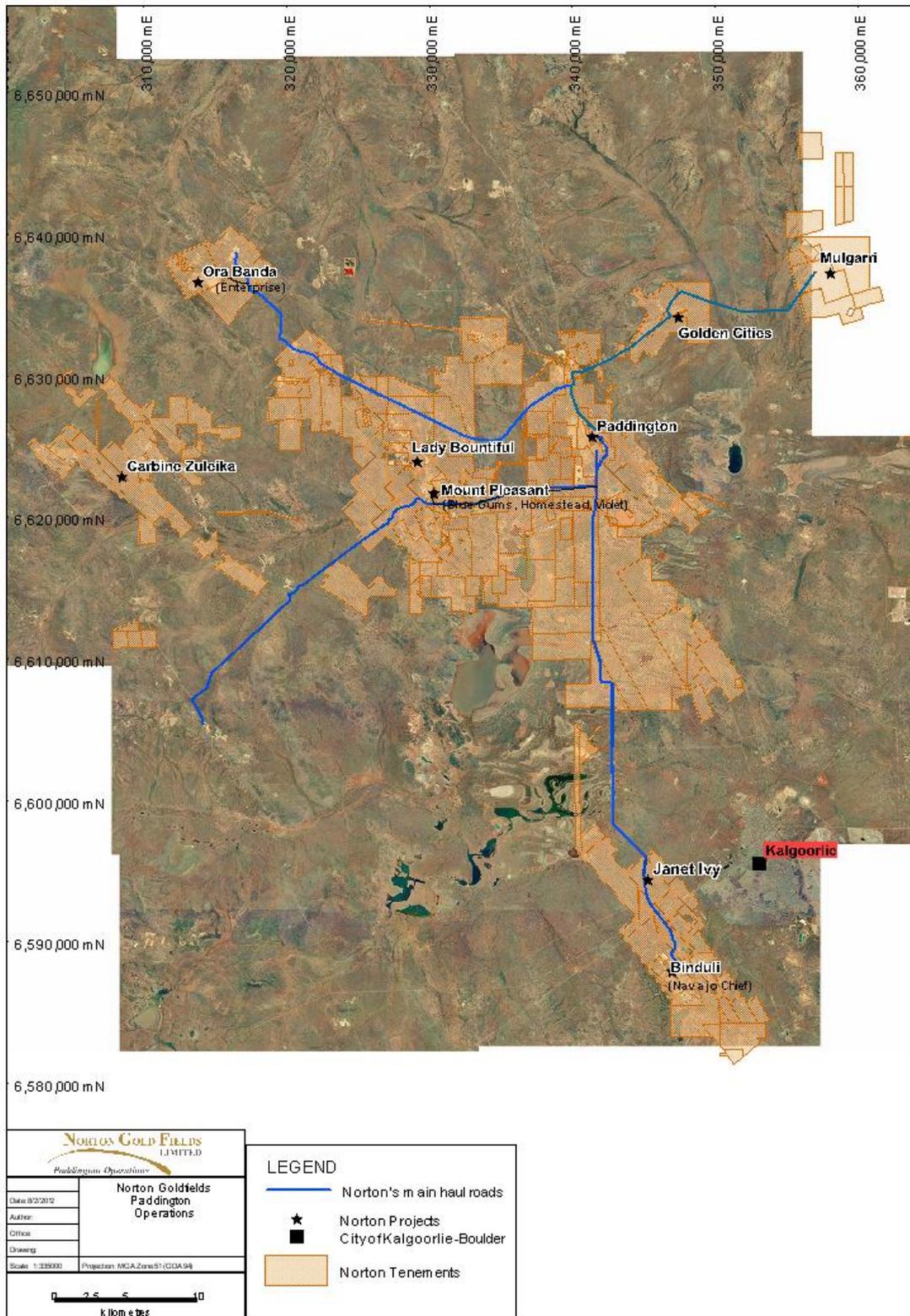


Figure 1 – Norton's Paddington Operations Overview

1.4 OWNERSHIP AND TENURE

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is located on Mining Lease 24/170. Mine water may be discharged into the nearby Gimlet pit on Mining Lease 24/29. Associated disturbances (haul road) will occur on Mining Lease 24/194.

The tenements are all owned by Paddington Gold Pty Ltd. Refer to Table 2 - Tenement Details and Appendix 2 for tenement conditions

Relevant data for Norton Gold Fields Limited are:

Registered Office: c/- Stanley, Yeates & Associates
Level 1, 101 Edward Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Telephone: 07 3393 0966
ABN: 23 112 287 797
Directors: Andre Labuschagne (Managing Director)
Tim Prowse (Chairman)
Anne Bi (Non-Executive Director)
Dr Allen Wu (Non-Executive Director)
Xianhui Zeng (Non-Executive Director)

The site address is:

PO Box 1653
KALGOORLIE WA 6433

All correspondence should be sent to the site address.

A list of all tenement conditions can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2 - Tenement Details

TENEMENT	OWNER	AREA (ha)	DATE GRANTED	EXPIRY DATE
M24/29	Paddington Gold Pty Ltd	845.15	1-7-1983	3-1-2026
M24/170	Paddington Gold Pty Ltd	819.75	3-11-1987	2-11-2029
M24/194	Paddington Gold Pty Ltd	966.85	5-5-1988	4-5-2030

1.5 EXISTING FACILITIES

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is located within the Ora Banda mining centre, approximately 2.5km east of the Historic Ora Banda Inn. The western limit of the mine will be 1.55km east of the eastern boundary of the gazetted Ora Banda townsite and 2km east of the closest occupied residence. The western limit of the waste dump is 1.85km east of the town boundary.

The Ora Banda area has a rich history of mining over the past century and as a result the area has old abandoned mine workings, including shafts and open pits. The Gimlet open pit, located to the southwest of Enterprise has the most extensive mine workings in the

area. The Gimlet open pit, Victorious underground, and a processing plant operated for more than a decade until 1997, within 400m of the town boundary.

Infrastructure available to be utilised during the mining of Enterprise include:

- Goldfields Water supply to Ora Banda;
- State grid power;
- Public road sealed to within 6km of the site; and
- An existing variable quality haul road between the Enterprise Open Cut Mine and the Paddington Mill. The haul road requires substantial upgrade and realignment to create a safe and efficient haulage route. The realignment will be submitted later as an addendum.

2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 CLIMATE

2.1.1 Temperature

Mean annual maximum temperature is 25.2°C and mean annual minimum is 11.6°C. The coldest month is July and diurnal temperature variations are commonly high throughout the year.

Table 3 contains relevant climate statistics for Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

2.1.2 Rainfall

The area is arid and the annual average rainfall at Kalgoorlie-Boulder is 268.4mm. Most of the rain falls between February and July, and this amount varies greatly both seasonally and annually.

2.1.3 Winds

The average wind speeds at Kalgoorlie-Boulder vary throughout the year from 11.8 – 17.2km/hr in the morning to 13.7 – 17.8km/hr in the afternoon.

2.1.4 Humidity

Humidity levels vary considerably both daily and yearly. Humidity data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder are recorded in Table 3 - Climate data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder region.

The mean monthly 9.00am relative humidity varies from a low of 44% in December to a high of 75% in June. The mean monthly 3.00pm relative humidity varies from a low of 24% in December to a high of 49% in June.

Table 3 - Climate data for Kalgoorlie-Boulder region

Climate averages for KALGOORLIE-BOULDER AIRPORT: 012038

Commenced: 1939; Last record: 2004; Latitude (deg S): -30.7847; Longitude (deg E): 121.4533 State: WA

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean daily maximum temperature - deg C	33.6	32.0	29.5	25.1	20.5	17.5	16.7	18.4	22.2	25.6	28.9	31.9	25.2
Highest daily Max Temp - deg C	46.5	44.8	44.5	38.9	33.4	27.6	28.7	30.0	36.8	40.9	42.9	45.0	46.5
Mean daily minimum temperature - deg C	18.2	17.8	16.0	12.6	8.6	6.2	4.9	5.5	7.9	10.9	14.0	16.5	11.6
Lowest daily Min Temp - deg C	8.8	8.5	5.7	1.7	-1.8	-3.0	-3.4	-2.4	-0.6	-1.0	3.1	5.5	-3.4
Mean 9am air temp - deg C	24.0	22.8	21.1	17.9	13.8	10.9	9.8	11.5	14.8	17.8	20.6	22.8	17.3
Mean 9am wet bulb temp - deg C	16.4	16.5	15.4	13.5	10.8	8.7	7.7	8.5	10.3	11.9	13.8	15.4	12.4
Mean 9am dew point - deg C	10.1	11.4	10.6	9.3	7.5	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.6	7.2	8.9	7.6
Mean 9am relative humidity - %	46	53	55	60	68	75	74	66	55	48	45	44	57
Mean 9am wind speed - km/h	16.5	16.3	15.7	14.4	11.8	11.8	12.4	14.3	16.2	17.2	17.1	16.3	15.0
Mean 3pm air temp - deg C	32.3	30.8	28.6	24.4	19.8	16.7	15.9	17.6	21.3	24.7	27.8	30.7	24.2
Mean 3pm wet bulb temp - deg C	18.7	18.8	17.8	15.6	13.0	11.3	10.4	10.9	12.5	14.0	15.9	17.6	14.7
Mean 3pm dew point - deg C	7.4	9.3	8.7	7.6	6.1	5.2	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.3	6.2	5.5
Mean 3pm relative humidity - %	25	31	32	38	44	49	47	40	32	27	26	24	35
Mean 3pm wind speed - km/h	15.0	15.0	14.2	13.7	14.2	15.9	16.9	17.3	17.8	17.6	17.3	15.9	15.9
Mean monthly rainfall - mm	22.8	31.5	23.6	22.1	27.8	29.6	25.4	21.7	14.5	15.1	18.2	16.1	268.4
Median (5th decile) monthly rainfall – mm	.1	12.5	9.0	14.8	21.8	21.0	20.8	15.9	11.2	9.4	15.3	11.0	249.8
9th decile of monthly rainfall – mm	74.0	74.2	80.1	56.5	67.9	68.2	53.1	46.7	31.4	36.4	40.4	41.4	422.8
1st decile of monthly rainfall – mm	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.4	6.2	5.5	4.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	139.4
Mean no. of rain days	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.1	4.9	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	3.4	41.5
Highest monthly rainfall - mm	185.9	307.8	197.0	98.6	110.2	185.7	82.6	74.0	98.3	84.4	115.4	88.6	
Lowest monthly rainfall - mm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Highest recorded daily rainfall - mm	154.4	177.8	70.0	49.8	45.2	57.2	28.6	49.6	44.2	45.6	77.0	28.2	117.8
Mean no. of clear days	16.0	13.4	13.3	10.2	10.4	9.0	10.2	12.7	14.4	14.1	13.2	15.7	152.7
Mean no. of cloudy days	5.8	6.1	6.9	9.3	10.2	10.5	9.6	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.2	89.0
Mean daily evaporation - mm	12.6	11.0	8.7	5.7	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.7	5.7	8.3	10.2	12.1	2628

2.2 GEOLOGY

2.2.1 Regional Geology

The Enterprise gold deposit is hosted within the Ora Banda district on the eastern limb of the Kurrawang Syncline. The Kurrawang Syncline is a major regional fold structure in the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Eastern Goldfields Province.

The geology of the Ora Banda district is dominated by the Ora Banda mafic sequence, a moderately south-west dipping sequence of late Archaean age rock. Ultramafic rocks form the base with the Siberia Komatiite overlain by the Big Dick Basalt, Cashmans Sedimentary Horizon, Bent Tree and Victorious Basalts and the Black Flag Sediments.

The Enterprise Dolerite intrudes the Cashmans Sedimentary Horizon at the contact between the Big Dick Basalt and Bent Tree Basalt, and the Mount Pleasant Sill intrudes the sequence between the Cashmans Sedimentary Horizon and the Bent Tree Basalt. The Ora Banda sill intrudes the sequence at the base of the Black Flag Group. The Lone Hand Monzogranite intrudes the eastern end of the Ora Banda domain and several large porphyry dykes are associated with the emplacement of the granitoid. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes intrude the Enterprise Dolerite and Cashmans Sedimentary Horizon.

