Note that minutes are paraphrased to an extent and may not match actual statements exactly.

Project	Hydro Kurri Kurri Site Redevelopment Project	From	Sonya Pascoe
Subject	Community Reference Group Meeting	Tel	1800 066 243
Venue/Date/Time	Thursday 18 June 2020 Via videoconference (Microsoft Teams) 6.05pm – 7.15pm	Job No	2218982
Copies to	All committee members		
Attendees	Mr Richard Brown – Managing Director, Hydro Kurri Kurri (RB) Mr Kerry McNaughton – Environmental Officer, Hydro Kurri Kurri (KM) Cr Darrin Gray – Cessnock City Council (DG) Mr Toby Thomas – Community representative, Towns with Heart (TT) Mrs Kerry Hallett – Hunter BEC (KH) Mr Michael Ulph – CRG Chair, GHD (MU) Mr Bill Metcalfe – Community representative (BM) Mr Iain Rush – Cessnock City Council (attending for Martin Johnson) (IR) Mr Andrew Walker – Hydro Kurri Kurri Project Manager (AW) Cr Robert Aitchison – Maitland City Council (RA) Mr Andrew Neil – Manager Strategic Planning, Maitland City Council (AN) Ms Sonya Pascoe - Minutes, GHD (SP)		
Guests/observers	NA		
Apologies	Mr Allan Gray – Community representative - Retired Mineworkers (AG)		
Not present	Mr Brad Wood – Community representative (BW) Ms Tara Dever – CEO Mindaribba Local Aboriginal Land Council (TD) Ms Debra Ford - Community representative (DF) Mr Rod Doherty – Kurri Kurri Business Chamber (RD)		

Table of Contents

Notes	Action

1 Welcome and Acknowledgement of Country

Meeting commenced at 6.05pm

Michael Ulph (Chair) (MU)

Acknowledgement of country.

Sonya Pascoe from GHD taking minutes.

2 Meeting agenda

- COVID19
- Project Update
- Approvals & Rezoning
- CRG Q&A
- General Business

3 Welcome and meeting opening

MU welcomed attendees, acknowledgement of country and noted apologies.

MU asked those present to declare any pecuniary interests.

No pecuniary interests declared.

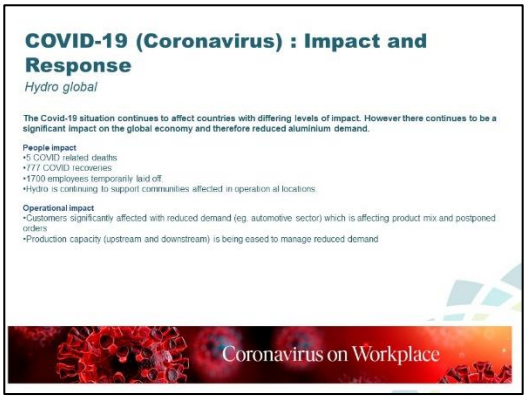
4 Last meeting minutes

Kerry Hallett moved the minutes.

Darrin Gray seconded the minutes.

5 COVID-19 Impact and response

RB: So, last month was our first meeting post Coronavirus, this being the second of course. I don't need to tell everybody that we're still living with the consequences of the virus that's out and about in the community and across the globe. I guess what's become evident now is that – and we can see this in the news everyday – is that different countries are being affected with different intensities, at different levels. Clearly, countries like Australia and New Zealand, for example, we are having – what I would say – is a very fortunate response. But there are other countries in the world that are having a far more serious challenge with regards to COVID-19, and that includes countries in which Hydro operates. So I thought I would spend a few minutes again talking about the impact of COVID-19 on Hydro and then on Kurri itself, what it means for us.



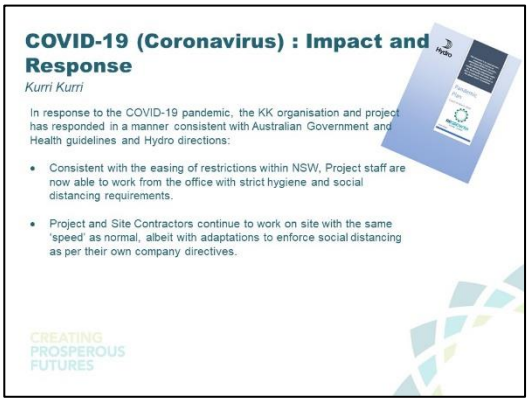
So the biggest impacts related to people. Unfortunately, I can report that there have been Hydro employees have actually died as a result of the disease. We've had five deaths in the company, which is obviously very sad, but we are just a cross section of society, so unfortunately that is not unexpected given the way in which things have proceeded. We have fortunately got a bunch of people who have had COVID-19 and then recovered. And there are also impacts from the economic fallout from the situation. We're still suffering significantly form a downturn in the global economy and the flow on affects that has on aluminium demand. We've talked a little bit, last month, about how our business is linked heavily to things like the automotive sector and the building industry, and those two industries particularly, globally, are suffering heavily, from the lockdowns and the control mechanisms being implemented in different countries. So that's, then, in turn, resulted in the necessity to have a reduced output from different parts of our operation, which then in turn results in temporary layoffs for employees.

Hydro is very mindful of the impacts that the disease is having on our employees and continues to support both employees and the communities that are heavily affected by this. We are seeing, our presence in Brazil, is where we're seeing the majority of the severe impacts and Hydro is very active in community support efforts in Brazil, in particular the Para region of Brazil where the smelter and refinery is located.

In terms of operational impacts, I talked a little bit there about how it's the product mix and the reduction of demand from our customers that is impacting on what products we actually are

making. It is now starting to flow through to the actual primary production of aluminium. So, where, two months ago, we were saying that capacity is more-or-less as normal, at the moment we are now starting to look at easing production where we can. There hasn't been wholesale potline closures or anything like that, but there has been the triggering of some early cell closures. So cells that are still operational but are reaching their end-of-life, the decision has been made to take them out of production early, and that in turn reduces the overall production output from a particular smelter. And we're seeing similar things in both the upstream, that's the smelting side of things, but also in the downstream, where the rolling mills and the extrusion plants are operating at a reduced capacity.

Obviously the recovery from this depends heavily on both the trajectory of COVID-19, but then, in turn, the trajectory of the economic recoveries, and we're still highly supportive of any government stimulus, internationally, that's available to stimulate economies globally, and get people back on their feet, and subsequently get their economic activities to a more reasonable level.



In terms of Kurri's impact, I can say we have been fortunate in this country where the actions that were implemented by the community, the health authorities, and the governments, have resulted in a very satisfactory, relatively speaking, a good response. And as we discussed, a few of us before the meeting started, now we're starting to see some easing of restrictions in NSW. That in turn has allowed us to free-up the ability to have the project staff work from the office, where the previous month we still had maintained some project staffing. But there were more limited amounts to time people were spending on site. We're basically back, almost at full-time presence on site where people are comfortable and able to – given their other exposures, other support functions outside of work.

Of course it's not "business as usual", it's very much under the thought of the new normal, so we've got very strict hygiene and social distancing requirements. Which is one of the reasons why this meeting is still being held in a virtual sense, and not face-to-face. So we'll see how we go with further easing of restrictions over the next couple of months. And perhaps, we can put it out there as to what the most appropriate mechanism is for meeting. Whether it is online or face-to-face or a hybrid of the two, is that's actually even possible.

