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Zeehan Zinc Pty Ltd

Report for Waste Rock Management Plan

Placement and Sampling Plan

October 2007

INFRASTRUCTURE | MINING & INDUSTRY | DEFENCE | PROPERTY & BUILDINGS | ENVIRONMENT

Contents

Appendices

1. Introduction

This document details the Waste Rock Disposal Management Plan for Zeehan Zinc Ltd Comstock Mine. The purpose of this document is to detail the following;

» Waste Rock Sampling Program

» Define On-Site Waste Rock Test Methods to be adopted

» Waste Rock Management and Placement in Tailings Storage Facility (TSF)

» Tailings Sampling Program

A recent report by Coffey Geosciences Pty Ltd 2005 defines Allison's Pit contains approximately 141,000 bcm of waste rock, of which approximately 6,400 bcm is Potentially Acid Forming (PAF) material.

Waste rock is proposed to be disposed of in the TSF, with the embankment formed from the waste rock material throughout the various stages of construction. The characterization and correct placement of the waste rock is critical to the success of the TSF development, to ensure future environmental problems associated with Acid or Metalliferous Drainage (AMD) do not develop.

The concept of the co-disposal TSF is detailed in the Thompson & Brett Report "Co-disposal Management Plan" 2004, a cross section of the co-disposal TSF is shown in Appendix B. The initial concept for the co-disposal storage involved constructing a WRD cell, which forms the TSF embankment. High-capacity potential acid forming (PAF-HC) material is encapsulated by soft, non acid forming material (NAF) or low-capacity potential acid forming material (PAF-LC), collectively referred to as Low-NAG, capable of being compacted to achieve a maximum permeability of $1x10^{-7}$m/s. A clay cap will be used if the low permeability requirement is not met by Low-NAG material alone.

2. Waste Rock Sampling Program

The table below has been extracted from the Coffey Geosciences Pty Ltd report on the current Allison's Open Pit. Of the total 140,500m^3 of waste rock, 6,500m^3 of this contains PAF phyllite. A summary table from the Coffey report on waste rock quantities is included in Appendix A.

There are currently no Tasmanian or national guidelines for the number of samples taken for testing for AMD potential. There is, however, a draft guideline from the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency (QLDEPA) which suggests, as an approximate guide 26 samples taken for <1,000,000t of rock excavated for preliminary testing.

This seems a reasonable figure to adopt and may be reduced as rock classification skills of the Zeehan Zinc staff develop. However, as the mine is new to rock classification and limited testing and training has been undertaken, a program of 26 samples of waste rock are to be taken per year for classification testing. This will also assure that adequate classification of waste rock is achieved, as this is essential to the construction of the TSF. This is discussed further in Section 4.