2.2.2 Local Geology and mineralisation

The gross geometry of the ore body is that of a 1.3 km elongate zone that plunges approximately 30° towards 260°, and dips steeply north to sub-vertical. Gold mineralisation is characterised by multiple fault orientations, with the major ore envelope controlled by the intersection of a series of steep 080° to 090° trending faults (Enterprise Fault Zone or EFZ) with the Cashmans Sedimentary Horizon and the Enterprise Dolerite.

The primary host rock for the deposit is the Enterprise Dolerite, a layered mafic sill trending 120°/44° south-west. The layering and phase variations within the unit have been mapped in detail as part of a thesis entitled "The Geochemistry and Petrology of the Enterprise Dolerite, Ora Banda, WA" (M. Gregory 1998). Eight layers have been identified within the sill; division of these layers is shown graphically in Figure 2.

The ore body is constrained to the south by the South Enterprise Fault (SEF) and to the north by the North Enterprise Fault Zone (NEFZ); together these form the Enterprise Fault Zone. High grade gold zones are concentrated in steeply plunging linear zones that coincide with these brittle-ductile faults, and large areas of relatively lower grade mineralisation fill the gaps between the faults. The ore bearing structures are typically foliated in contrast to the breccia fabrics that dominate Gimlet-style deposits. The brittle-ductile faults along with N-S, NE-SW and NW-SE striking shear zones were the conduits of fluid-flow during the gold mineralisation event that formed the Enterprise deposit.

The estimated Mineral Resource (at December 2011) is 15.4Mt at 2.10g/t containing 1,037,000 ounces of gold, (combined Inferred and Indicated Resource, there is no Measured Resource).

2.2.3 Mine Geology

The Enterprise deposit is hosted by units of the Enterprise Dolerite Sill and comprises a breccia cap with underlying quartz stock-work; refer to Figure 2 - Enterprise schematic geology cross-section. Mineralisation is controlled by the intersection of several east-west trending structures with the dolerite sill. The ore zone forms a shallow west plunging pipe, measuring up to 300 m by 100 m (in plan) and has an elliptical dimension.

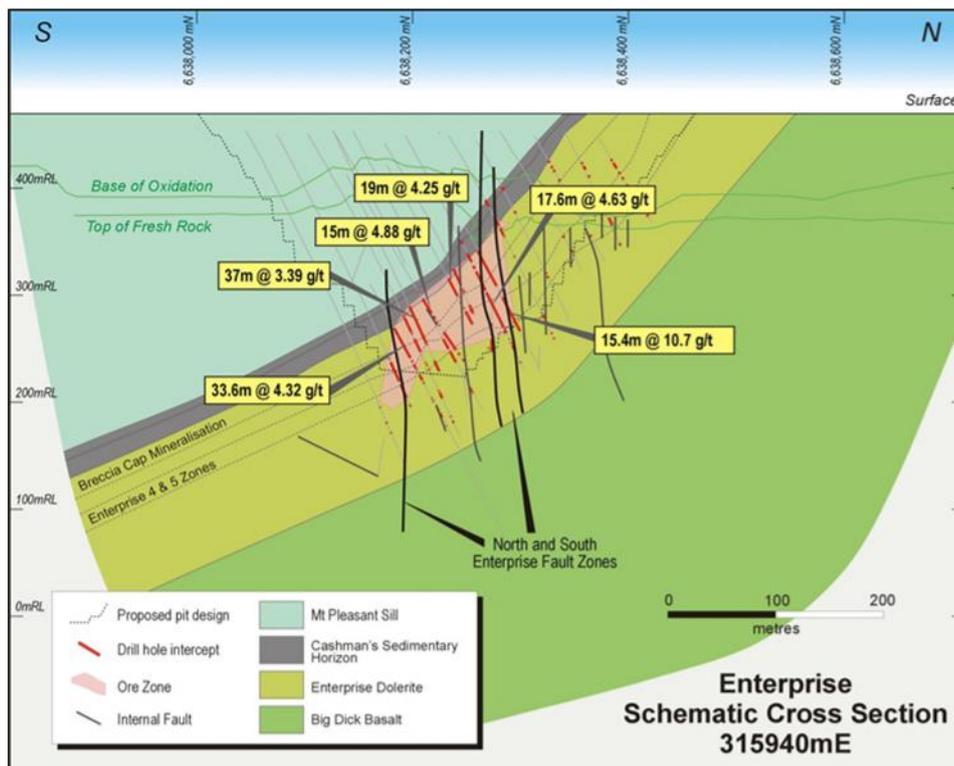


Figure 2 - Enterprise schematic geology cross-section

The deposit has been subject to shallow open pit exploitation historically, but little documentation is available. The existing pit mined out the oxide, transitional and uppermost sulphide ore zones on the up-plunge extension of the main ore zone.

The pit was mined in two stages, first by BHP Billiton in 1988/1989 and a subsequent phase by Newcrest in 1994/1995. A total of 2.04Mt at 1.29g/t Au (83,500oz) was recovered from the pit. Significant dilution is suspected as a function of a lack of structural geological understanding at the time.

Mining exploited a zone of mineralisation with a laterite sub-crop expression on the top of a hill. The profile is typically weathered to a depth of 80m but is depressed to depths of up to 120m over shear zones and faults. Total destruction of primary fabrics and sulphide minerals occurs within the weathered zone. There is a zone of depletion down to 35m depth. Strong supergene development occurred beneath the depletion zone, typically 5 to 15m in thickness.

2.3 LANDFORMS

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine falls largely within the Undulating Plain landform habitat unit as described by Newby and Milewski (1984). The unit consists of colluvial flats interspersed with low ridges and hills which have formed from the differential weathering of bedrock. The topography of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area is typical of the unit with a band of low stony iron rises and rocky breakaways intersecting the broader colluvial flats. The highest point within 10km of the study area is 475m (AHD), while the lowest point is 380m (AHD).

Soils in the region are characterised by neutral red earths on the plains, calcareous loams and brown calcareous earths on the hilly portions and saline soils on and near playa lakes. The dominant soil types within the Open Cut Mine area were red earths and brown loams with sandy clays in low lying areas.

2.4 HYDROLOGY

2.4.1 Surface Hydrology

Surface water is scarce to non-existent throughout the area for most of the year. Drainage is internal, terminating in salt lakes and clay pans. Surface drainage is only significant immediately following rainfall. Local flooding may occur, especially following cyclonic thunderstorms.

During construction and operations, unconsolidated surfaces such as overburden storages, stockpiles, embankment faces and unsealed roads may contribute to sediment loads in the runoff water.

2.4.2 Groundwater

Current water level in the Enterprise pit is at 377mAHD, 78m below the lowest point of the pit edge. Groundwater appears to flow to the south-west towards the Gimlet pit.

Groundwater in the area is brackish to saline with Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) content varying from 7,000 to 11,000mg/L. The major ionic composition of the groundwater is salts of sodium and chloride with minor levels of sulphate, magnesium and calcium present. Most other ions are by comparison in low total concentrations.

A hydrological assessment of the aquifer indicates an approximate maximum yield of 12L/s.

Due to the saline nature of the groundwater it is expected to have applications suitable only for use by the mining industry. Groundwater Licence 160697 (2) for 400,000kL abstraction of water annually is current to 31 October 2020. Ground Water Licence 160697 is attached in Appendix 3.

2.5 VEGETATION AND FLORA

2.5.1 Vegetation

The Eastern Goldfields sub-region (in which the Enterprise Open Cut Mine is located) is characterised as supporting diverse Eucalypt woodlands on low greenstone hills, valley floors, broad plains and salt lake surrounds; samphire shrublands on saline valley floors; and Mallees, *Acacia* thickets and shrub-heaths on sand-plains, playas, laterite areas and granite outcrops (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995).

For the assessment, GHD classified the vegetation into ten vegetation types. The vegetation is moderately diverse, with 148 taxa from 41 families recorded during the assessment. The vegetation association within the study area was considered to be well represented throughout the region. Consequently, when applying the Conservation Categories defined in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the study area falls into the category of *Least Concern* (ie. taxa that are not considered threatened). The vegetation condition was also assessed on the basis of the vegetation rating scale developed by Keighery (1994). While much of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area shows evidence of previous disturbance from mining, exploration and pastoral activities, the majority of the vegetation was judged to be in *Excellent* (2) to *Very Good* (3) condition. The previously mined Gimlet pit and Enterprise pit (and their associated operational areas) were judged to be *Completely Degraded* (6), as were all formed roads within the study area.

GHD 2009 Flora and Fauna Survey report is attached in Appendix 4.

2.5.2 Vegetation condition

During the survey, the condition of the remaining vegetation at each site generally indicates that vegetation condition is good to excellent across the study area. Disturbances from mining and exploration are evident across much of the study area; however, the majority of vegetation was considered to be in *Excellent* (2) to *Very Good* (3) condition. The most noticeable areas of disturbance are the two previously mined open pit sites and associated operational areas. Both areas are considered to be *Completely Degraded* (6). All formed roads within the Study Area were also considered to be *Completely Degraded* (6).

2.5.3 Flora

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is situated within the Eastern Goldfields subregion, which is part of the Coolgardie bioregion (as delineated under the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) system). The Eastern Goldfields sub-region is characterised as supporting diverse Eucalypt woodlands on low greenstone hills, valley floors, broad plains and salt lake surrounds; samphire shrublands on saline valley floors; and Mallees, *Acacia* thickets and shrub-heaths on sand plains, playas, laterite areas and granite outcrops (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995).

Vegetation of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area is also likely to be influenced by the East Murchison sub-region which lies less than 5km to the north-east. The East Murchison sub-region is characterised by elevated red desert sand plains, internal

drainage and salt lake systems. Mulga woodlands (often with a rich ephemeral understorey), hummock grasslands, saltbush shrublands and samphire shrublands comprise the dominant vegetation units (ANRA, 2008).

2.5.4 Declared Rare Flora and Priority Listed Flora

The assessment did not identify any Declared Rare Flora (DRF) species within the study area.

2.5.5 Weeds

A total of 11 weed species were recorded, comprising approximately 7% of the total number of plant species recorded in the study area. One Declared Plant taxa, *Carthamus lanatus* (Saffron Thistle), was recorded from the study area adjacent to the access track on the eastern perimeter of the Enterprise Mine.

2.6 TERRESTRIAL FAUNA

Three broad habitats were identified in the study area:

- Mixed woodland over mixed shrubs – provides a medium level of habitat value to fauna;
- Acacia dominated shrublands – provides a medium level of habitat value to fauna (although with lower species diversity than the mixed woodland); and
- Pits and cleared area – highly disturbed and devoid of vegetation, with little habitat value for fauna.

Because the study area was surrounded by relatively intact vegetation, GHD considered that it did not constitute a significant corridor or habitat linkage for fauna. The reconnaissance survey identified a total of 29 bird species, five mammal species and three reptile species within the study area. GHD identified no significant fauna habitats within the study area noting that sampling was undertaken in the daytime only, in one season, in one year; hence, not all potentially occurring species would have been recorded. Four introduced mammal species were recorded in the study area during the survey.

2.6.1 Malleefowl Survey

A malleefowl survey was conducted on 30 May 2012 in the area that is to be disturbed by the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal (see Figure 3 – Malleefowl Survey Results). The survey was conducted by Botanica Consulting lead by Zoologist Greg Harewood. The field survey was carried out in accordance with the National Manual for the Malleefowl Monitoring System (Natural Heritage Trust 2009).

The survey found six malleefowl mounds, some malleefowl tracks and one malleefowl was observed. Four of the six malleefowl mounds appeared to be old and showed no evidence of recent activity. One mound showed some recent diggings activity but it could not be attributed to malleefowl with confidence. One mound showed conclusive evidence of recent malleefowl activity. Malleefowl tracks (in dry mud) were found 200m north-east of this active mound and an individual bird was spotted about 150m west of the mound.

