

**Coyote Gold Mine – Stage 2 (Sandpiper and
Kookaburra Open Pits and Haul Road) 280km
South-East of Halls Creek**

Tanami Gold NL

**Report and recommendations
of the Environmental Protection Authority**

**Environmental Protection Authority
Perth, Western Australia
Bulletin 1261
July, 2007**

Environmental Impact Assessment Process Timelines

Date	Progress stages	Time (weeks)
13/10/2006	Referral received	
15/01/2007	Intention to set EPS Level of Assessment advertised (no appeals)	13
12/07/2007	Proponent's Final EPS document received by EPA	25
30/07/2007	EPA report to the Minister for the Environment	2

Report Released: 30.7.07
Appeals Close: 13.8.07

Assessment No. 1688

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1. Introduction and background

This report provides the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA's) advice and recommendations to the Minister for the Environment on the proposal by Tanami Gold NL to develop two open pit gold mines located 280 km south east of Halls Creek and 20km west of the Western Australian-Northern Territory border.

Section 44 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) requires the EPA to report to the Minister for the Environment on the outcome of its assessment of a proposal. The report must set out:

- the key environmental factors identified in the course of the assessment;
- the EPA's recommendations as to whether or not the proposal may be implemented; and
- if the EPA recommends that implementation be allowed, the conditions and procedures to which implementation should be subject.

The EPA may include in the report any other advice and recommendations as it sees fit.

The EPA was advised of the proposal in October 2006. Based on the information provided, the EPA considered that while the proposal had the potential to have an effect on the environment, the proposal, as described, could be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives. Consequently it was notified in *The West Australian* newspaper on 15 January 2007 that, subject to preparation of a suitable Environmental Protection Statement (EPS) document, the EPA intended to set the level of assessment at EPS.

The proponent has prepared the EPS document which accompanies this report (Tanami Gold, 2007). The EPS document sets out the details of the proposal, potential environmental impacts and appropriate commitments to manage those impacts. The EPA notes that the proponent has consulted with relevant stakeholders.

The EPA considers that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, subject to the EPA's recommended conditions being made legally binding.

The EPA therefore has determined, under Section 40 of the EP Act, that the level of assessment for the proposal is EPS, and this report provides the EPA advice and recommendations in accordance with Section 44 of the EP Act.

2. The proposal

The proposal is described in detail in the proponent's EPS document (Tanami Gold, 2007). The proposal, located 280km south east of Halls Creek and 20km west of the Western Australian-Northern Territory border, involves producing approximately 400,000t of ore for gold production from two open pits, Sandpiper and Kookaburra. The ore will be provided for blending with ore from underground mining at the existing operation (Coyote Stage 1). No crushing or processing will be conducted on site and infrastructure will be minimal. Both pits will be mined below the watertable and will not be backfilled. A 35km haul road will be constructed between the Stage 2 site and the existing Coyote Stage 1 operation. Transport of the ore to the processing plant at the Coyote mine site will be conducted in "campaigns" involving short periods of intense haulage activity.



Figure 1: Coyote Location Map

The key components of the proposal are summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Summary of key proposal characteristics

Element	Description
Life of Project	12 months
Pit Area	Sandpiper – approximately 5 hectares Kookaburra – approximately 5 hectares
Final Depth	Sandpiper – approximately 50 metres Kookaburra – approximately 75 metres
Depth to Water Table	19 – 20 metres
Pit Dewatering	1600 kilolitres per day
Total Area of Disturbance	Not more than 120 hectares
Total Area Rehabilitated	Total area of disturbance less the pit area for Sandpiper and Kookaburra
Solid Waste Rock Materials	2.4 million cubic metres
Water Supply	Groundwater bores
Power Generation	Mobile generators
Sewerage	Biological treatment units

The potential impacts of the proposal are discussed by the proponent in the EPS document (Tanami Gold, 2007).

3. Consultation

During the preparation of the EPS, the proponent has undertaken consultation with government agencies and key stakeholders. The agencies, groups and organisations consulted were: Conservation Council of WA, Environs Kimberley, Department of Water, Department of Environment and Conservation and EPA Service Unit.