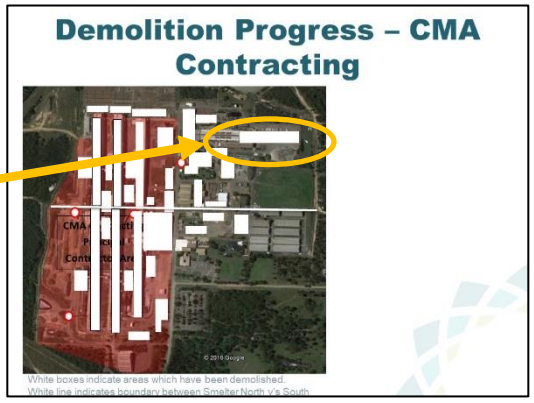
With regards to the work that is going on site, the contractors, that point I have got there is a direct copy-and-paste from the previous

presentation, in that their activities remained unchanged, essentially. So they are able to operate, again, with the appropriate hygiene and distancing measures in place. But effectively the speed at which they're working is as per a normal sense. I think that reflects that we are hopefully seeing a turnaround and establishing a new normal way of operating which has got us back on site and interacting more in face to face mode.

That's all. Andrew, you can take over, unless there are questions?

6 Demolition / remediation update

AW: Ok, thanks Richard. So demolition is continuing with CMA Contracting. They are getting towards the end of their time here on site. They're predicting they will be finished everything by the end of August.



So the main change here is that CMA have demolished this building, which is the anode baking furnace. And I'll talk a bit more about that later on.

Just thought I'd start by showing a few aerial shots. So, same as last time, this is how the smelter looked in February 2017 and this is how it looks today. So this is the carbon area.

This is a stock pile of concrete, ready for crushing. And the concrete from the carbon plant – cause there is a risk of coal tar pitch PAHs and benzo(a)pyrene, we're going to go back to chemical testing of the concrete. With the pot rooms, initially we did chemical testing, but we found the fluoride, which is the main contaminant of concern in the pot room area, it was very low, or

negligible, so we just ended up doing the foreign material content, but we're now going to go back to chemical testing.

This is the pot room area. So, it's all clear now – there is a lot of crushed concrete stockpiles as you can see. This photo shows the crushing plant nearing the end of the concrete to be crushed from the pot rooms. And the crushing equipment has now been moved across the main road to the carbon area.

This is looking at the central workshops, or technical services area, and the white building on the left is the dross shed. We have decided to get CMA to demolish that building. We were going to keep it for gypsum storage but we've now emptied enough SPL sheds, that were confident we can store the gypsum that we need for the remediation in SPL sheds and we don't need that dross shed anymore. The buildings on the right are the central stores and the main workshop area. What we used to call the ore bin workshop. CMA are just using that as an area to service their machines, so that will probably be one of the last areas to be demolished.

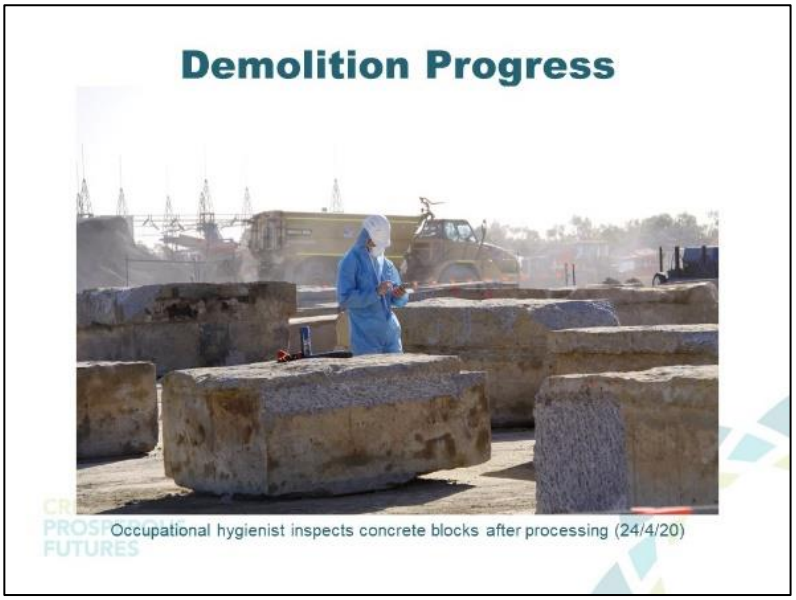
This is looking at the carbon area again. So where the excavator is working there, that's what we call the "ahead of schedule anode area", and I have got some more photos of that. There was some demolition required there.

MU: Actually, Andrew. If you go back to that last slide – it will be interesting looking in the future at where that capped waste stockpile is now and seeing what looks like in a couple of years' time when that has been removed – that will be an interesting photograph, won't it?

AW: Yes, that's right, and this pile of refractory on the left of the capped waste stockpile, CMA have used about half of that to back fill the tubs in the bake furnace. And this bake furnace building – well half of it – has now been demolished. You will actually see that in the video. I've got a video to show after this.

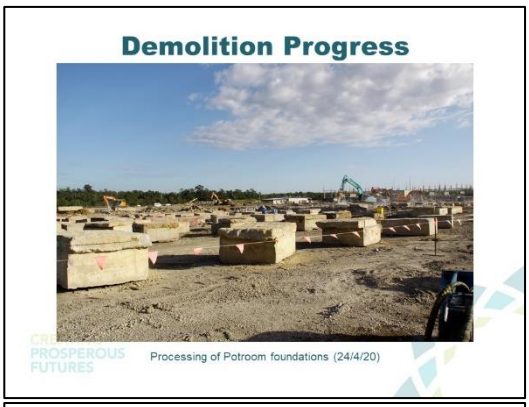
This is looking from the southern end of the site, looking north at the pot room area. And you can see we have started to get some grass growing. Kerry's guys have been planting grass seeds. That's going to help us when we get the dry weather, the hot dry windy weather, to reduce dust emissions.

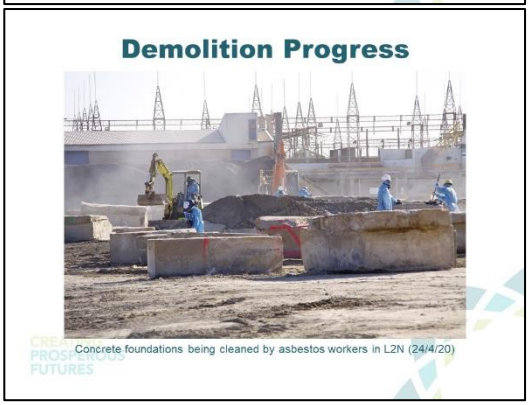
Ok, now a few slides of what's been happening in the pot room area. In April CMA had their asbestos workers, SLH cleaning the pot room foundations, removing any asbestos form work from them. You can see that happening here, and after they're cleaned, a hygienist is engaged by CMA, he inspects all the concrete blocks and if he spots anything and they need further cleaning, they have to be cleaned, and if they're OK then he passes them, he puts a green tick on them and a date, and then that means that they can be moved to another area where they get downsized and pulverised, and then they go to the crushing plant.

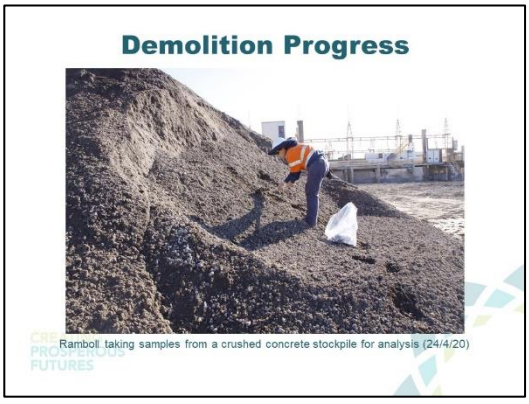


This shows Ramboll taking samples from a crushed concrete stockpile, so we're continuing to do that. So we do five samples every 4,000 tonnes.

This is what we call the 40A pot room foundation processing area. It's just the footprint of an old building. So CMA left that slab there as an area for cleaning the blocks and having a concrete base is preferable to avoid contamination because it can be cleaned and swept up. And the debris is regularly removed and is taken to the Dickson road north stockpiling area. We still have room there for







any asbestos contaminated soils, then it gets covered with geo-fabric.