Botanica Consulting Malleefowl Survey Report is attached in Appendix 5.

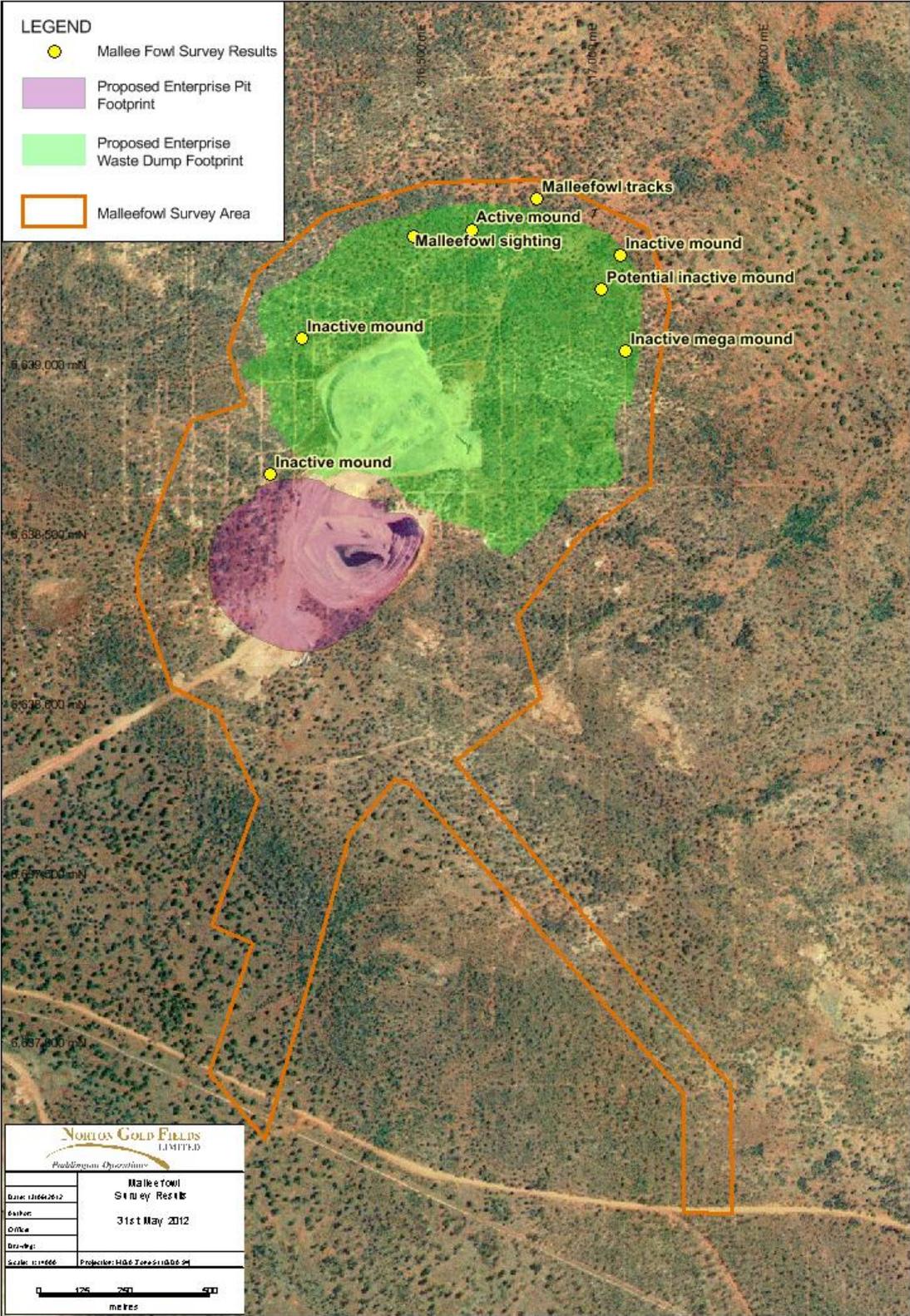


Figure 3 – Malleefowl Survey Results

2.7 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System maintained by the Department of Indigenous Affairs does not contain any previously registered sites within the proposed disturbed areas of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area.

An archaeological and ethnographic survey was undertaken in 2010 by Deep Woods Surveys, with and on behalf of the local native title claimants, the Widji Native Title Claim Group. The Heritage Survey Report is attached in Appendix 7.

The Deep Woods survey identified four sites of archaeological significance (as defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*). All four sites sit outside of the areas proposed to be disturbed by the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal. Sites 1, 2 and 3 are situated close to the northern boundary of the project, while Site 4 is located to the south of the existing Enterprise Mine, refer to Figure 4 – .

Paddington is currently engaging with Central West, Central East, Maduwongga and Gubrun Aboriginal groups to carry out an additional heritage survey over the area.

A copy of this Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal will be provided to the relevant local aboriginal groups.

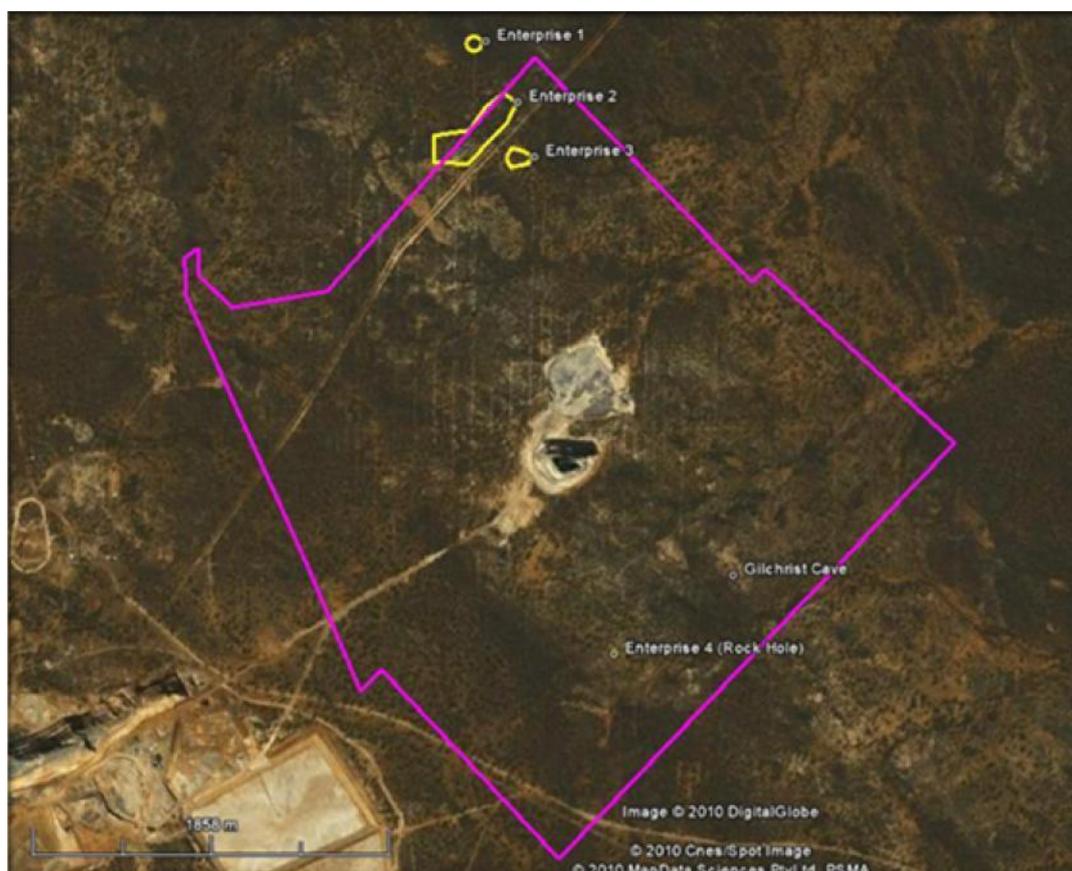


Figure 4 – Sites of Archaeological Significance in the Enterprise Open Cut Mine Area.

2.8 LAND TENURE

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is located on Crown Reserve – Public Utility – 14351. The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is positioned approximately 2.5km east of the Historic Ora Banda Inn with portions of the project being located within 2km of the gazetted Ora Banda townsite boundary. The western limit of the mine will be 1.55km east of the eastern boundary of the townsite and 2km east of the closest occupied residence. The western limit of the waste dump is 1.85km east of the town boundary.

3.0 ENTERPRISE OPEN CUT MINE DESCRIPTION

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine incorporates:

- Open cut mining of the Enterprise deposit with two 130m wide staged cutbacks of the western wall to increase the mine depth to 215m;
- A ramp system in the footwall following the base of the orebody, in anticipation that a future underground mine would not undercut the main mine ramp;
- An expanded waste dump that encapsulates the existing Enterprise waste dump;
- An office and workshop area to the south of the open cut mine;
- A new haul road to connect the mine ore pad onto the Grants Patch – Ora Banda road; and
- A future addendum will outline the realignment of the unsealed haul roads that exists between Enterprise and the Paddington Mill in order to economically, safely and efficiently truck ore.

A plan showing the location of the mining infrastructure is shown in Figure 5 – Conceptual Design of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine Mining Proposal and general characteristics are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 - General Characteristics of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine

Element	Description
Enterprise Mine	
Life of mine (mine production)	3+ years
Ore volume	1.39 MBCM
Surface RL	460m AHD
Depth of Mine	215m
Water table depth	377 mAHD
Waste: ore stripping ratio, bcm:bcm	9.05:1
Waste rock materials	12.55 MBCM

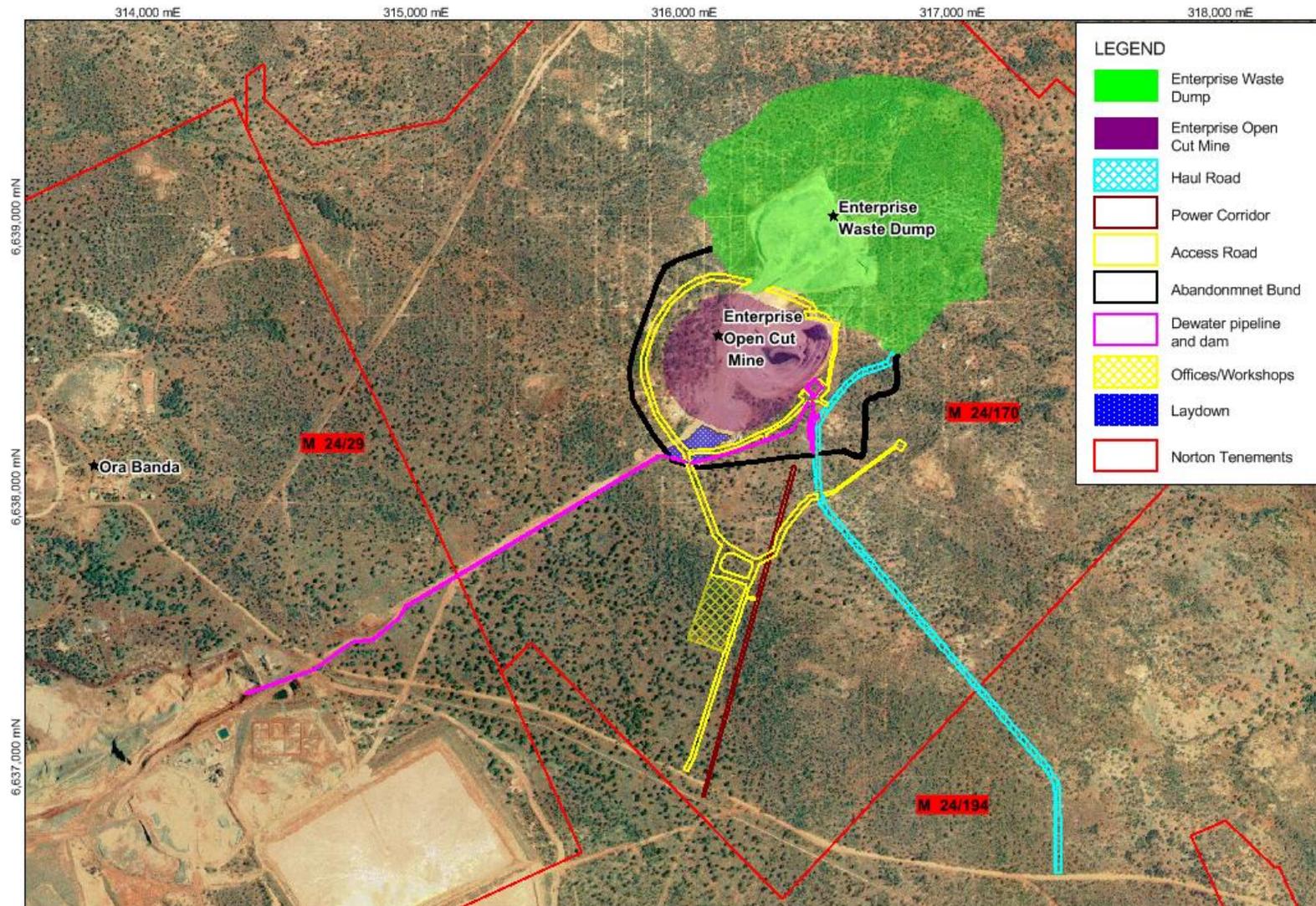


Figure 5 – Conceptual Design of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine

3.1 MINING

3.1.1 Ore

Norton's Paddington Operation proposes to mine a total of 3.9Mt of Probable Ore Reserves from the Enterprise Mine. An Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.6Mt within the mine design requires additional drilling to allow conversion to an ore reserve.

Design parameters for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area are shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 - Design Parameters for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine

Design Parameters	unit	Enterprise Mine
Length	m	640
Width	m	510
Surface	RL	460
Mine Bottom	RL	245
Depth (max)	m	215
Overall batter angle west wall	degrees	48.5
Overall batter angle north wall	degrees	45
Overall batter angle east wall	degrees	29
Overall batter angle south wall	degrees	45
Key Operating Parameters		
Ore Movement	t	3,914,000
Waste Movement	t	30,348,000
Ore Grade	g/t	1.82
Strip Ratio (W:O, t:t)		7.75:1
Mined Gold (oz)	oz	229,000

3.1.2 Mining Fleet

The mining fleet will consist of one 320t and one 125t excavator, 150t and 85t dump trucks, dozers and blast hole drill rigs capable of 102 to 200mm diameter.

An environmental fleet may be comprised of a 30t excavator, 2 x 25t articulated trucks and a dozer.

Grade control drilling will utilise a reverse circulation drill rig as required.

3.2 ORE STOCKPILES

Ore from the Enterprise Open Cut Mine will be classified into different types and grades to be stockpiled on a dedicated ore pad within the south-east portion of the waste dump. It is planned to create 2 separate 6m high skyways for ore dumping to maximise storage capacity, ore blending and the

opportunity to minimise interaction between road trains and dump trucks, refer to Figure 6 - Enterprise Open Cut Mine ROM pad layout.

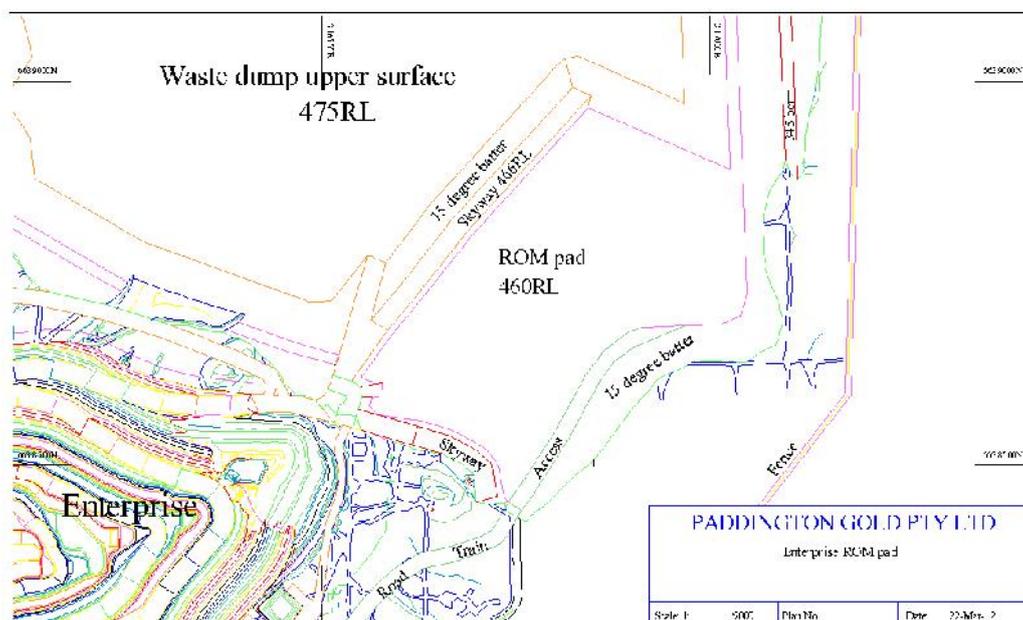


Figure 6 - Enterprise Open Cut Mine ROM pad layout

3.3 WASTE ROCK CHARACTERISATION

In 2010, Norton's Paddington Operation commissioned MBS Environmental (MBS) to undertake a geochemical characterisation and assessment of waste rock and soil for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.

Twenty-five samples of fresh, transitional and oxide waste rock were assessed for potentially acid forming characteristics using standard (AMIRA, 2002) static test procedures. Potential impacts by seepage on surface and groundwater from waste rock dumps containing these waste rock types were assessed by laboratory leach test procedures.

Geochemical analysis of the Enterprise waste rock indicated the presence of very low amounts of sulphide-sulphur in all samples collected from the oxidised and transitional zones. The materials were classified as Non-Acid Forming (NAF). One rock type known as the Cashman Slate Unit was classified as Potentially Acid Forming (PAF). This rock type represents 2% of waste rock from the Enterprise deposit.

Appendix 8 contains the 'Enterprise Project Waste Characterisation and Acid Rock Drainage Management' Report by MBS.

3.4 WASTE ROCK DUMP

Waste rock from the Enterprise Open Cut mine will be dumped to the north and east of the mine and encapsulate the existing waste dump. A Waste Characterisation Acid Rock Drainage Management Report (Appendix 8) carried out by MBS in 2010 classified a thin layer of slate known as the Cashman Slate Unit as Potentially Acid Forming. The Cashman Slate

represents approximately 2% of waste rock from the Enterprise deposit. As the completed mine will have mined through this unit within 2 years, the Cashman slate will be fully encapsulated by fresh competent rock within the waste dump. Adequate mining instructions will be made available to ensure encapsulation.

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine Waste Dump has been designed as a water retaining dump with 15m wide inward sloping berms with the top of the dump being split into five cells to capture rain and encourage infiltration of water through the dump, refer to Figure 7 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Waste Dump Design. Figure 8 shows a cross section through the eastern section of the waste dump.

Dumping will be completed in 3 x 15m lifts starting with the south-east section and progressively building upward and westward over the mine life. The dump design has been kept as far east as practical to maximise the distance away from the Ora Banda town site as well as being away from known mineralisation near the north-west of the mine.