The main issues raised in consultation were;

- impacts on native fauna (particularly impacts of the haul road on Mulgara);
- the risk that the open pits, post-closure, may become permanent sources of freshwater and thereby attract larger populations of grazing animals such as kangaroos and camels, or predators such as feral cats;
- weed management; and
- need for better management of landfill/waste to avoid attracting dingoes.

The proponent's responses to these, and other, issues are provided in the EPS document (Tanami Gold, 2007).

The EPA considers that the consultation process has been appropriate and that reasonable steps have been taken to inform the community and stakeholders on the proposed development.

4. Key environmental factors

A description of all of the environmental factors and proposed management is provided in the EPS Document (Tanami Gold, 2007)

It is the EPA's opinion that the following key environmental factors relevant to the proposal require evaluation in this report:

- (a) Fauna Management
- (b) Closure Planning and Rehabilitation

The key environmental factors are discussed in Sections 4.1 and 4.2. The description of each factor shows why it is relevant to the proposal and how it will be affected by the proposal. The assessment of each factor is where the EPA decides whether or not a proposal meets the environmental objective set for that factor.

The EPA has also provided other advice in relation to:

- Other approvals that may be required
- Mine closure planning
- Landfill management
- Cumulative impacts

4.1 Fauna Management

Description

The proponent has undertaken comprehensive surveys for fauna which are included in the EPS document (Tanami Gold, 2007). The results indicate that there is the potential for impact on priority fauna species. A total of 12 species of conservation significance have been either recorded or potentially inhabit the Coyote Stage 2 Project area. Of these, 6 species have been recorded during surveys. These fauna species are:

- Mulgara (*Dasyercus cristicauda*) - Schedule 1
- Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*) - Schedule 1
- Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*) - Schedule 4
- Woma (*Aspidites ramsayi*) - Schedule 4
- Bush Stone-curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*) - Priority 4
- Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*) - Priority 4

Mulgara activity has been observed to be abundant within a series of small sand dunes and hummock grassland located between the Coyote Stage 1 mine site and the Stage 2 area. The proposed haul road intersects a portion of the sand dune habitat. It is expected that 2.8ha of habitat will be cleared due to widening the proposed haul road.

Habitat potentially suitable for the Bilby has been located approximately 2km west of the Kookaburra deposit and at the southern end of the proposed haul road. The area to the west of the Stage 2 area will not be disturbed; however, there will be some disturbance of potential habitat at the southern end of the proposed haul road due to widening of the road. The area of disturbance is expected to be less than 1ha. Bilby sightings have been recorded within 1 km of the Coyote camp and one within the active mining area of Stage 1. Burrowing and foraging activity has also been recorded at the Coyote airstrip.

According to surveys and observations at the Coyote Stage 1 mine site and campsite, the Major Mitchell's Cockatoo, Woma and Australian Bustard are commonly seen in the area. The nocturnal Bush Stone-curlew has been observed at the Coyote campsite

(located approximately 35km SSW of Coyote Stage 2) feeding on insects attracted to the lights around the site.

Management measures that will be incorporated include:

- Signage to identify wildlife areas and to impose speed limits in Mulgara habitat areas;
- An environmental induction for all staff;
- Native fauna road toll survey;
- Management of injured wildlife;
- Dust suppression;
- The proponent will carry out feral cat control in the vicinity of the project; and
- Ongoing monitoring with annual reporting to DEC

Assessment

The EPA's environmental objectives for this factor are:

- To maintain the abundance, diversity, geographic distribution and productivity of native fauna at species, community and ecosystem levels through avoidance or mitigation of adverse impacts and improvement of knowledge.
- To ensure that the native fauna are conserved consistent with the *Wildlife Conservation Act (1950)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)*

The EPA notes that it is unlikely that there will be significant impacts on fauna species resulting from the current proposal. However, the proposal does indicate that there is the potential for impacts on fauna due to activities such as clearing and road traffic. Additionally, the EPA notes that the clearing and use of the haul road will disturb portions of known Mulgara habitats and potentially suitable Bilby habitat. The proponent has agreed to impose speed limits through areas of known Mulgara habitat and ensure that these areas have signage positioned accordingly. The EPA considers that the impact on Bilby habitats are not likely to be significant.