This is looking at line 2 north area. It's where we store the clean concrete blocks and that's where they get hammered and pulverised.

This slide shows a swale drain being dug by an excavator, in between the footprint of former potlines 2 and 3.

And the next day they brought in a grader and they graded the whole area and tidied up those swales with the grader to make a free draining site.

MU: Andrew, you've had a bit of rain up there I take it, if you've had the sort of rain we've had in other parts of the Hunter.

AW: Yes, Kerry, we've had about 40 millimetres in the last few weeks, is that right?

KM: Yes Andrew, that's correct.

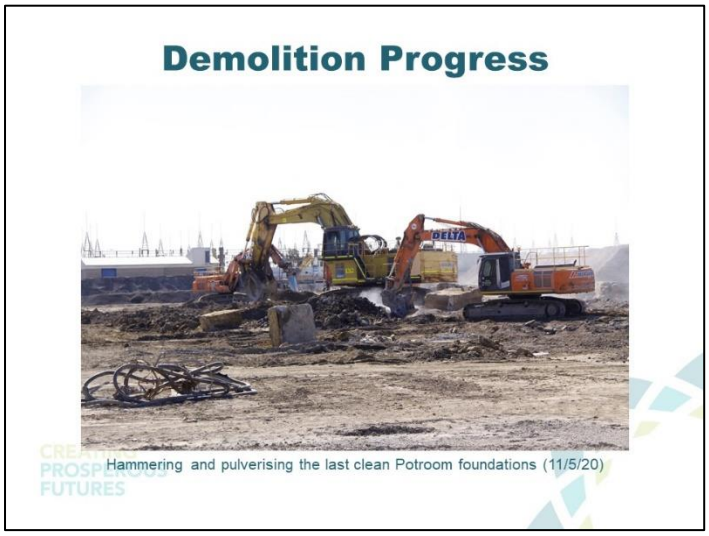
AW: Because we no longer have stormwater drains as such, because we've removed a lot of that infrastructure, a lot of the rain initially gets absorbed into the ground. But once the ground is saturated, it starts to flow. And we have had some erosion problems, which I'll talk about later, and we've had Daracon assisting us with rectifying some of those erosion problems.

This is just one last area in the potrooms called the 49BC north bath crushing plant. There were some foundations there and a dump station that were removed in early May.

This is just showing you – so that pile there with the red cross on it – that's soil that has been scooped out of the hole where the foundation came out. And also any material that was adhering to the blocks that was cleaned off, that's all put into a pile and that's taken away to the Dickson Road north area, and later on that will go into the containment cell.

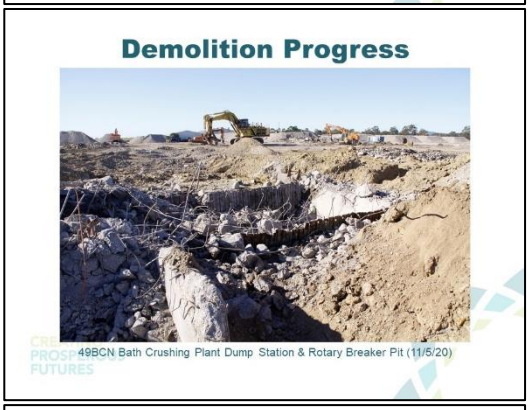
These are the inspected blocks that are ready for downsizing and crushing.

This is the north bath station again a few days later showing the dump station and rotary breaker pit. The sheet piling had to be trimmed down so it's cleared to 1.5 metres below ground level. So it's ready for redevelopment of the site.



Some more shots of the foundations being hammered and pulverised.

And, I think this is about the last day. They finished everything around this time. So that work is all complete now. And this is another foundation in that north bath station – it was under a silo and is about a metre thick. It's all been removed.



Another aerial photograph from about that time, 12th of May.

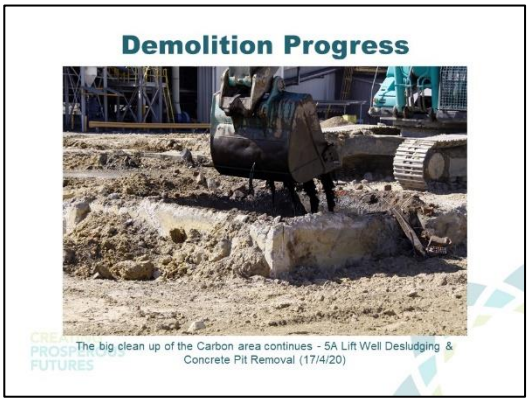
Another one.

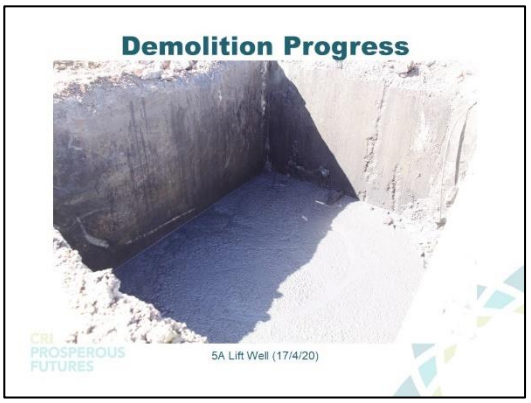
Now, moving to the carbon plant. So the big clean-up is continuing in the carbon plant – this photograph shows the lift well.

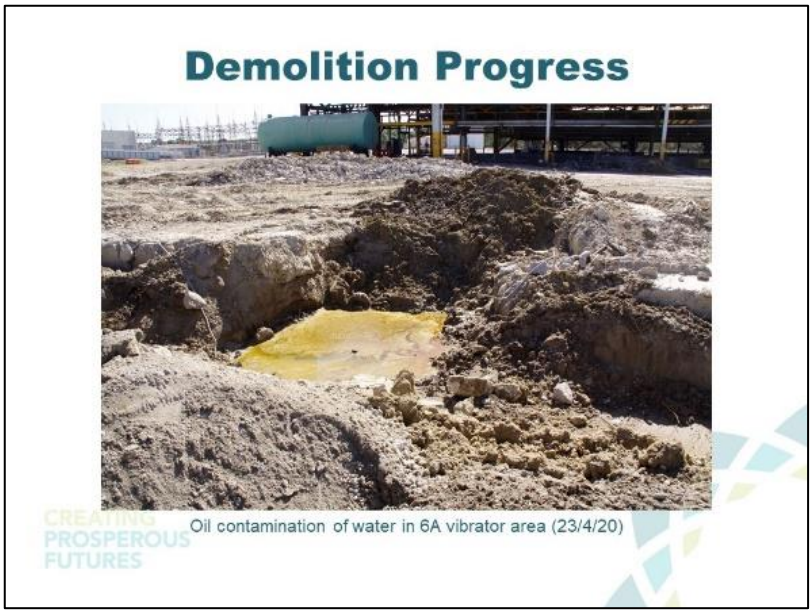
The green mix tower had a lift, there were 6 levels in the green mix tower and CMA found there is a lot of accumulated carbon dust in the lift well. So that shows that being removed. The rain had gotten into it and formed a sludge – it's basically just carbon dust in that area.

Another view of it.

And a week later, CMA had removed the whole thing down to clean soil, natural soil.







CMA found another area of contamination, so this was the old vibrator area or vibro compactors, so these were machines that were used to form the green anode blocks in this area. And we've found a lot of hydraulic oil had seeped into the ground over the years through gaps or cracks in the concrete. So CMA had to excavate and remove the contamination, so they sucked the oily water out and put it into IBCs for disposal offsite.