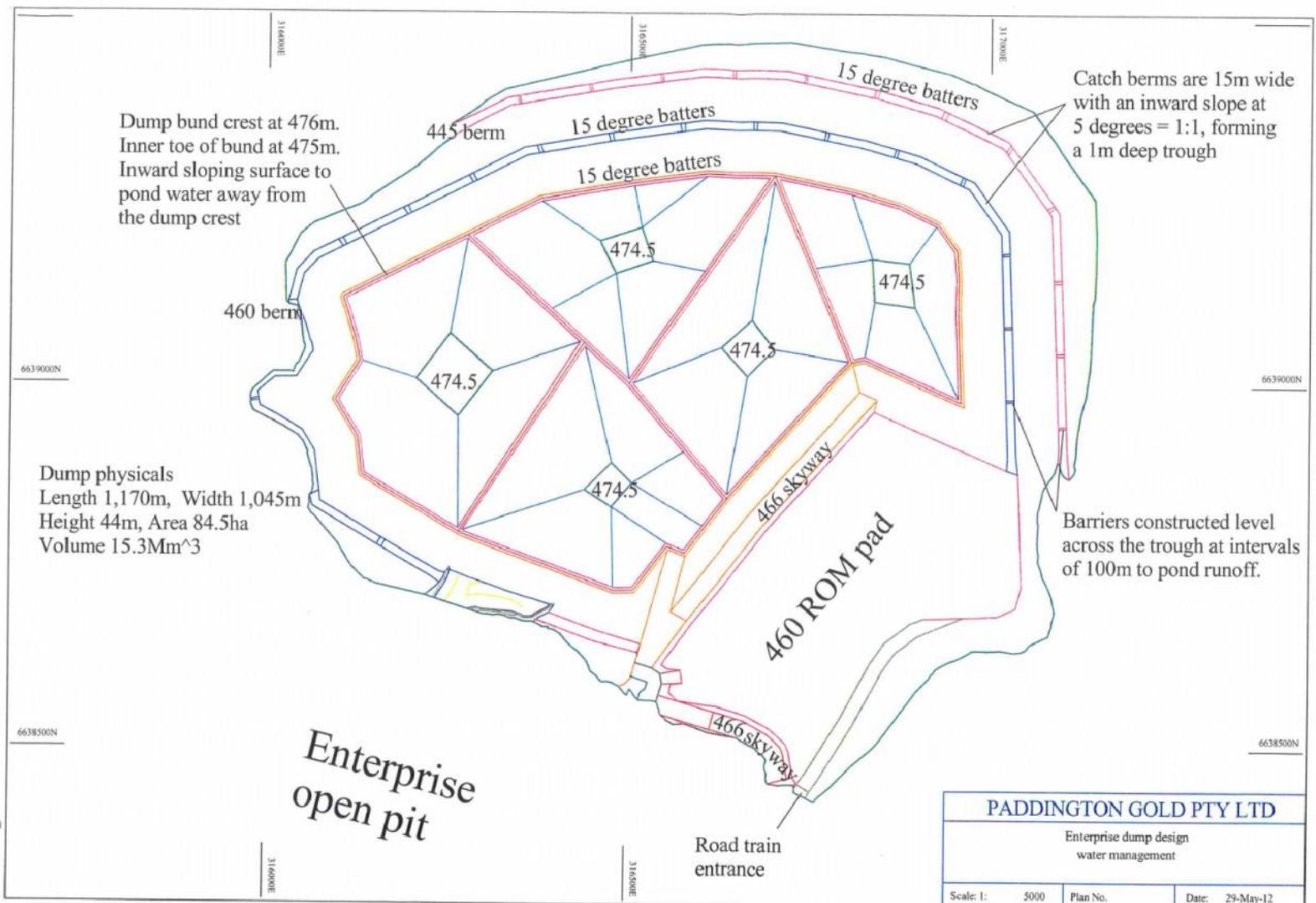


Figure 7 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Waste Dump Design

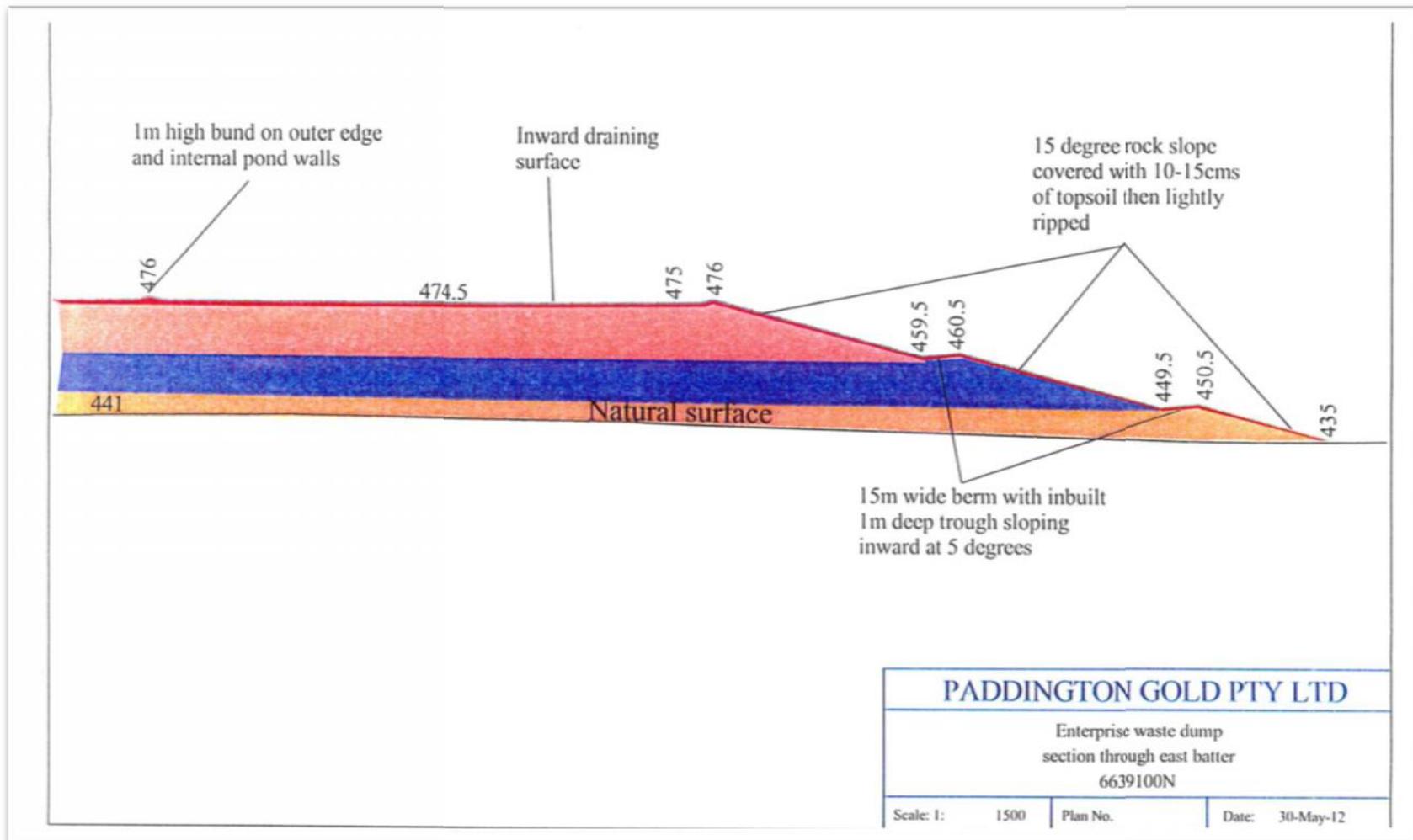


Figure 8 - Cross-section through the eastern batter of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine Waste Dump

3.5 ABANDONMENT BUND

Upon completion of mining, an abandonment bund meeting the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) guidelines will be constructed around the mine it to prevent inadvertent access by animals or humans.

3.6 DEWATERING

Dewatering will be required whilst mining the Enterprise deposit. The groundwater level is 78m (377mRL) below the crest of the existing Enterprise Open Cut Mine. In the nearby Gimlet pit, the floor is at 373.5mRL with the water table at 333mRL.

Ground water is planned to be pumped from the mine into a lined header dam outside of the south-east mine crest using a combination of electric and/or diesel pumps. Mine discharge capacity has been planned for 50L/s through a steel and/or poly 200mm diameter pipe. The pipe will be suitably anchored to the mine wall. A 200mm diameter poly pipeline will be installed into the header dam wall, below the crest, to allow 50L/s to flow by gravity into the Gimlet pit and associated underground workings.

In addition, 2 x 250mm diameter poly lines will be installed into the base of the dam to supply water to the truck filling areas, approximately 250m downhill. This configuration will not require a pump at the header dam.

All surface pipelines will be installed inside a V drain to enable any inadvertent spillage to be contained. The existing access road from Enterprise to Gimlet will be used to form a V drain on the eastern side. This 20m wide road was originally used for dump trucks to haul the Enterprise ore direct to the Ora Banda mill for processing. The road will remain open to light vehicle traffic for routine pipeline inspections.

The gravity pipeline to Gimlet will be installed under the Ora Banda road in a culvert. The potable water pipeline will also cross in the same location. Installation will be completed to design specifications of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, refer to Figure 9 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine dewatering layout.

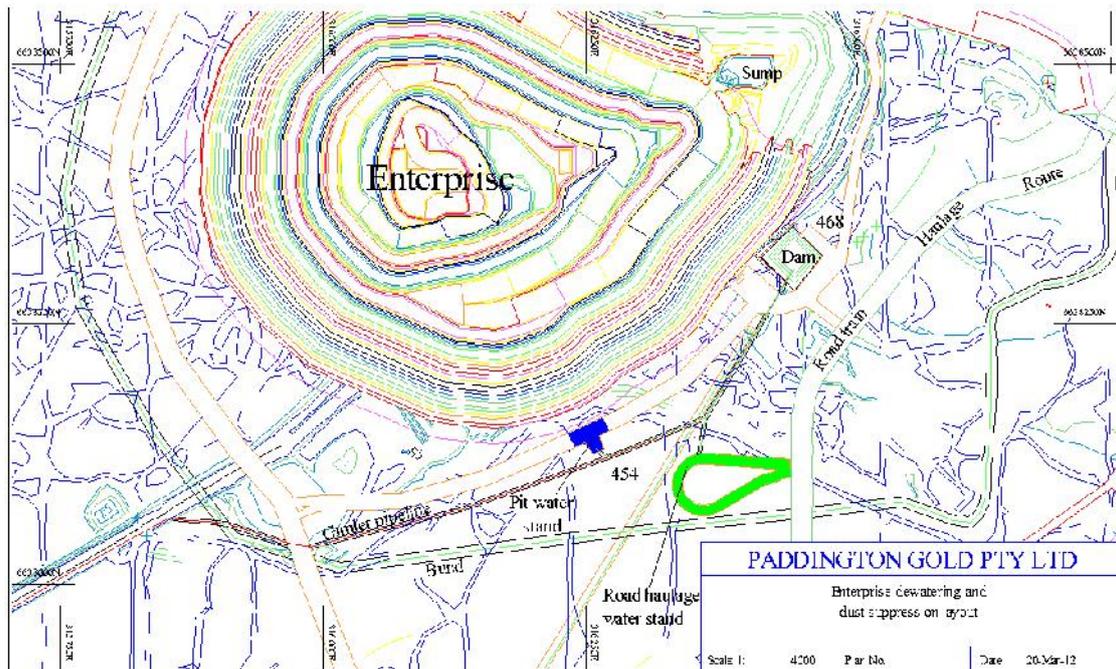


Figure 9 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine dewatering layout

3.7 ORE PROCESSING

Ore will be processed at the existing Paddington Mill, located 35km by road south-east of Enterprise Open Cut Mine. No changes to the existing facilities will be required.

3.8 TAILINGS

Tailings from the Paddington Mill will continue to be disposed of in the approved Paddington In-pit Tailings Storage Facility.

3.9 INFRASTRUCTURE

3.9.1 Site Offices and Workshops

Transportable offices, workshops, ablution, and recycling facilities will be utilised for this project and will be located at the designated office and workshop area, refer to Figure 10 – Proposed new disturbance associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal.

Fuel and lubricants will be stored in bunded facilities at the site. All infrastructure associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal will be removed upon completion of mining in the area.

3.9.2 Water Supply

Potable water will either be delivered to site via a poly pipeline from the Water Corporation Ora Banda head tank or trucked from Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

Due to the groundwater being brackish, a bore may be constructed near the facilities area to provide water for vehicle washing and augment dust suppression water requirements.

3.9.3 Power Supply

The preferred option is to draw power from the nearby High Voltage powerlines via a 1.5km overhead spur line to service the office area, mine office and dewatering pumps. Power to the workshops and offices could be supplied via mobile generators. All fuel that is stored for the generators will be banded.

3.10 WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS

Existing Norton's Paddington Operation and contractor employees will carry out the work for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. All employees will undertake site specific safety and environmental inductions.

The workforce will commute daily, from Kalgoorlie/Boulder or Ora Banda. No accommodation or messing facilities will be established on-site other than crib room facilities.

3.11 TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

General site access from Kalgoorlie-Boulder will be northward on the Goldfields Highway to Broad Arrow then northwest along the Ora Banda road totalling 65km.

It is intended that ore will be hauled to the Paddington Mill along a combination of existing unsealed public and private haul roads. Norton's Paddington Operation in the near future may put in a Mining Proposal to realign 14km of the existing haul road, to allow for a safer and more efficient haulage route. Ore haulage is not planned on the Broad Arrow to Ora Banda public road but it is considered an alternative route. Permission from the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder will be sought to haul on the relevant sections of public road if required.

Proposed ore haulage route from Enterprise Open Cut Mine to the Paddington Mill;

- From the Enterprise Open Cut Mine ore pad at Enterprise, a new section of road will be constructed for 2.5km to the Grants Patch – Ora Banda road. This includes an intersection to cross the Broad Arrow – Ora Banda road. The intersection with the Ora Banda road and realignment of the entrance to the Grants Patch road will be built to design specifications of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
- 4.7km along the Grants Patch road. This is a public road. At the end of this section, road trains will use the existing haul road to the Paddington Mill.

Total haulage distance is 35.3km

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Norton's Paddington Operation has an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that addresses:

- Open cut mining operations;
- Exploration activity past, present and future;
- Management systems and Environmental procedures;
- Risk assessment;
- Environment impacts and management procedures;
- Social environment;
- Rehabilitation;
- Materials management;
- Monitoring;
- Research;
- Environmental auditing;
- Emergency response procedures; and
- Closure planning.

The EMP covers all mining and processing associated with the Norton's Paddington Operation, and is currently under review.

4.2 LAND TENURE

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is located on Crown Reserve – Public Utility – 14351. The Open Cut Mine is positioned approximately 2.5km east of the Historic Ora Banda Inn with portions of the mine being located within 2km of the gazetted Ora Banda townsite boundary. The western limit of the mine will be 1.55km east of the eastern boundary of the townsite and 2km east of the closest occupied residence. The western limit of the waste dump is 1.85km east of the town boundary. This close proximity to the Ora Banda town boundary will trigger liaison between DMP and EPA as per the Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies.

Norton's Paddington Operation acknowledges the close proximity the Enterprise Open Cut Mine will have to the town and has outlined a number of policies, management plans and procedures to minimise impacts on the townsite and public from this operation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Environment and Community Policy (Appendix 1)
- Environmental Management Plan
- Dust Management Plan (Appendix 10);
- Noise Management Plan (Appendix 12); and
- Waste Management Plans.

Norton's Paddington Operations will continually assess and address all issues that are raised by the public as a result of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. All items brought to the attention of Norton's Paddington Operations employees will be made a priority to ensure this mining operation has minimal impact on the townsite and its occupants.

4.3 LAND CLEARING

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is a medium scale open cut mine with a corresponding moderate amount of surface disturbance required. The majority of the new disturbance associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine will be on Mining Lease 24/170. The total area of disturbance and a breakdown of its different components are summarised in Table 6 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Disturbance Table. This table has been prepared showing a combination of old disturbance remaining and new disturbance to assist with bond assessment.

Figure 5 shows total disturbance and Figure 10 shows the new disturbance associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.