Wildlife Management Plan

The EPA notes that the proponent has prepared a Wildlife Management Plan which is included in the EPS (Tanami Gold, 2007). The Wildlife Management Plan includes provision for:

- Programs and strategies to manage and minimise the risks to wildlife associated with the project; and
- Ongoing monitoring to better define conservation-significant fauna populations.

Environmental Induction

The proponent has included as part of the EPS, an environmental handbook for all staff, informing them of rare, threatened and priority fauna located in the area and management actions that need to be observed.

Control of Feral Cats

A feral cat control program for Coyote Stage 1 will be expanded to include the Stage 2 site. Feral cats will be captured in baited cages and euthanased humanely. Control of feral cats will reduce predation on native fauna in the area.

Monitoring the Speed of Haul Trucks

The EPA recommends that a condition be imposed requiring that each haul truck is fitted with a Global Positioning System (GPS) device before using the haul road between Stage 1 and Stage 2. This will enable speeds to be monitored on a continuous basis with the objective of minimising fauna deaths and injuries. Speed limits of 40km/h will apply to areas of Mulgara habitat and 80km/h for all other sections of the haul road. The proponent will need to ensure that the monitoring system is auditable to demonstrate that speed limits are being adhered to.

Summary

Having particular regard to the:

- proponent developing a Wildlife Management Plan;
- imposing speed limits on the haul road;
- committing to further fauna studies of the project area and surrounding region;
- environmental handbook to educate all staff on key issues; and
- the proponent's commitment to carry out feral cat control in the vicinity of the project.

it is the EPA's opinion that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objective for this factor provided conditions are imposed requiring:

- fauna management be carried out according to the Wildlife Management Plan contained in the proponent's EPS document; and
- haul truck speeds are monitored by the use of GPS devices.

4.2 Closure Planning and Rehabilitation

Description

The proponent has developed a Decommissioning and Closure Plan that includes the following key aspects:

- Removal of all infrastructure, contaminated material and bund liners;
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas;
- Ensuring pits are bunded and made safe to prevent accidental access;
- Closure of the abandonment bund; and
- Establishment of photographic monitoring sites.

The proponent has agreed to rehabilitate the waste dump and will contour rip to assist rehabilitation. Faces will be battered down to no greater than 15° and a windrow will be constructed around the outer perimeter of the upper surface to prevent run-off. A topsoil layer will be applied for revegetation. It is expected that revegetation will be achieved without the addition of seed as the proponent has been able to demonstrate that previously rehabilitated areas of Coyote Stage 1 have been successful without the addition of seed. If at a later date it is determined that particular flora species are missing, seed will be applied.

Mine Lakes

The mine voids (pits) will not be backfilled and will gradually fill with saline groundwater (TDS = 23,000 – 26,000mg/L) to approximately 20m below ground level. Ground water flow in the project area is controlled by a localised, low permeability aquifer system separated from the main ground water flow systems located to the south and west. Aquifers in this area typically occur in zones of fractured or structurally deformed and unweathered bedrock.

Stakeholders raised the issue that a new permanent fresh water source could attract grazing (camels, cattle and kangaroos) and predatory (dingoes and cats) animals to the area.

It is expected that fresh to brackish water will accumulate on top of the saline groundwater during rainfall events. Final pits will be bunded so that surface water can not drain into the pits during rainfall events. Pit water balance modelling by Parsons Brinckerhoff has indicated that, during the wet season (December – March), a fresh water layer of up to 1m during exceptionally heavy rainfall seasons will accumulate. However, due to the high evaporation rates of approximately 6 – 10 mm per day (~3000mm per annum) the accumulation of a fresh water layer is expected to evaporate quickly. Therefore, it is not expected that the final mine lakes will attract fauna by providing a new freshwater source persisting into the dry season.