This is an area where we used to store the old anode blocks. So we used to have an inventory of about 2-3 thousand green anodes. And in the past, they were stored just on the ground – with some crusher dust put down as a hard stand, and in the mid-2000's a concrete slab was poured over that area and the anodes were stored on concrete. CMA have removed the concrete slab and we noticed some particles that looked to be anode carbon, green anode paste. So, we had it sampled by Ramboll and we found that it was contaminated. So CMA had to remove the top 200 millimetres of soil, and that has gone into our contaminated soil stockpile to go into the containment cell. Just another photo showing that soil being removed.

This is a slab to the north of that area, a building we call 42a, which we used to store raw materials in that shed, like anode paste, packing coke, carbon dust. So that slab is being hammered up and we tested the soil underneath that slab and it was fine because it was an original Line 1 building. And that's what we're finding, anything that was put there around 1967 to 1969 being a Line 1 building – the ground is pretty clean underneath. Except if we've had hydraulic oil seeping in. But other areas where there have been slabs poured later on we're really focussing on those because we've found some issues with contamination under those concrete slabs.

This next slide shows an area that we call the rodding mix / collar mix dump station and the bottom boot of the bucket elevator is still there. This equipment was decommissioned in 1997 when we converted from mixed rodding to cast iron rodding, of the anodes. The project team at the time left it there and just filled it with sand. And anyway, we've had to deal with this as well.

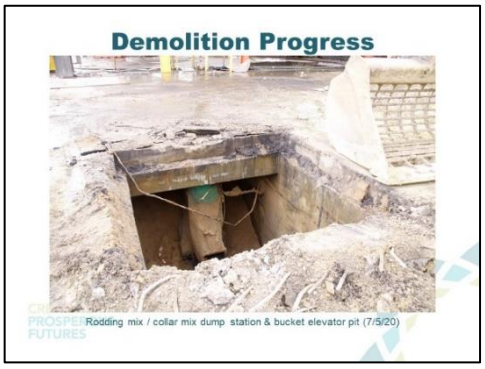
This is the hopper that was removed – this hopper and vibrating feeder at the bottom.

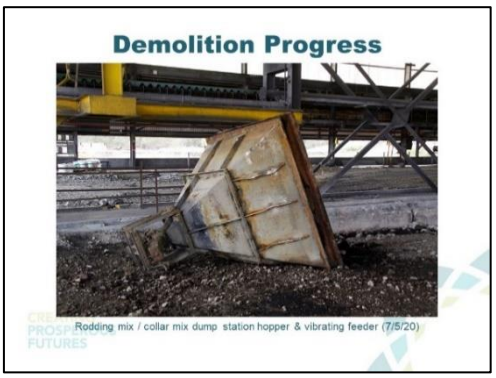
This slide shows there is still rodding mix and collar mix in that hopper. So, we've put that into our 7a furnace along with our other process waste from the carbon plant and that will end up in the containment cell.

This is the pit, a few days later. They've dug around the perimeter of it and we had to get Kirsty from Ramboll to oversee that and take samples to make sure there was no contamination and that's all been removed now.

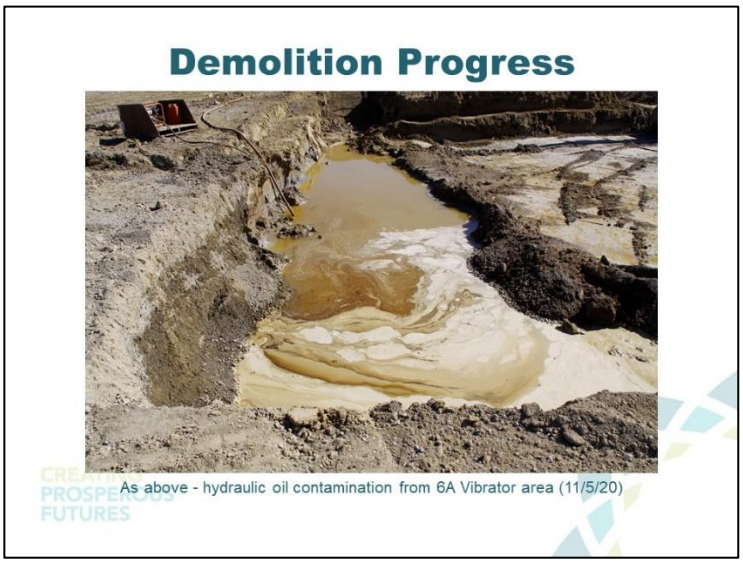
You might remember form the last meeting we found an area near where the greenmix scrubber baghouse and stack was, and that had been contaminated by anthracene oil. We used to have a tank of anthracene oil and that was used in the rodding mix and collar mix. Anyway, that tank must have leaked over the years. It was in a bund, but the bund must have leaked anthracene oil. So CMA have now gone back and are digging around the edge of the area that was previously excavated and backfilled with crushed concrete.

And this photo here [below, right] shows the crushed concrete on the right, is the area we remediated previously, and on the left is natural soil. So we've dug right around the edge of that previously remediated area.

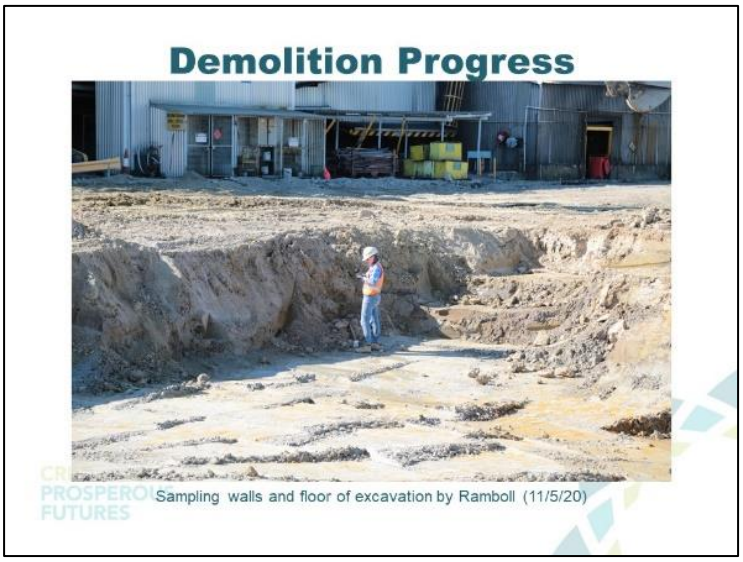




This is a couple of days later. And, CMA have joined that area up with the vibrator area, and we've ended up with a big excavation, till we got rid of all the contamination and got back to natural soils.

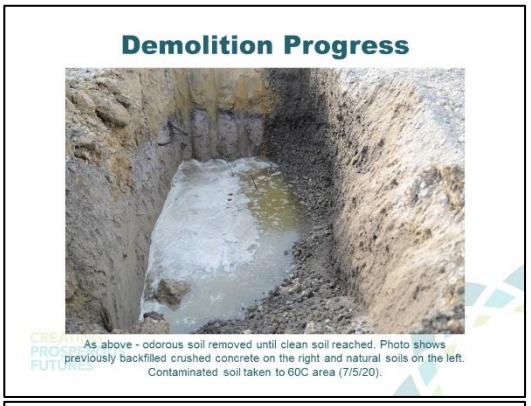


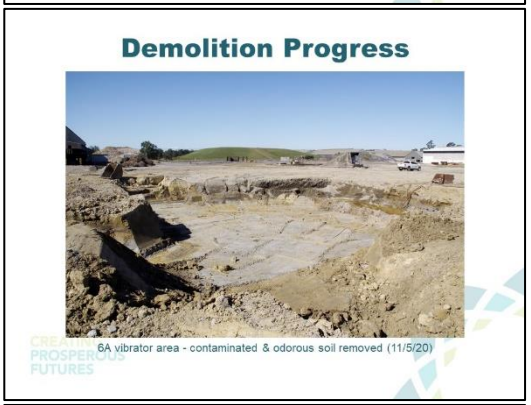
This is that same area – CMA dug a sump so the groundwater and the rainwater goes into the sump. You can see the hydraulic oil floating on the top, so we've had to pump that out, you can see the pump there, and put it into IBCs. That's the excavation that you can see has grown, so quite a bit of work in the carbon plant in the last 2 months.