Table 6 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Disturbance Table

Area	Area of Disturbance (Ha)								
	M24/170			M24/194			M24/29		
Status	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
Open Pit	15.07	7.83	22.90			0.00		30.89	30.89
Mine annulus	2.15		2.15			0.00			0.00
Abandonment Bund	1.55	0.48	2.03			0.00		2.95	2.95
Waste dump (inc.ROM)	70.76	14.20	84.96			0.00		69.44	69.44
Waste dump annulus	3.93		3.93			0.00			0.00
Access Track & magazine	0.35		0.35			0.00			0.00
Workshop, offices and infrastructure	3.68		3.68			0.00		23.15	23.15
Site access roads	8.60	2.72	11.32		6.74	6.74			0.00
Laydown area		1.34	1.34			0.00		2.36	2.36
Water dam, access, pipe	0.47		0.47			0.00			0.00
Power line (10m wide)	1.28		1.28			0.00			0.00
Fence (7m wide)	4.38		4.38			0.00			0.00
Road train & haul roads	3.19		3.19	1.57		1.57		20.77	20.77
Topsoil pad	2.42		2.42			0.00			0.00
TSF			0.00		44.79	44.79		72.62	72.62
Total	117.83	26.57	144.40	1.57	51.53	53.10	0.00	222.18	222.18

The clearing required for M24/194 is covered under Schedule 1, Item 2, Subclause 2 of the Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004. The clearing on tenements M24/170 is covered by existing clearing permit 3560/2 (expiring 2015), a copy of this permit is attached in Appendix 9. There will be no additional clearing on M24/29.

4.3.1 Clearing Management

Management strategies for clearing will include:

- The areas to be cleared will be well-defined so that over-clearing will be avoided;
- Induction of employees to ensure disturbance is confined to areas identified clearly in the field;
- Clearing operators will be supervised;
- Protecting all vegetation outside of the clearing profile;

- Rehabilitating disturbed areas not required for ongoing maintenance;
- Prior to any development being commenced, vegetation and topsoil will be cleared and stockpiled separately for future use;
- Topsoil stockpiles will not exceed 2 m in height;
- Progressively rehabilitate completed areas as soon as practicable; and
- Only use local native plant species.

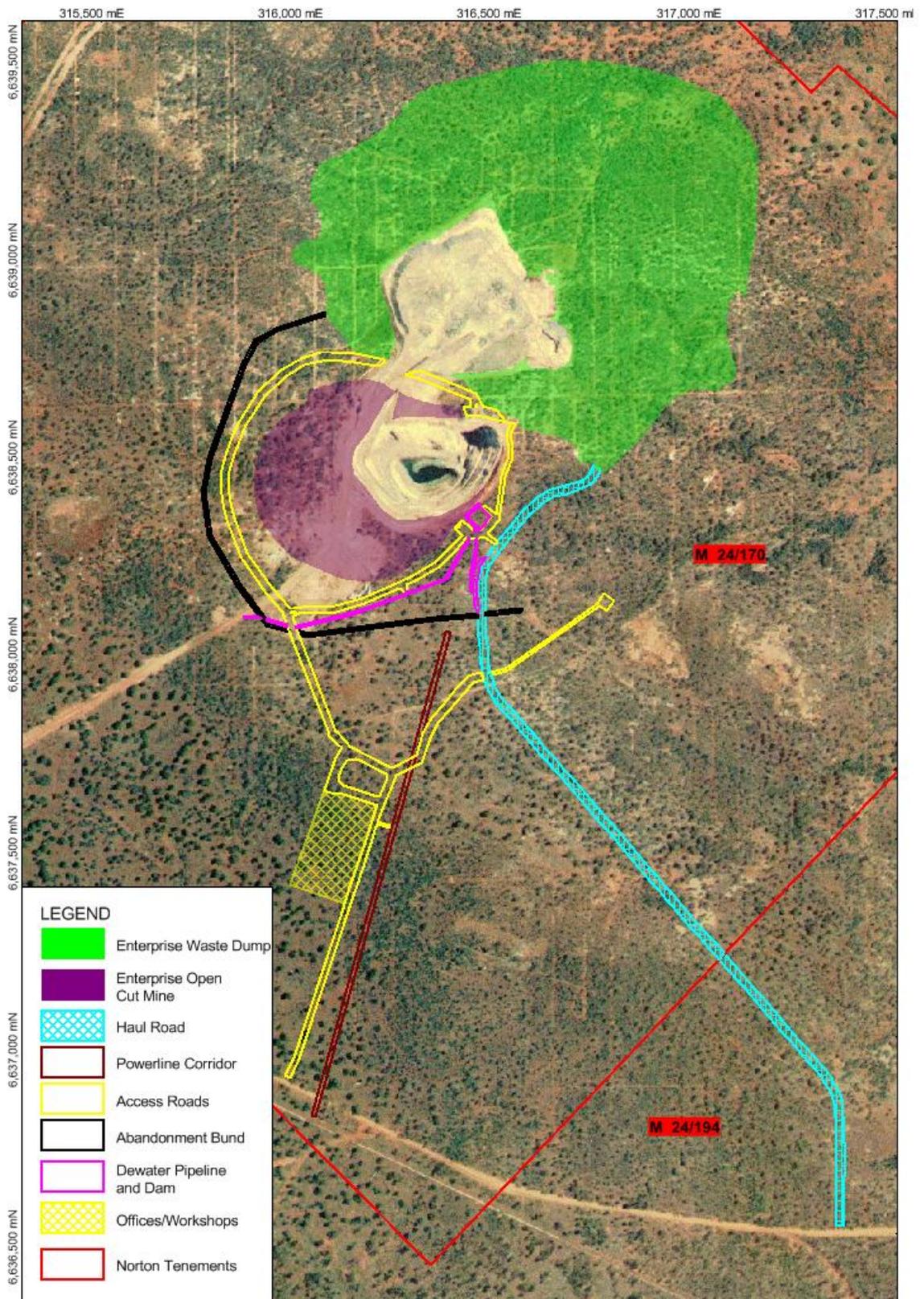


Figure 10 – Proposed new disturbance associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine - Mining Proposal

4.4 FLORA AND FAUNA

4.4.1 Flora

No DRF or Priority flora species were recorded during vegetation surveys that occurred in the Open Cut Mine area.

Regular inspections of the mine area and road for the establishment of weed species will be undertaken during operation.

4.4.2 Fauna

The area has been subject to numerous disturbances in the form of historic and more recent mining activities. The site represents only a small fraction of the available similar habitat in this bioregion and is not expected to have any impact on the fauna species of conservation significance.

4.4.3 Malleefowl

Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) are listed as a vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Malleefowl tend to inhabit Mallee Eucalypts and Mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Flora and fauna survey undertaken in September 2009 (GHD Nov 2009) identified that about half of the project area contained habitat suitable for malleefowl but that no malleefowl were identified during surveys. Following identification of some malleefowl in early 2012, a malleefowl survey was undertaken of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area in May 2012 (Botanica June 2012). In this area a mound was located that showed evidence of recent malleefowl activity.

In response to that find, Norton's Paddington Operation has developed a Malleefowl Management Plan for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine (Appendix 6). The key components of this management plan include:

- Control Measures such as minimizing clearing; pre-disturbance inspections of proposed clearing areas and suspected inactive and active mounds; removal (where required) of mounds outside of breeding seasons; implementation of traffic a management plan that includes malleefowl as one of the risk features; minimizing chance of light/ noise/ feral animal and fire impacts from mining operations; and inductions of staff and operators on site;
- Monitoring regime in accordance with nationally recognized standards to establish baseline data and annual surveys during mining to ensure no decline in malleefowl populations due to mining activity;
- Contingency regime should annual monitoring indicate decline in malleefowl populations;
- Training requirements for staff and operators;
- Hazard and incident reporting processes to include malleefowl observations and interactions; and
- Assigning roles and responsibilities to relevant positions within Norton's Paddington Operation.

Within the EPBC Act 'an action will require approval from the Minister if the action has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts has published "Significant Impact Guideline 1.1" to assist companies determine if an impact is likely to be significant. With respect to vulnerable species under the EPBC Act the following table shows Norton's Paddington Operation assessment of the significant of its impact on malleefowl against the guideline criteria:

Guideline Criteria to assist determine if "An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or probability that it will"	Norton Gold Fields ('Norton') Consideration:
<p>Lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.</p>	<p>Norton is committed to ensuring that the Enterprise Open Cut Mine does not adversely affect the abundance, diversity, geographic range and productivity of malleefowl in the vicinity of the mining operations.</p> <p>The possibility of any negative impact will be reduced by implementation of Norton's Paddington Operation Malleefowl Management Plan.</p> <p>Any inadvertent one off deaths are unlikely to result in a long term impact on the population in the area.</p>
<p>Reduce the area of occupancy of an important population.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline.</p>	<p>Clearing is limited and controlled under CPS3560-2. This has assessed the impact on loss of habitat (Mallee eucalypts and Mulga Acacia aneura) that provide for malleefowl as a relatively low impact from the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.</p> <p>The Enterprise Open Cut Mine is considered to be on the north eastern extent of malleefowl range.</p> <p>The flora and fauna assessment by GHD Pty Ltd (Nov 2009) identified that approximately half of the project area was habitat suitable for malleefowl. CPS3560-2 has limited impact to less than 200ha of clearing of the 819ha on M24/170. Current project scope is for new disturbance to be kept under 120ha.</p>
<p>Fragment an existing important</p>	<p>Habitat clearing associated with</p>

population into two.	Enterprise Open Cut Mine not of sufficient scale to cause fragmentation or island effects to occur.
Disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population.	One active nest (not an 'important population' in its own right) will need to be removed during development of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. As per the Norton's Paddington Operation Malleefowl Management Plan the nest be removed at the completion of the breeding cycle when chicks have vacated the nest.
Result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species, becoming established in the vulnerable species habitat. Or Introduce disease that may cause the species to decline.	The Ora Banda area has been open to pastoral, prospecting and mining activities for over 100years. Unfortunately this has resulted in widespread introduction of weeds and feral animals such that Enterprise is unlikely to change the balance either way. Notwithstanding this: Feral animals are likely to be attracted by feed scraps and other putrescible waste. No landfill will be established on site, and putrescible waste taken away to licensed facility at least weekly during mining operations. Weed species not identified as major threatening process for this species, but the Weed Management Plan (draft) will assist in this matter.

Based on the above assessment Norton's Paddington Operations consider that proposed activities do not meet the significance threshold as stipulated in the EPBC Act and supporting guidelines.

4.5 WATER

4.5.1 Dewatering

Dewatering will be required whilst mining the Enterprise deposit. Refer to 2.4.2.

4.5.2 Surface Runoff

Surface water flows are not expected to accumulate around the Enterprise mining area due to the open cut mine being situated on a topographically high area. Refer to Figure 11 - Contours at Enterprise

The impact on surface water resources outside of the project area will be negligible.