Additionally, within the surrounding region there exist permanent, semi-permanent and temporary water sources. Imagery provided in the EPS of Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) show water sources in the area over a two year period. The closest permanent water source during the dry season is Slatey Creek which is approximately 40 km north of the site. Several other water sources during the dry season are approximately 45-65 km from the project site. It is also reported that there are a number gravel pits along the Tanami Road that hold water for several months each year. There are also stock watering points on active pastoral stations to the north of the project site.

Independent advice from W.A. Low Ecological Services stated that similar final mine pits with water in the Northern Territory do not attract concentrations of fauna around the pits (Tanami Gold 2007, Appendix 1).

Assessment

The EPA's environmental objective for this factor is:

- To ensure that mine pit lakes do not cause significant environmental impacts through groundwater pollution or by attracting native or introduced fauna.

It is the view of the EPA that it is not likely that the final mine voids will have a negative effect on native wildlife or attract grazing and predatory animals. In reaching this conclusion, the EPA considered the following factors; the salinity of the groundwater, the high evaporation rate, the bunding of the voids and the presence of other water sources in the region.

The EPA notes that the groundwater system is localised within a fractured aquifer system and will not impact or pollute the regional ground water system.

The EPA recommends a condition be imposed requiring that mine decommissioning and closure be carried out according to the Decommissioning and Closure Plan contained in the proponent's EPS document. The condition makes provision for review and update of the plan as appropriate. Rehabilitation of waste dumps and the more detailed aspects of mine closure will be regulated by Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) under the *Mining Act 1978*.

Summary

Having particular regard to the fact that:

- The available information indicating that the pit lake water will not provide a significant new source of freshwater for fauna,

it is the EPA's opinion that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objective for this factor provided that a condition is imposed requiring that mine closure and decommissioning be carried out according to the Decommissioning and Closure Plan contained in the proponent's EPS document.

5. Conditions and Commitments

Recommended conditions

Having considered the information provided in this report, the EPA has developed a set of conditions that the EPA recommends be imposed if the proposal by Tanami Gold NL to produce approximately 400,000 tonnes of ore for gold production from the two open pits Sandpiper and Kookaburra is approved for implementation. These conditions are presented in Appendix 2.

6. Other Advice

Other approvals

The proposal will also require approvals by the Department of Industry and Resources (DoIR) under the *Mining Act 1978*. Water abstraction will require approvals under relevant legislation administered by the Department of Water.

Mine closure plan

The EPA notes the short duration of the project and the need for a well developed mine closure plan up-front. The EPA notes that DoIR will require a more detailed mine closure plan and will regulate the waste dumps, ensuring that the waste dump design is developed based on materials characterisation and local climate and that rehabilitation is carried out to an appropriate standard.

Landfill

All putrescible rubbish produced on site should be contained appropriately within a landfill facility (e.g. use of a cage) to prevent dingoes accessing food. It is important that dingoes are not given an alternative source of food as this discourages them from their natural food sources, which includes hunting and eating feral cats and foxes. Dingo predation can thus potentially reduce the impact of feral cats and foxes on native fauna. The EPA expects that the Department of Environment and Conservation will regulate this matter.

Cumulative Impacts

The proposal currently before the EPA is for a limited scale mining operation and the impacts on biodiversity and other environmental values are therefore considered acceptable. The EPA advises that any expansions to the mining operation will require careful assessment of cumulative impacts on fauna.

7. Conclusions

The EPA has considered the proposal by Tanami Gold to produce approximately 420,000t of ore for gold production from the two open pits Sandpiper and Kookaburra.

The EPA notes that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objective for fauna management provided conditions are imposed requiring fauna management be carried out according to the Wildlife Management Plan contained in the proponent's EPS document and requiring GPS monitoring devices on each haul truck so as to monitor truck speed through important fauna habitat.

The EPA also notes that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objective for decommissioning and closure provided that a condition is imposed requiring that mine closure and decommissioning be carried out according to the Decommissioning and Closure Plan contained in the proponent's EPS document.