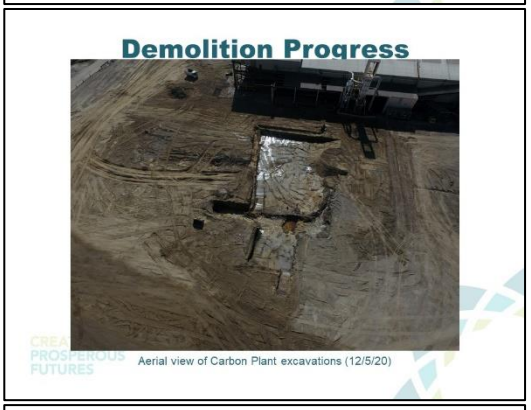


This is a photo of Kirsty from Ramboll, she's taking samples of the walls and floor of that excavation to confirm that it was remediated and OK to be backfilled with crushed concrete.

And this is a couple of days later, even more was removed.







This is showing the area of the carbon plant where the main office building used to be. So that area there was remediated about 4 months ago and it's now being resurfaced with crushed concrete, ready for the crushing plant to be moved across the road and start crushing the stockpile you can see there in the background.

I mentioned earlier the ahead of schedule anode storage area. So, these were anodes that fell off in to the pots. Either due to a process problem in carbon, like the rotted joint may have been weak and the anode fell off into the pot, or it could have been a process problem in the pot, like what we call a spike, which can be caused by carbon dust in the pots, and if it short circuits the joint can fail and the anode can fall into the pot.

As soon as the anode falls into the pot it starts soaking up sodium and fluoride like crazy, so those anodes couldn't be recycled back into the carbon plant process. They could be recycled, but at a very low rate, so we ended up with a large stockpile. Richard talked about that in the last meeting, how we had Boral and their sub-contractor Drumderg on site, who moved about 8 to 10 thousand tonnes of anode carbon. Well, that area is now clear and so we have had CMA removing some of the structures. There was a storage bay. The top left photo shows the storage bay and a grizzly, a part of the grizzly is in the background. We had a lot of pot room floor slabs, which the photo in the top right shows the 160 tonne excavator removing those slabs. The bottom left photo, I don't know if you can see it but there is a gas pipe, which is a natural gas pipe that supplied both of the baking furnaces, actually supplied all the gas to the carbon plant including green mix and rodding. That's being removed in that photo. And under that storage bay where we used to store the butts, CMA had an unexpected find, they found some really old baked anodes, that had been put down as a foundation. I know they're very old

because these anodes actually have a slot in the middle. They're spade rodded anodes. I started in carbon in '97 and they had stopped making these type of anodes. So it probably dates back to the '70s or '80s. Anyway, we will have to, probably, send those anodes out with the SPL to Regain.

MU: You might need to get an archaeologist in there mate

AW: Yeah, we keep finding stuff. Anyway, we're dealing with it. This next slide shows the coke dump station and inclined conveyor tunnel and conveyor belt. So, this is where the petroleum coke was brought in from our silo on Kooragang Island by truck, and the trucks would dump in the dump station into a big hopper, and it would travel into a conveyor belt and up into our coke silo. Contamination here is not too bad, because it's mainly petroleum coke dust, but we've had to clean it up anyway.

This slide shows the excavator hammering up the concrete conveyor tunnel.

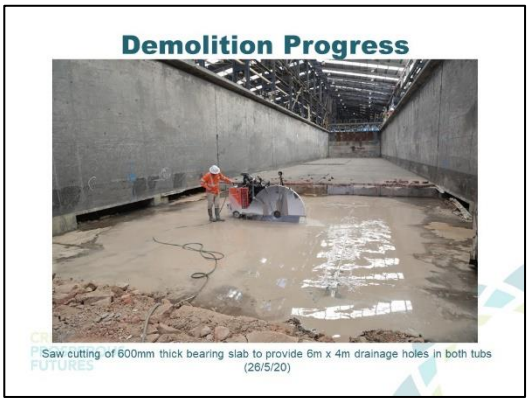
This next slide shows the hopper from the dump station that has been removed.

The pit that was underneath that hopper – we had a lot of carbon dust there, so this photo shows we had Cleanaway come back in with a truck, and we had to hose it all and vacuum out all the carbon dust which sort of sits on the surface of the water. Anyway, we've got it clean. Clean enough to hammer the walls down to 1.5 metres below ground level. And then we backfilled that with clean concrete.

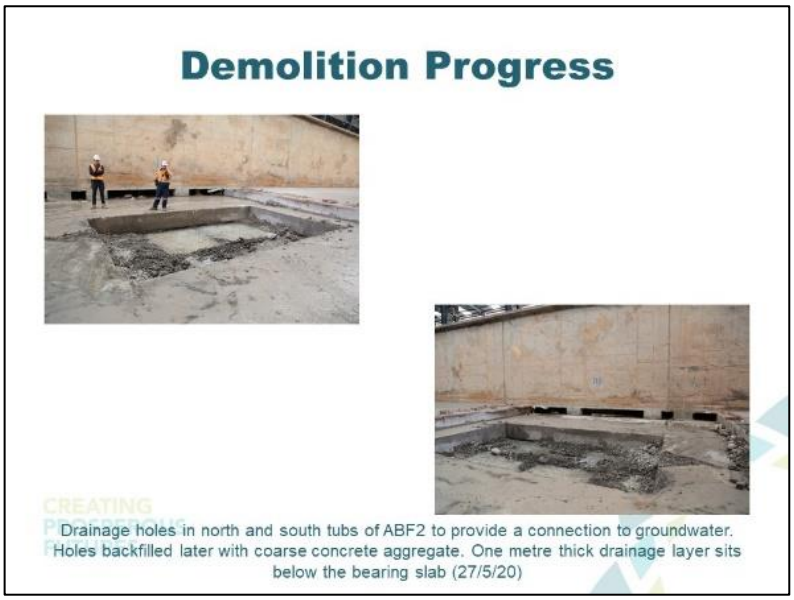
The baking furnace – you might recall form the last meeting – we emptied all the SPL we were storing in the bake furnace. And we had that cleaned as well, by Cleanaway. They came in with a vac truck and vacuumed away all the dust from the floor and walls of both tubs. So in this photo [over] – CMA have removed the

cooling vaults and the high alumina cement layer which was on top of the cooling vaults. That was like a cooling system to protect the concrete bearing slab in the base of the furnace.

Because we were worried about groundwater infiltration and ending up with two big swimming pools. We asked CMA to bring in a concrete saw cutting company. You can see here CMA are cutting – we had CMA cut drainage holes in the base of the two tubs. And it's a 600 millimetre thick bearing slab. So we had to get quite a large saw in, and they cut a six metre by four metre drainage hole in the middle of each tub.



You can see here, so the concrete has been cut, hammered up and removed. We were inspecting this with CMA.



Because we turned the sump pumps off a few weeks ago so we could isolate the power to this area, the groundwater has been slowly rising and actually reached the underside of the 600 millimetre thick bearing slab. And just a week ago we noticed it had actually risen another metre, so it is rising quickly. Probably because of all the rain we've had. Anyway, we were happy with that and CMA, once they inspected it, backfilled it with coarse concrete rubble, about 100 millimetre to 200 millimetre diameter – pulverised concrete, not the minus 40 material, we wanted coarser concrete.

MU: Can I just ask – if you go back to that step – so you have filled in that piece that has been cut out with coarse material so it will drain. Is the intent to fill this up and cut down to that 1.5 metres below ground level around these tubs?