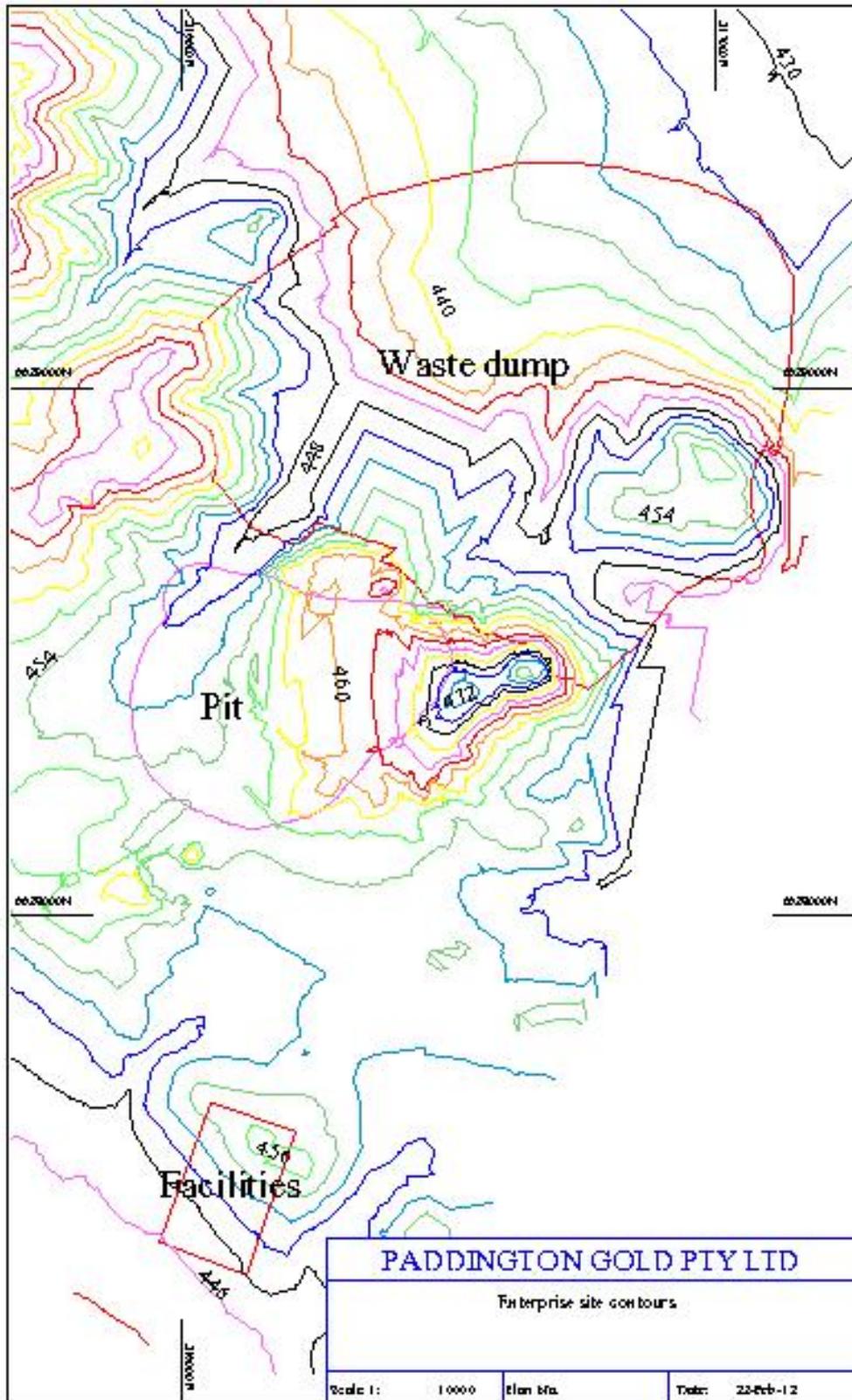


Figure 11 - Contours at Enterprise

4.6 WASTE PRODUCTS

4.6.1 Waste Rock

There is a maximum of 200,000bcm of Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material from the Cashman Slate unit at the base of the Mount Pleasant sill, and immediately above the ore zone. This material will be encapsulated within the waste dump. The mine is mined below the Cashman slate unit for the last 12 months enabling sufficient encapsulating material.

Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material will be identified on production plans and scheduled into selected areas to ensure encapsulation.

All other waste rock units tested are Non-Acid Forming (NAF).

4.6.2 Wastewater Management

Permanent ablation blocks will be utilised at Enterprise, installed to City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder standards.

Oil contaminated runoff from washdown areas will be directed to sumps and passed through an oil separator to remove hydrocarbons from the water. Separated hydrocarbon will be collected and pumped to a recycle (waste) oil tank.

In the event of a spill, the spilled material will be contained and all material removed and disposed of appropriately. The impacted sites will be cleaned up and rehabilitated as necessary. These procedures are set out in Norton's Paddington Operation Environmental Management Plan.

4.6.3 General Waste

The principal objective of waste management at the project is to minimise the impacts on air, water, and land resources, as well as on the local community, and to manage waste in a manner that avoids any direct or indirect impacts on the health of people working at the mine.

Used truck tyres will be collected from site for retreading or disposal.

All domestic and putrescible waste will be collected by a licensed contractor and disposed of appropriately. Recycling will be implemented where possible.

Waste hydrocarbons are addressed in Section 4.8.

4.7 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL

Erosion control and sediment retention will be carried out as an integral part of the operation. These controls will include:

- Rehabilitation and revegetation of disturbed areas when they become available;

- Spoon drains will be cut via a grader along the length of the road as required to maintain the natural drainage; and
- Sloping the site such that all internal site surface water is diverted to a sediment trap or basin for collection.

An important aspect of environmental management will be the continual assessment of the effectiveness of erosion control works. This assessment will identify any remedial measures that need to be implemented and any erosion control measures that need to be added to the established program.

4.8 DANGEROUS GOODS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

All chemicals and hydrocarbons will be stored within bunded areas or bunded pallets thus containing any potential runoff. Fuel will be stored within a self-bunded tank.

Norton's Paddington Operation will ensure that suppliers meet the statutory requirements for transport of dangerous goods and will meet the same standards for storage and use. In particular, fuel and oil storage and waste oil management will be designed to practicably minimise risks of soil contamination from these products.

Explosives will be transported to site for blasting of the ore and waste rock. Blasting accessories and packaged explosives will be stored on site in a licensed magazine.

Hydrocarbon products to be used on site include diesel fuel and other petroleum products used in vehicle operations, servicing and maintenance.

If an inadvertent spillage of hydrocarbon occurs, the spill will be contained as much as possible by the use of earthen bunds. All surface oil will be collected and recycled. The contaminated soil will be removed, collected and taken to the Norton's Paddington Operation bioremediation site.

Spill response equipment will be stored on each maintenance/service vehicle during construction and operation activities. If an inadvertent spillage of hydrocarbon occurs, the spill will be contained as much as possible by the use of the spill response equipment. In the event of a large spill, earthmoving equipment will construct earthen bunds to contain the spill.

Waste oil and other hydrocarbons will be collected and stored, either in bulk or in 200L drums, prior to removal from site by contractor for re-use or other approved form of disposal. Oil-filters will be thoroughly drained of oil before disposal into a bin which will then be removed and transported to Kalgoorlie for recycling or disposal. All hydrocarbon contaminated material (rags, oil filters, etc) will be transported offsite to an approved recycling facility.

4.9 ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

4.9.1 Dust

Wind borne dust at the Enterprise Open Cut Mine is expected to be generated from:

- Clearing of land for commencement of mining operations, in particular removal of top soil ;
- Construction of mining infrastructure;
- Exposed surfaces such as cleared land, waste dumps (prior to rehabilitation), administration areas, haul roads;
- Stockpiles of ore;
- Vehicle movements on sealed and unsealed roads;
- Explosive blasting of rock; and
- Mining (excavation and dumping) of material.

In order to ensure dust from the Enterprise Open Cut Mine does not cause a breach of the relevant environmental legislation, Norton's Paddington Operation has developed dust control measures, contingency actions and monitoring regime, as per Norton's Paddington Operation 'Dust Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine', attached as Appendix 10. This Dust Management Plan details the commitments that Norton's Paddington Operations is making in regard to dust from its Enterprise Open Cut Mine and how these commitments will result in negligible impacts on the community at Ora Banda.

Dust management and control measures at Enterprise Open Cut Mine will include:

- Clearing conducted only under suitable climatic conditions. Where possible clearing for new waste dumps and mining areas will occur during winter. In particular, clearing activities with high dust causing potential such as top soil stripping (when water cannot be used for dust suppression) will not be undertaken during adverse wind conditions;
- Clearing will be minimised, and protective vegetation that provides a wind barrier will not be cleared;
- Blasting will be conducted only under suitable climatic conditions;
- Where practical vehicular traffic will be kept on formed roads to prevent damage to vegetated areas. Vehicles are to use defined tracks and not 'bush bash';
- Appropriate dust control measures such as application of water on unsealed roads and construction areas. The use of saline water on unsealed roads will be in accordance with Norton's Paddington Operation procedure 'Use of Hypersaline Water for Dust Suppression';
- Ensure water suppression is occurring within pits during open cut operations;
- As required, collection of accumulated dust on sealed roads;
- Upon completion of a section of waste dump, progressive rehabilitation will be conducted. Low scrub species will be encouraged as the most effective means of dissipating wind velocity at ground surface;

- Waste dump construction in a staged manner, such that minimal cleared areas are open at any time;
- ROM pad, with ore stockpiles, to be located on the east side of the waste dump furthest from sensitive receptors. Where possible activity on the ROM will be on the downwind side of stockpiles;
- Site manager will be responsible for dust management and shall maintain control of dust generating works; and
- Inductions and training of employees and operators on site will identify the potential impact of dust generation on the local community.

The Dust Management Plan also outlines the dust monitoring regime at the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. The monitoring regime includes using Norton's climate station installed at Ora Banda to monitor wind direction, wind speed, air temperature, humidity and rainfall. This information can then be factored into blast scheduling. In addition an ambient particle counter dust monitor will be installed at Ora Banda to collect data on TSP and PM10 levels. If levels are found to be exceeding $25\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (PM10) and $45\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (TSP) alerts will be sent to relevant personnel.

4.9.2 Gaseous Atmospheric Emissions

The construction and operation at the project will result in the emission of greenhouse gases from a wide range of activities including:

- Clearing of vegetation;
- Use of diesel fuel for mining and transport operations; and
- Power generation.

The effect of the particulates released from the combustion of fuel is expected to be negligible given the location of the area and the low population density.

4.10 NOISE POLLUTION

Norton's Paddington Operation commissioned Lloyd George Acoustics to carry out an Environmental noise assessment for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. The report addresses the possible noise impacts associated with the Enterprise Open Cut Mine, including mobile equipment and noise associated with blasting. The study was based on computer noise modelling (operational noise) and recognised equations (blasting noise and vibrations) and assessed the noise levels against the prescribed standards of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997*. It also included background noise measurements and modelled noise on two scenarios; start of mining, and three years into mining.

The results from the report showed that:

- Background noise levels at Ora Banda are currently within the levels established in the Noise Regulations with L_{A1} varying between 36dB and 47dB and for L_{A10} between 32dB and 40dB;
- Noise levels from operational noise will result in a predicted L_{A10} of 22dB when mining commences and 24dB after three years of mining. Even allowing for a +5dB penalty due to tonality these levels are well within

- even the most conservative 35dB L_{A10} criteria within the Noise Regulation;
- Blasting with a confined blasting technique, the most commonly employed method at Norton's Paddington Operations, indicate that air blast levels will be 102 to 103dB $L_{Linear Peak}$. This is well below the 115dB $L_{Linear Peak}$ criteria within the Noise Regulations;
- Blasting via an unconfined blasting technique, a method not commonly used at Norton's Paddington Operations, under worst case situations will result in an air blast level of 137 to 138dB $L_{Linear Peak}$. Without management control this could potentially breach the Noise Regulations; and
- Peak vibration levels are predicted to be 1.65mm/s, well below the 5mm/s guideline value.

The report identifies a number of recommendations to reduce noise pollution. These recommendations have been incorporated into 'Norton's Paddington Operations Noise Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'. The plan outlines control measures to ensure mining operations comply with the noise regulations under the Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994, Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations 1995 and the Environmental Protection Act (Noise) Regulations 1997. Appendix 11 contains the Noise Assessment Report and Appendix 12 contains the Noise Management Plan.

The Enterprise Open Cut Mine Noise Management Plan outlines noise, air blast and vibration control measures, these include:

- Where practical vehicular traffic will be kept on formed roads, waste dumps and within the open cut mine. Where possible these areas have been sited to minimise the risk of adverse noise impacts. For instance the waste dump and bulk haul road has been kept as far west as practicable;
- Rock breaking activities will be preferentially conducted on the ROM during daylight hours;
- Mining equipment will be regularly maintained, including items that through wear and tear can increase noise outputs;
- Blasting with the potential to cause adverse air blast or vibration generation will be conducted only under suitable climatic conditions unless safety concerns take precedence;
- Unconfined blasts will not be undertaken unless necessary. In this situation unconfined blasting will be kept to a minimum, it will occur during daylight hours Monday to Saturday, noise and vibration monitoring will be undertaken, and local residents will be given 24 hours notice;
- Site manager will be responsible for noise, air blast and vibration management and shall maintain control of noise generating works; and
- Inductions and training of employees and operators on site will identify the potential impact of noise, air blast and vibration on the local community.