The EPA has therefore concluded that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, provided there is satisfactory implementation of the recommended conditions set out in Appendix 2.

8. Recommendations

The EPA submits the following recommendations to the Minister for the Environment:

1. That the Minister notes that the proposal being assessed is for the Coyote Gold Project Stage 2, located in the Shire of Halls Creek, 280km south east of Halls Creek;
2. That the Minister considers the report on the key environmental factors as set out in Section 4;
3. That the Minister notes that the EPA has concluded that the proposal can be managed to meet the EPA's environmental objectives, provided there is satisfactory implementation by the proponent of the recommended conditions set out in Appendix 2; and
4. That the Minister imposes the conditions and procedures recommended in Appendix 2 of this report.

Appendix 1

References

Tanami Gold Pty Ltd (2007). *Stage 2 of the Coyote Project Tanami Desert, Western Australia - Environmental Protection Statement* (released July 2007)

Appendix 2

Recommended Environmental Conditions

RECOMMENDED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

**STATEMENT THAT A PROPOSAL MAY BE IMPLEMENTED
(PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1986**

COYOTE GOLD MINE STAGE 2, SHIRE OF HALLS CREEK, TANAMI DESERT, 280
KILOMETRES SOUTH-EAST OF HALLS CREEK

Proposal: To produce approximately 420,000 tonnes of ore for gold production from the two open pits Sandpiper and Kookaburra (Stage 2). A 35 kilometre haul road will be constructed between the Stage 2 site and the existing Coyote Stage 1 operation.

Proponent: Tanami Gold NL

Proponent Address: Level 4, 50 Colin Street, WEST PERTH, WA 6005

Assessment number: 1688

Report of the Environmental Protection Authority: Bulletin 1261

The proposal referred to in the above report of the Environmental Protection Authority may be implemented. The implementation of that proposal is subject to the following conditions and procedures:

1 Proposal Implementation

1-1 The proponent shall implement the proposal as documented and described in schedule 1 of this statement subject to the conditions and procedures of this statement.

2 Proponent Nomination and Contact Details

2-1 The proponent for the time being nominated by the Minister for the Environment under sections 38(6) or 38(7) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* is responsible for the implementation of the proposal.

2-2 The proponent shall notify the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment and Conservation (CEO) of any change of the name and address of the proponent for the serving of notices or other correspondence within 30 days of such change.

3 Time Limit of Authorisation

3-1 The authorisation to implement the proposal provided for in this statement shall lapse and be void within five years after the date of this statement if the proposal to which this statement relates is not substantially commenced.

3-2 The proponent shall provide the CEO with written evidence which demonstrates that the proposal has substantially commenced on or before the expiration of five years from the date of this statement.

4 Compliance Reporting

4-1 The proponent shall submit to the CEO environmental compliance reports annually reporting on the previous twelve-month period, unless required by the CEO to report more frequently.

4-2 The environmental compliance reports shall address each element of an audit program approved by the CEO and shall be prepared and submitted in a format acceptable to the CEO.

4-3 The environmental compliance reports shall:

1. be endorsed by signature of the proponent's Executive Chairman or a person, approved in writing by the CEO, delegated to sign on behalf of the proponent's Executive Chairman;
2. state whether the proponent has complied with each condition and procedure contained in this statement;
3. provide verifiable evidence of compliance with each condition and procedure contained in this statement;
4. state whether the proponent has complied with each key action contained in any environmental management plan or program required by this statement;
5. provide verifiable evidence of conformance with each key action contained in any environmental management plan or program required by this statement;
6. identify all non-compliances and non-conformances and describe the corrective and preventative actions taken in relation to each non-compliance or non-conformance;
7. review the effectiveness of all corrective and preventative actions taken; and
8. describe the state of implementation of the proposal.

4-4 The proponent shall make the environmental compliance reports required by condition 4-1 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.