AW: Yes, correct, so the tub walls will be started next week, they will be hammering the top 1.5 metres of the tub walls, and removing them. And the building is actually gone now. And you'll see that in the video, as well. In the centre of these holes, there is

concrete rubble there – it is actually a one metre thick concrete drainage layer below the 600mm thick bearing slab, and there is ag pipe all through it, like 300 diameter ag pipe, in a one metre thick drainage layer. So that's our connection to groundwater – so below that is just dirt. So water can now freely flow in and out of the old furnace.

In this photo – so the refractory stockpile I mentioned earlier we're now using that to backfill the tubs and we are allowed to do that – it is approved by the EPA under their recovered aggregate order. We have a reuse recovery exemption – we can use it on site.

So that's what is happening here in this photo, the tubs are getting backfilled with the refractory material to a level of about two metres below the top, keeping in mind the tubs are six metres deep, so there is already four metres of refractory that's gone in there.

Because the building had some residual dust in the roof – we believe is mainly petroleum coke dust. But, because we were storing SPL in here we decided to take a precaution. So what we've done – CMA have put down a later of crushed concrete. Which you can see here – this is the lower layer, about 100 to 200 millimetres thick. Then they laid down some geofabric, and then put an upper layer of crushed concrete, about 200 to 300 millimetres thick. And the idea of that is when CMA demolished the building we were worried if any SPL dust contaminated the surface of the crushed concrete. Well, if we had to remove it, we would have a marker layer, being the geotextile, and CMA could remove that layer of contaminated concrete which would end up going in the cell if necessary.

So the next slide shows that's what is actually happening here in the slide, you can see the layer of geofabric has been laid, and

the upper layer of crushed concrete has been put down and levelled with the excavator.

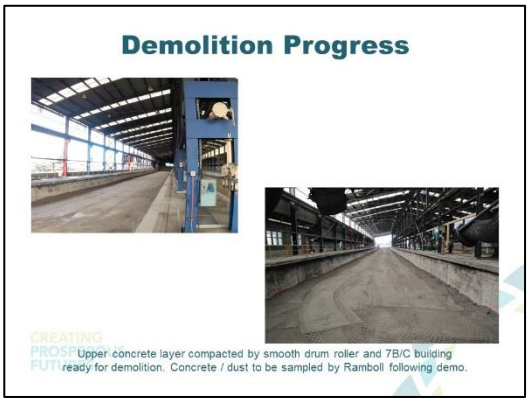
And then CMA brought in a smooth drum roller, vibrating roller, with a water cart, and compacted that upper layer of concrete and got good enough compaction so they could track their big heavy 160 tonne excavator over it without damaging the geofabric underneath. You can see in the top left photo the demolition has already started – they've started removing the sheeting. And you'll see in the video I'm about to show you that the building is now actually demolished and they're now at the stage where we have sampled it – we have had Ramboll come in and sample the concrete. We're getting those results, hopefully, tomorrow. And that will determine whether or not the concrete can stay or does it need to be removed before CMA go to the next stage of knocking down the tub walls – the top 1.5 metres.

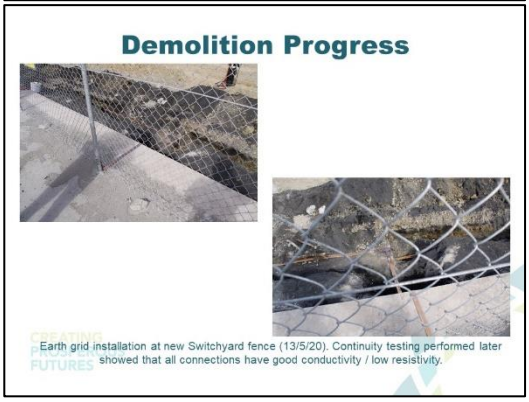
Moving to the switchyard now, you can see the new fence has been put in. I mentioned this last meeting – so because CMA have removed potline 2 and 3, which actually projected into the switch yard, we had to install a new fence to keep people out. And it has to meet the Ausgrid standard, 2.4 metres high with three strands of barbed wire.

And we also have to put an earth grid down –I'll explain that in a minute, but before that, we actually had to get the saw cutting crew in and they had to cut the concrete 600 millimetres away from the fence. So, there is an Australian standard you have to adhere to for the earth grid in a high voltage switch yard like ours.

Then we had this earth grid put in to a trench just outside the fence. So you can see that in these two photographs. So there is a copper strip that's is about 40 millimetres wide by 2 millimetres thick and it all has to be braised and silvered soldered together and connected into every second post of the fence. And the idea of that is – say if kids got on site and they were in bare feet and they walked up and touched the fence, and at the same time if there was a fault in the switch yard and a piece of equipment failed and accidentally came in contact with the fence, having the earth grid there protects someone. So if they touch the fence and they say have got wet feet or wet thongs, or something, and they've got a connection to ground, they're at the same potential. But if you didn't have that earth grid they could be essentially touching the fence and the ground with them being at a different potential, and current would flow through them and potentially kill them. So you have to have this in this earth grid.

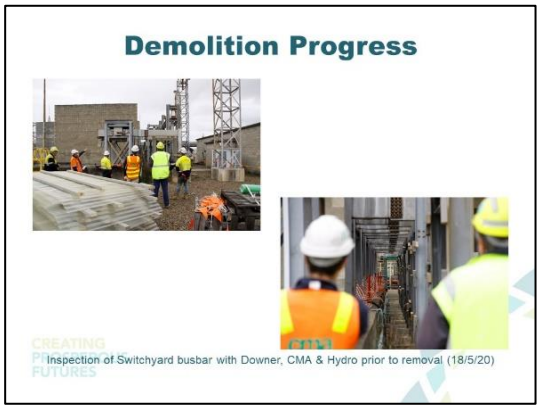
This earth grid is actually a network through the whole of the inside of the switch yard and around the whole perimeter of the switch yard. And it has to be buried at a certain depth. And backfilled with a conductive clay material, like a bentonite clay. So





that was quite a bit of effort we had to go to, to make it all safe, anyway, that's all finished now.

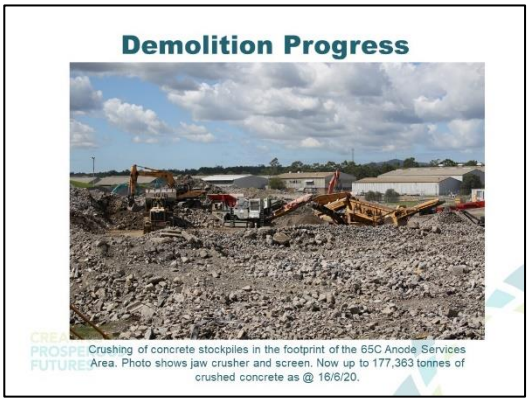
So the next stage of work in the switchyard, now that we've made it all safe, we've CMA in there removing the rest of the aluminium busbar. So, if you remember in the last meeting two months ago, we talked about the last three transformers and rectifier units were removed. So we've had CMA working on some work method statements in cooperation with a few of our people. And in these photos, we are doing an inspection of the switch yard which is highlighting any live services. Where the live power is, where water is, things like that. So they marked up all the live services as they walked around with us.



And now they are working on removing the busbar which is our next challenge, especially on line 1, because you'll see in these photos you've got busbar on top of busbar, new busbar, old busbar. And we've got a concrete ramp – we have to leave that – because that's the main access into the switch yard control room, so that's all got to stay and that makes it a bit more challenging. Anyway, it was all installed so we can get it out. It was installed while we were operating. So it's a challenge but we can do it.

So, in this photo they are lancing that busbar, a bit of fume there from the lancing operation.