The Noise Management Plan also outlines a number of monitoring regimes. The monitoring regime includes using Norton's climate station installed at Ora

Banda to monitor wind direction, wind speed, air temperature, humidity and rainfall. This information can then be factored into blast scheduling. In addition noise and vibration monitoring will be undertaken as well as hygiene monitoring of vehicles.

4.11 DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE

4.11.1 Post Mining Land Use

The post mining land use for the Enterprise Open Cut Mine will be to return the area to Crown Reserve – Public Utility - 14351, the underlying tenure.

4.11.2 Closure Plan

After consultation with the DMP's Kalgoorlie Environment Division, Norton's Paddington Operation will revise the Ora Banda Mine Closure Plan (MCP) (currently under revision) and include the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. This is likely to be revised and resubmitted in 19 December 2012.

The MCP will include:

- All rubbish and scrap being progressively disposed of in a suitable manner;
- Removal of all above ground structures e.g. pipelines;
- All costeans and other disturbances to the surface of the land made as a result of exploration, including drill pads, grid lines and access tracks being rehabilitated;
- All waste material, rubbish, plastic sample bags, abandoned equipment and temporary buildings being removed from the mining tenements at closure;
- At the completion of operation, or progressively where possible, all access roads and other disturbed areas being covered with topsoil, deep ripped and seeded with native seed;
- The perimeter of each mine will be protected by a substantial bund of suitable waste rock in accordance with the Department of Minerals and Energy document - "Guidelines for Safety Bund Walls around Open Pits";
- All hydrocarbon contaminated soil will be removed and remediated wherever possible. Any contaminated soil that cannot be remediated will be disposed of offsite;
- Roads, tracks and other disturbed areas will be ripped to relieve compaction, then scarified to prevent erosion and to enhance revegetation success. On sloping ground, erosion control banks may be installed across the tracks to prevent down slope erosion and to act as additional barriers to inadvertent third party use. It is anticipated that narrow tracks with vegetation along their sides will not require seeding because of the seed source available from the surrounding vegetation. If necessary, seed will be spread to promote natural revegetation; and
- Rehabilitation of the old Ora Banda Mill area, associated waste dumps and tailings storage facilities as per the criteria established in the Mine Closure Plan. This rehabilitation schedule will be factored into the mining program at Enterprise Open Cut Mine.

4.12 REHABILITATION

The objective of the rehabilitation program at Enterprise Open Cut Mine is to rehabilitate the disturbed areas to ensure that soil erosion and subsequent sedimentation is minimised and endemic plant species are re-established.

4.12.1 Rehabilitation Principles

The rehabilitation of the project sites will be guided by the following principles:

- Ensure that vegetation clearing is kept to a minimum;
- Collect and correctly stockpile vegetative material and available topsoil for later use at selected sites;
- Plan to strip topsoil for immediate re-use on prepared surfaces where possible;
- Progressively rehabilitate completed areas as soon as practicable;
- Only use local native plant species; and
- Undertake decommissioning and closure of the site to industry leading practice principles and to statutory requirements.

To assist with ongoing review of the rehabilitation and environmental management at the site, the proponent will submit an Annual Environmental Report to DMP as required by tenement conditions.

4.12.2 Other Disturbed Areas

All hardstand/compacted areas or other disturbed areas no longer required will be deep ripped and direct seeded.

All tracks will be deep ripped and seeded when necessary. It is anticipated that narrow tracks with vegetation along their sides will not require seeding because of the seed source available from the surrounding vegetation.

Where necessary, soil erosion control banks will be constructed on tracks and roads or other large bare areas where excess runoff may concentrate and there is a potential for soil erosion.

4.13 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

4.13.1 Climate

A climate station is installed in Ora Banda and will be used to monitor wind direction, speed, air temperature, humidity and rainfall. The meteorological equipment is compatible with AS2923-197 (Ambient Air – Guide for measurement of horizontal wind for air quality applications).

4.13.2 Water

Groundwater will be extracted from the Enterprise Open Cut Mine, due to the planned mine depth being about 130m below the groundwater level. During periods of dewatering where water is discharged to Gimlet, daily inspections of the pipeline will be recorded.

4.13.3 Air Quality

As part of the National Pollution Inventory, quantities of air and other emissions will be estimated or measured and reported annually. This will include emissions from various activities on-site including blasting, vehicle movements and wind erosion.

4.13.4 Dust

Off site dust monitoring will be established in Ora Banda (nearest sensitive receptor). Ambient particle counter dust monitor will collect TSP and PM10 data continuously over 24 hour periods and be downloaded daily. A warning system will be installed that will send alerts when TSP and PM10 levels reach $25\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (PM10) and $45\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (TSP).

4.13.5 Flora

Regular inspections will be made at the project site and along haul roads to ensure weed populations do not escalate in disturbed areas.

5.0 SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

No sites of archaeological or ethnographic significance will be impacted by the proposed development of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.

5.2 EUROPEAN HERITAGE

No sites of European heritage significance will be impacted by the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.

5.3 WORKFORCE INDUCTION AND TRAINING

All of the workforce, both Norton's Paddington Operation employees and contractors, will be given a comprehensive safety, occupational health and environmental management induction on arrival at the site.

Continuous employee training will involve environmental input at "tool-box" meetings and specific environmental courses as required.

5.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Norton's Paddington Operation acknowledges it has an obligation to stakeholders to continually involve them in Norton's Paddington Operation projects through consultation. Norton's Paddington Operation has identified a number of stakeholders that have interests within the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. Table 7 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Stakeholder Engagement Register outlines the stakeholder engagement Norton's Paddington Operation has had in regards to the Enterprise Open Cut Mine and highlights that this engagement is ongoing throughout the planning, operation and closure process.

Norton's Paddington Operation has identified 4 main stakeholders in the Enterprise Open Cut Mine. These include:

- The Ora Banda Community;
- Shire of Kalgoorlie-Boulder;
- Widji Native Title Claimant group; and
- Other Aboriginal groups.

Table 7 – Enterprise Open Cut Mine Stakeholder Engagement Register

Date	Stakeholder/s	Description of Engagement	Stakeholder Comment
13/01/2012 22/03/2012	Mike Lucas	Meeting	<p>Discussion regarding the Mine Closure of the Ora Banda Area and the development of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine.</p> <p>Mr Lucas suggested that Norton's Paddington Operation maintain the old cemetery located on M24/170.</p>
05/06/12	Ora Banda Community	Informal meeting at the Ora Banda Tavern	Community were confident that the development of Enterprise Open Cut Mine would have a positive impact for the town.
<p>First contacted in June 2010.</p> <p>28 June 2012</p>	<p>Kalgoorlie-Boulder Shire (Murray Percasky – Roads and Transport Manager)</p> <p>Darren Wallace – Manager Engineering Services)</p>	<p>Phone Conversation, site visit</p> <p>Email</p>	<p>Mr Percasky was first contacted in June 2010 to discuss the Enterprise Open Cut Mine and the implications on public roads within the area.</p> <p>Emailed June 2012, to arrange discussion of design layouts of the new roads and intersections.</p> <p>Awaiting reply (Mr Percasky) on holiday until July 2012)</p>
2010	Widji (Native title clamant group)	Heritage Survey	<p>Widji undertook a heritage survey of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine area in 2010.</p> <p>The Enterprise Open Cut Mine will have no impact on Aboriginal Heritage Sites.</p>
June 2012	Central East Central West Maduwongga Gubrun	Heritage Surveys	Heritage surveys covering the Enterprise area carried out in mid June 2012. No impact on Aboriginal Heritage Sites.

6.0 COMPLIANCE

Norton's Paddington Operation will comply with the provisions in applicable Acts and their Regulations which include the following but may not be restricted to the:

- Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972;
- Conservation and Land Management Act 1984;
- Mining Act 1978 and Regulations 1981;
- Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994, Mines Safety and Inspection Regulations 1995;
- Dangerous Goods Regulations 1992;
- Dangerous Goods (Transport) Act 1998;
- Environmental Protection Act 1986;
- Environmental Protection Act (Noise) Regulations 1997;
- Environmental Protection Act (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004;
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth);
- Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2001;
- Environmental Protection (Liquid Waste) Regulations 1996;
- Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act 1961;
- Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990;
- Land Administration Act 1997;
- Land Drainage Act 1925;
- Local Government Act 1995;
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960;
- Wildlife Protection Act 1950;
- Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914;
- Occupation Safety and Health Act 1984; and
- Native Title Act 1973 (Commonwealth).

7.0 COMMITMENTS

Norton's Paddington Operation has assessed the environmental and social impacts of this project. The following commitments have been made to minimise the effects of any potential impacts.

Table 1 - Summary of Commitments

Impact	Management Commitment
<i>Deterioration of surface water flow or quality</i>	As the mine and waste dump are situated on a local drainage divide, no interruption to, or deterioration of surface water flows is expected.
<i>Deterioration of groundwater quality</i>	Oil contaminated runoff directed to sumps and disposed of by licensed controlled waste contractor.
	Hydrocarbons will be stored in bunded areas.
	Hydrocarbons will be stored in bunded areas. Groundwater quality is brackish to saline and only suitable for mining operations.
<i>Impact of dust on surrounding</i>	Dust generating areas will be sprayed with saline water to minimise dust.

<i>environment</i>	Dust will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited - Dust Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.
<i>Impact on flora & fauna</i>	Clearing of vegetation and disturbance to remnant undisturbed areas will be minimised.
	Topsoil stockpiles will not exceed 2m in height.
	Topsoil, log debris and leaf litter will be removed and stockpiled during clearing for future use. Where practical, topsoil will be scheduled for recovery and re-use without the need for storage.
	All compacted areas will be ripped and seeded with local native species upon completion of mining.
	Dust suppression activities will be monitored to ensure that vegetation is not sprayed with saline water.
	Regular inspection for establishment of weed species, and treatment as per weed management plan
	Impacts to malleefowl will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited - Malleefowl Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.
<i>Impact of waste on the surrounding area</i>	Recycling will take place where possible.
	All domestic and putrescible waste will be collected by licensed contractors and disposed of in accordance with rural landfill regulations.
	Hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon contaminated material will be collected and sent for treatment at the Paddington bioremediation pad or for disposal by controlled waste contractors.
	Open pit geologist will log and visually inspect all grade control cuttings from the Enterprise deposit to identify any potentially acid forming material.
<i>Impact of noise</i>	Operations will adhere to <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i>
	Noise will be managed as per 'Norton Gold Fields Limited – Noise Management Plan – Enterprise Open Cut Mine'.
<i>Impact of mining on future land use</i>	Disturbed areas from this mining project, specifically on M24/170 will be rehabilitated and revegetated with locally sourced native species.
	All unnecessary roads and tracks will be topsoiled (where possible), ripped and reseeded.
	On completion of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine, the mine will be bunded to meet both Regulatory and site requirements.
<i>Excess mine water</i>	Excess mine water collected from the mine over and above quantities required for dust suppression purposes will be pumped to the adjacent Gimlet open pit situated 2.5km south-west. A works approval and licence is being sought from the Department of Environment and Conservation.
	No mine water will be pumped into surface drainage systems for disposal as wastewater surplus.
<i>Impact on surrounding vegetation due to pipeline leak.</i>	Pipelines will be bunded and inspected daily during dewatering.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Norton believes that the adoption of good environmental practice and project management skills will minimise the effect of the Enterprise Open Cut Mine on the environment.

The objectives of this project and the environmental benefits to be gained from its implementation are consistent with the Norton's Environmental and Community Policy in Appendix 1.

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