5 Fauna Management

5-1 Prior to undertaking any ground-disturbing activities, the proponent shall implement the Wildlife Management Plan contained within the proponent's Environmental Protection Statement submitted for the proposal and released on 30 July 2007.

- 5-2 The proponent shall report monthly from the commencement of ground-disturbing activities to the Department of Environment and Conservation, any road deaths or injuries of priority fauna along the haul road and around the mine site.

This report shall include:

1. The number and species of priority fauna killed;
2. The number and species of priority fauna injured;
3. Time and date of incidents; and
4. Management actions taken to mitigate/reduce the death and injury of fauna.

Reporting shall conclude when the requirements of condition 7-2 have been fulfilled.

- 5-3 The proponent shall impose speed limits of 40 kilometres per hour for all vehicles in Mulgara (*Dasyercus cristicauda*) habitat areas, which shall be appropriately signed.

- 5-4 The proponent shall make the Wildlife Management Plan referred to in condition 5-1 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.

6 Monitoring the Speed of Haul Trucks

- 6-1 The proponent shall only permit haul trucks which are fitted and use Global Positioning System (GPS) devices along the haul road specified in Schedule 1. The GPS tracking devices are to provide the following information in a form that is auditable:

1. A continuous update on the location and speed of each haul truck during ore transporting activities; and
2. Demonstrate that each haul truck is adhering to the specified speed limits for the haul road.

The objective of the use of GPS tracking devices is to manage vehicle speeds at levels which minimise fauna road kills or injuries on haul roads. These objectives are reinforced by Conditions 5-2 and 5-3.

- 6-2 The proponent shall maintain a log of data recorded by the GPS devices of each haul truck in a manner approved by the CEO. GPS monitoring will conclude when the proponent informs the CEO that hauling activities have ceased.

7 Decommissioning and Closure

- 7-1 The proponent shall implement the Decommissioning and Closure Plan contained within the proponent's Environmental Protection Statement submitted for the proposal and released on 30 July 2007.

The Decommissioning and Closure Plan shall contain provision for update and review.

- 7-2 The proponent shall implement the Decommissioning and Closure Plan referred to in condition 7-1 until such time as the Minister for the Environment determines, on advice of the CEO, that the proponent's decommissioning responsibilities have been fulfilled.

7-3 The proponent shall make the Decommissioning and Closure Plan referred to in condition 7-1 publicly available in a manner approved by the CEO.

Notes

1. The Minister for the Environment will determine any dispute between the proponent and the Environmental Protection Authority or the Department of Environment and Conservation over the fulfilment of the requirements of the conditions.

The Proposal (Assessment No. 1688)

General Description

The proposal is to produce approximately 400,000 tonnes of ore for gold production from the two open pits Sandpiper and Kookaburra (Stage 2). The ore will be provided for blending with ore from underground mining at the existing operation (Coyote Stage 1). No crushing or processing will be conducted on site and infrastructure will be minimal. Both pits will be mined below the watertable and will not be backfilled. A 35km haul road will be constructed between the Stage 2 site and the existing Coyote Stage 1 operation.

The proposal is described in the following document – Stage 2 of the Coyote Project Tanami Desert, Western Australia - Environmental Protection Statement (released July 2007).

Summary Description

A summary of the key proposal characteristics is presented in Table 1

Table 1 – Summary of Key Proposal Characteristics

Element	Description
Life of Project	12 months
Pit Area	Sandpiper – approximately 5 hectares Kookaburra – approximately 5 hectares
Final Depth	Sandpiper – approximately 50 metres Kookaburra – approximately 75 metres
Depth to Water Table	19 – 20 metres
Pit Dewatering	1600 kilolitres per day
Total Area of Disturbance	Not more than 120 hectares
Total Area Rehabilitated	Total area of disturbance less the pit area for Sandpiper and Kookaburra
Solid Waste Rock Materials	2.4 million cubic metres
Water Supply	Groundwater bores
Power Generation	Mobile generators
Sewerage	Biological treatment units

Figures (attached)