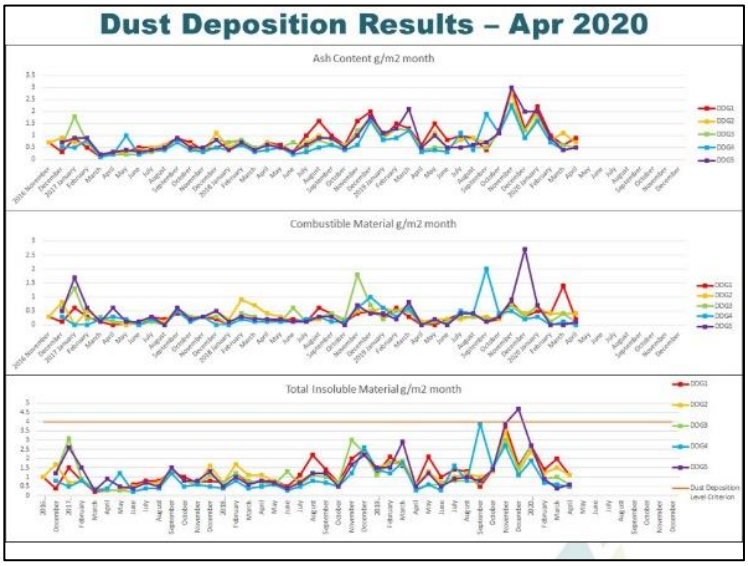
Just on the concrete crushing, so CMA are now up to 177,363 tonnes of crushed concrete, as of two days ago. Probably going to get close to 200,000 by the time CMA have finished.



That's the impact crusher.

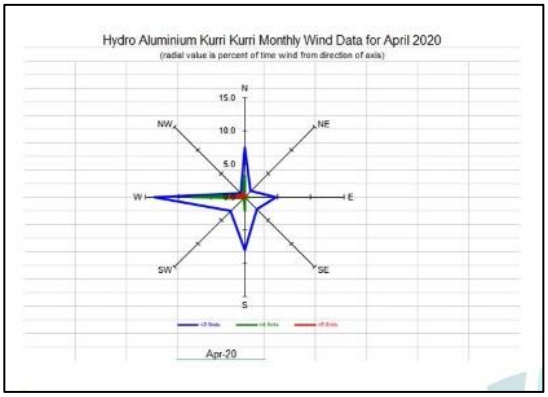
Impact Crusher (12/3/2020)

We've continued to do the dust deposition gauge monitoring which Kerry looks after. And so the last two months results, so for March and April, it's showing good results, well below the limit. I think that's mainly because of the rain that we've had and that helps keep the dust down, and of course using water in the crushing process and wetting-down the roads.



But, when we were in the drought – it was really difficult – just a high background level of dust, especially when we had the bushfires over this last summer.

Recently the wind was mainly from the west.



Which, if it were coming from our site, it would affect location 1 and 2, if you go back to the graph, they are slightly higher, they are the highest I guess, but still well within the limits.

That's the red line and the orange line there on that graph.

We have also started demolishing some houses in the buffer zone that are no longer needed. So this is 12 Bowditch – showing the asbestos cladding being removed prior to demolition. So, the contractor we are using removes all the cladding then has a hygienist come in and sign off that all the asbestos has been removed. Once they get that hygienist clearance they can be demolished.

And also this is showing 3 McLeod – same thing – fibro cladding on the house that had to be removed prior to demolition and a shed out the back. Which didn't have any asbestos, but it has now been demolished.

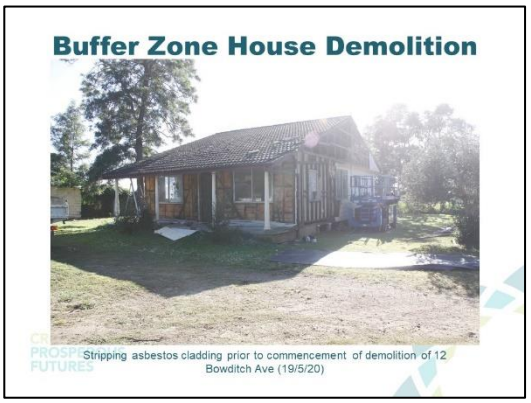
The fire training ground – I talked about that last meeting – we have backfilled that area now which you can see in the photo here.

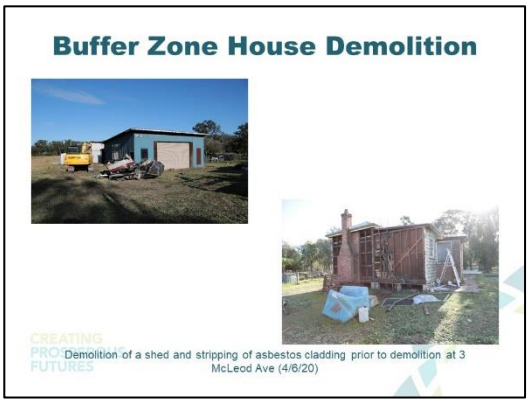
Daracon – they have established on site in late February…

MU – If we just pause for a minute, I will just ask if anyone had any questions about the demolition stage will its fresh in your mind, if you have got anything, just take yourself off mute – and fire away.

Ok, all good.

AW – So we used some soil from the clay borrow pit that was certified by Ramboll as suitable for reuse on site, and we've used that clean soil as backfill.





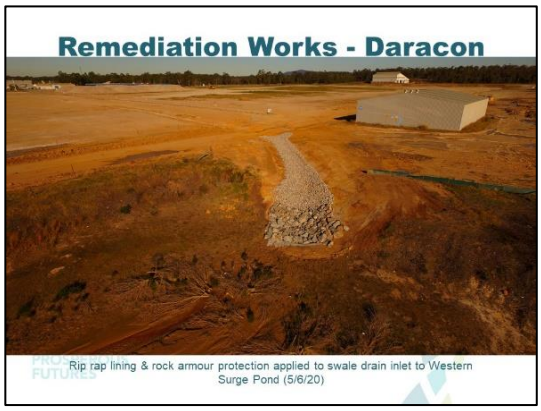
So last meeting I mentioned that Daracon had established on site in late February, and we had them relocating some stockpiles from out of the clay borrow pit.

Last month, we have just had them fixing up erosion problems, so this is a swale drain that CMA installed for us, but because of the amount of rain we've had we've had some erosion problems, as you can see, cause we no longer have the storm water system functioning on site, we have removed most of it.

And, quite a bit of sediment has washed into the western surge pond. Now it can't go into the creek to the west of the surge pond because the design of this pond is that any sediment settles out before it, and we then pump it out from here into our normal dams where any sediment settles out further again. Anyway, we have had Daracon install some rip rap and rock armour on this swale drain. That should address that erosion problem. This will probably need some maintenance every so often. Daracon will be here for the next two and a half years so we will get them to maintain this as required.

We also had an issue at the southern end of the site. All the stormwater coming off the roof of the old remelt building, which is at the very southern end of the site, which we are keeping for the developer – that was also causing erosion because the stormwater pipe exits from the southern embankment of this location. So we had rip rap installed there, which you can see in this photo and that should address that issue. And from there the water flows into a swale drain and makes its way into that western surge pond. You can also see in this photo that the grass has started growing from the seeding that Kerry's guys have been doing, so that's a good thing that will help us next summer.

So that's all I had, if any one has any questions.



MU – So you have a video to share, but you were going to play that after Richard?

AW – Yeah

MU – Ok, we'll just pause for a moment, see if anyone would like to ask some questions of Andrew in relation to that last lot of slides.

We'll take silence as a no. We'll keep moving then, thank you.

AW – One thing I should have mentioned, so Daracon have actually now demobilised from site, cause we have run out of work for them, so I guess that's a segue into what Richard is now going to talk about in this next slide. Which is the approval we are seeking from the Department of Planning. So I'll hand over to you Richard.