Figure 1 – Coyote Stage 1 and 2 General Layout

Figure 2 - Coyote Stage 2 Detailed Mine Layout

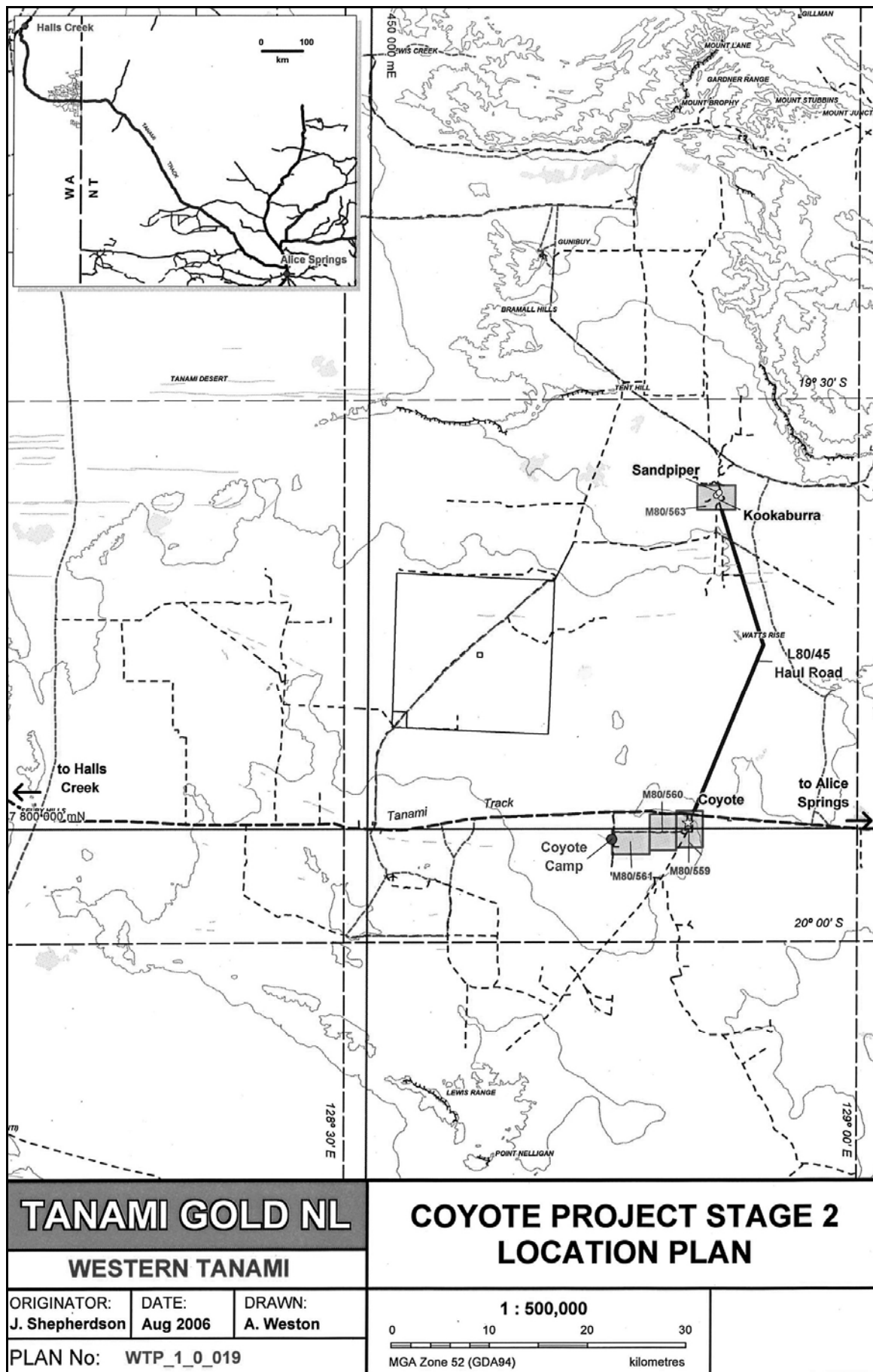


Figure 1: Coyote Stage 1 and 2 General Layout

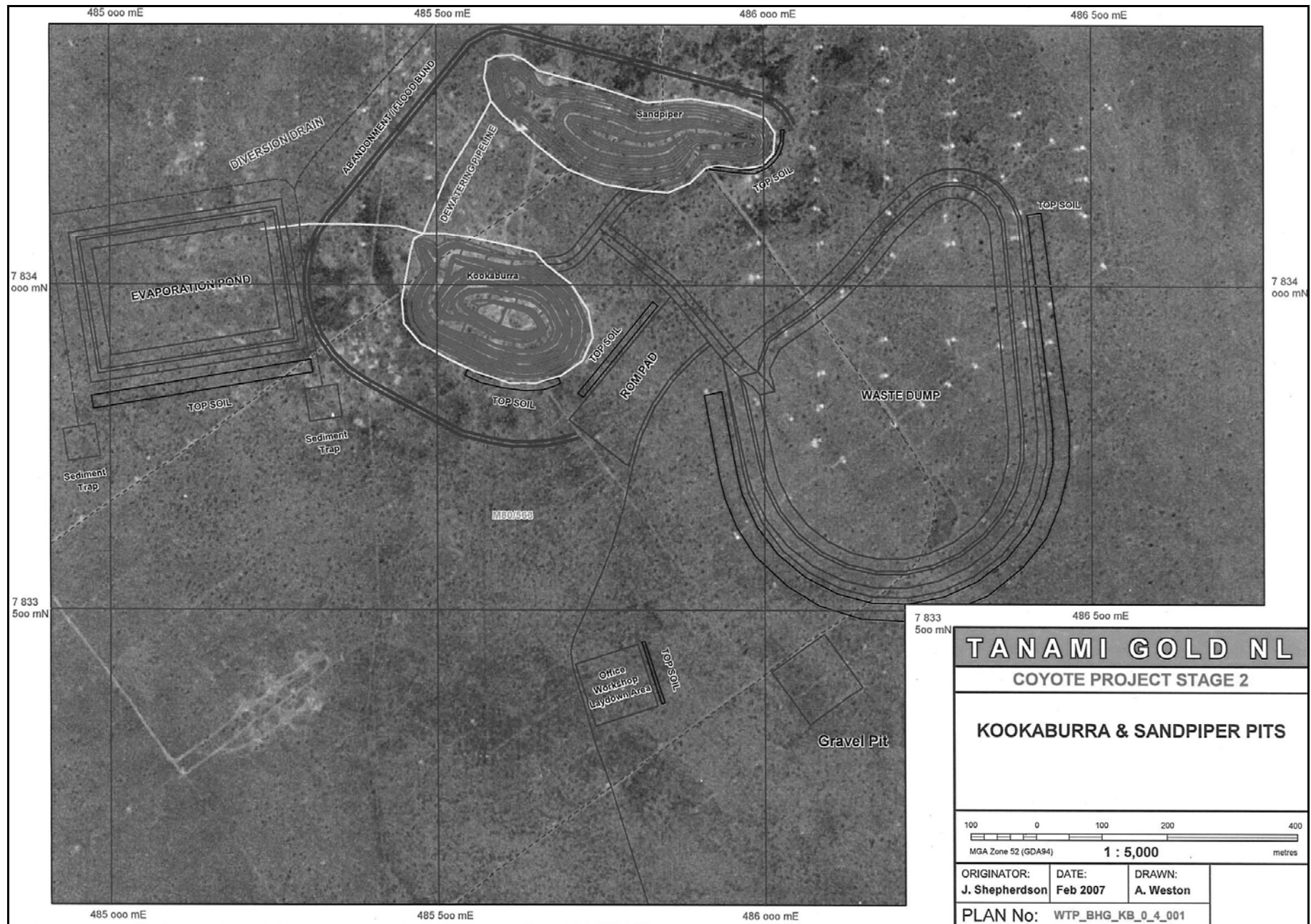


Figure 2: Coyote Stage 2 Detailed Mine Layout