7 Approvals and other items

RB – Andrew mentioned a couple of times there that the grass that Kerry's guys put out and some other stuff, and it reminded me that I wanted to mention that we had a very special day yesterday on site, where we celebrated 40 years of Kerry's service at the smelter.

KM – Thank you mate.

RB – I won't show you the photo, maybe I will leave it for the next meeting, but we have a Hydro-wide communication platform – it's like Facebook for Hydro, and you can put posts up there. It's got two photos, one is from early '90s and the other is from 2 or 3 years ago. Kerry doing almost the same thing – it's a beautiful photo of the 'then' and 'now'. He hasn't changed a thing

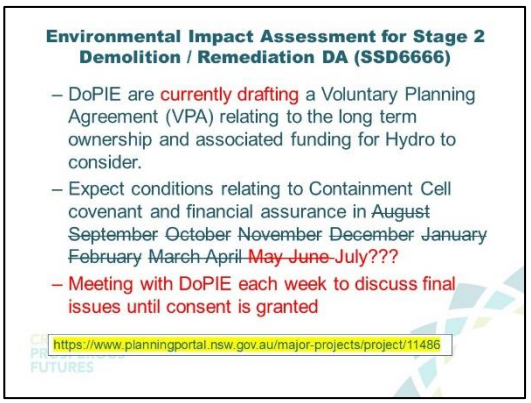
KM – Just a little mate.

MU – We definitely need to see that in the next presentation.

RB – Now back to the serious stuff. We are still clearly very eager to get this consent finalised, we are very, very close, but I have said and thought that before. Going back with some of these points on this slide, so we are now meeting with the Department of Planning every week and will continue to do so until we've got all the issues, well the final issue resolved and the consent is granted.

If I take their word as truth and it actually happens, then I won't have to put any more months with lines crossed through them.

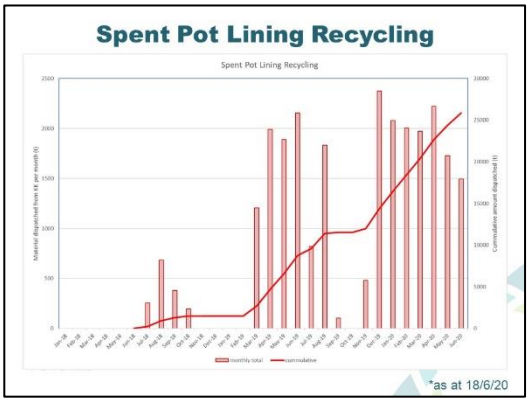
We've been promised that by the end of July we should have everything done and signed off and ready to go.



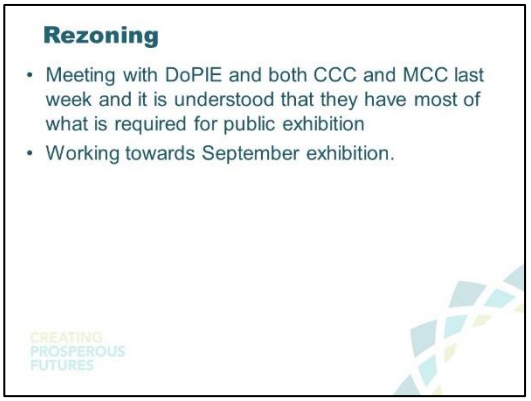
So the thing they are currently working on, and we talked about this VPA for the long-term cell regulation is currently being drafted, so the Department of Planning have engaged external lawyers to do that drafting, and we are hoping to see that – well they did say before the end of the week, but I'm not expecting it, so we'll see that probably early next week. And if that's all OK, and I don't expect that – it's shouldn't be very complicated – as we've been negotiating other key terms of that for a couple of months now. We put our name on that, then that's the last thing we need to do before the consent gets finalised.

So fingers crossed. We're very close.

Our spent pot lining recycling is still proceeding well. We are now at over 30% of the opening balance, if you like from where we started in '18. We have consumed 32% of the stock. And again, were not seeing anything that would cause us concern about proceeding on those and getting that completed. So that's also very encouraging.



Rezoning – I might defer to both Iain and Andrew, but my two bobs worth on the rezoning at the moment is that we had a good meeting with the Department of Planning and both councils last week. Where we understand that we're pretty much in a position where council have most of what is required for them to be beginning the preparations to go on public exhibition. And if I take the Department at their word, then they're aiming towards a timing around September to have the rezoning exhibited publicly.



Iain and Andrew – do you want to add anything?

IR – That's correct Richard. That's the date we're looking for: September

AN – Yes, so both Cessnock and Maitland will be working towards getting that on exhibition together so we can have that consolidated approach to things. So we will wait and see how we go with other government agencies, such as Transport for NSW. But both Cessnock and Maitland working very well on this one.

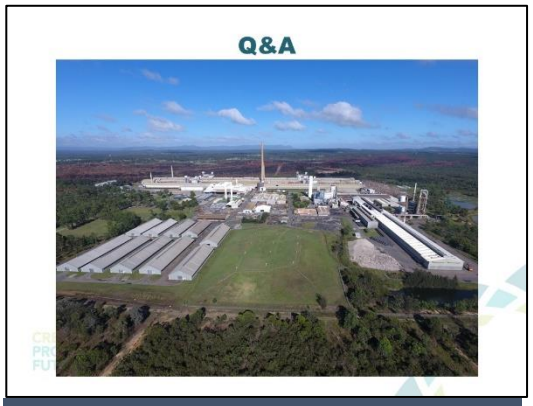
RB – Thank you. And just finally, just on the divestment picture, I didn't have much to add today, that's the next slide, and that is, along this rezoning process where being integrated support from the McCloy / Stevens groups being integrated and making sure all the work going into the rezoning process – which has obvious development influence, and there are some parts of the process including the preparations of the DCP and stuff. McCloy Stephens are actually leading that activity. So we are all working together for a satisfactory outcome on these.

And I think that's probably me, Andrew. Short and sweet.

MU - Alright – thank you Richard. I'll just ask at this point if anyone at this point has any questions of Richard, in regards to rezoning and other things?

Ok, that's fine. I will pass then back to you Andrew. You can share a different screen, so you can put your video up.

[**AW** plays video – no audio]



MU – Any general questions from the CRG members?

Anything coming through from the community?

Any general questions or general business?

RB – I will make a comment to everyone – if we do get back on site in the next month or the month after, we will not be meeting in the meeting room that we have had now for four years. Hopefully that will be thin air, or probably a pile of rubble by that point, but eventually thin air.

MU – Anything else?

DG – The only observation and I text Richard about it, was on certain mornings was the sound of the big jackhammers, were rattling windows in Kurri. But it was sort of a one off. The smelter itself used to hum – you used to hear it some mornings as well, very loudly, so I used to put it to acoustic affect. It was actually quite loud there for a couple of mornings – whatever they were breaking. But it was all pretty good by 9 or 10 o'clock – they were obviously still hammering but you couldn't hear it.

MU – Over the other ambient noise around the town.

DG - Just those early mornings – but it's all good.

RB – And any one, not just you Darrin, but anyone on the call – obviously, if you're noticing things then please let us know. We will

make sure that we investigate that and see if there is anything unusual so that we can influence or put some sort of control in place. So don't think that, don't assume that it is normal and OK. Just let us know.

DG – It was good, you responded well.

KH – Were these foggy mornings? Maybe it was bouncing off the fog a bit.

MU – Yeah, temperature inversion type of thing. Toby – you had a question?

TT – Can I just ask, what's the state of the gymnasium building there?

RB – It's staying Toby. The two buildings that will stay are the administration building, which we are currently housed in, and the PTC building, 55c, that will stay. Along with the remelt building and the SPL sheds, and switch yard at this stage. They are all the buildings that will be retained.

TT – Thank you

MU – any further questions?

Nothing there in the chat.

8 Meeting close

Meeting closed:

7:15pm

Date of following meeting:
August 20, 2020