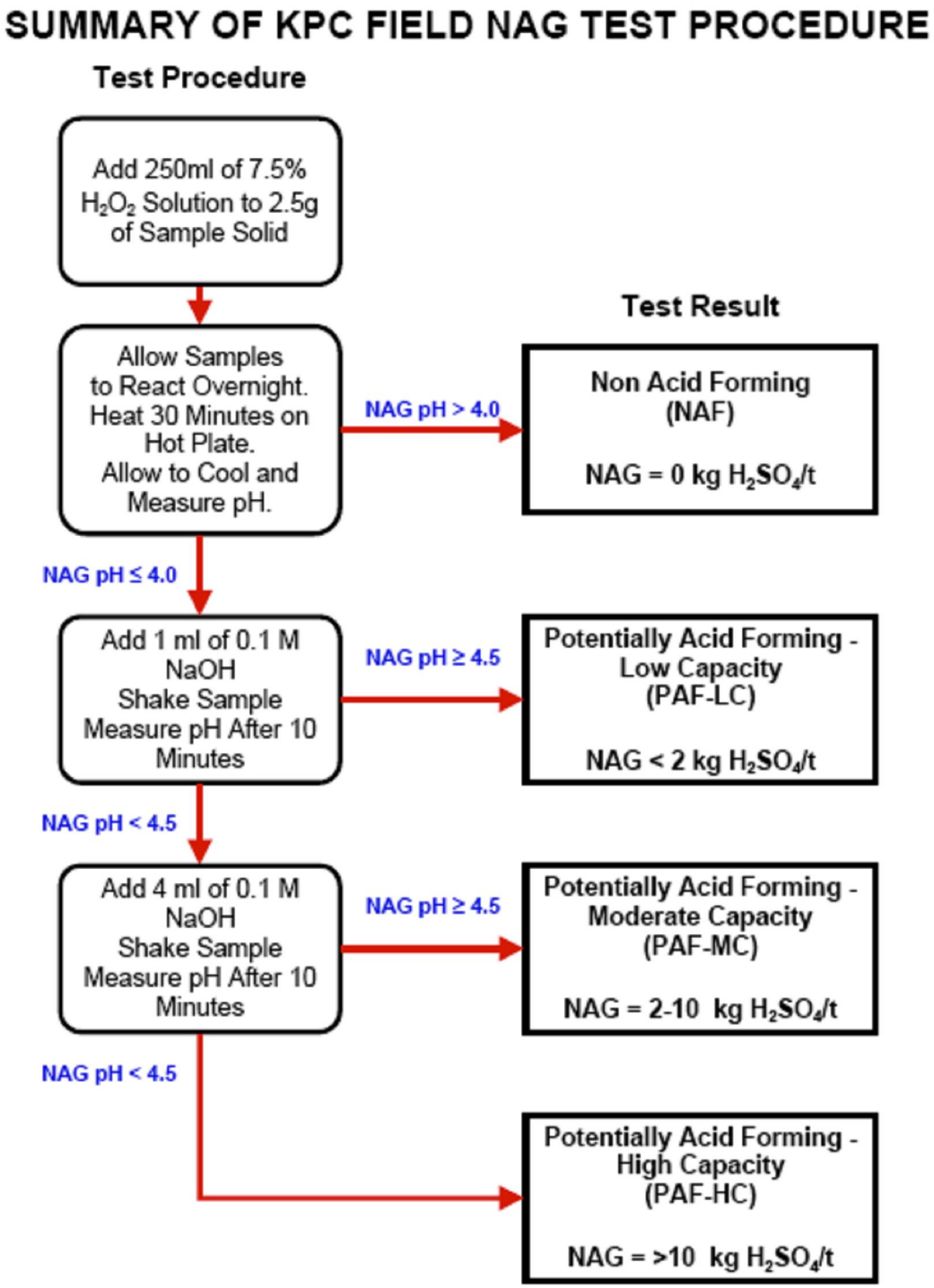
The samples taken are recommended to be tested using static test methods to characterise the rock in terms of acid producing potential.

The suggested sampling program does not include testing of new rock types or variations of the previous identified types. Any new rock types identified should be tested.

2.1 Field NAG Testing

A basic NAG field test, outlined in Stuart (2004), may be suitable as a supplement to formal laboratory testing. While it is not a substitute for formal laboratory assessment and reporting, it will be a useful adjunct to visual classification and laboratory analysis. The results of field NAG testing should be regularly validated against formal laboratory analyses. For the Comstock mine, only PAF-LC and PAF-HC classifications have been used.

Figure 1 Field NAG Procedure



2.2 Laboratory Analyses

These static classification tests are set out in the Amira (2002) ARD Test Handbook. Selected samples can be further tested using kinetic tests methods if it is deemed necessary by Zeehan Zinc geologists.

As mentioned above, the suggested number of samples to be taken for preliminary testing for less than 1,000,000 tonnes for rock excavated is 26. The static tests to be undertaken are listed below;

» pH 1:2 and EC 1:2;

» NAG (at pH 4.5 a pH 7);

» NAGpH;

» ANC;

» Total Sulfur; and

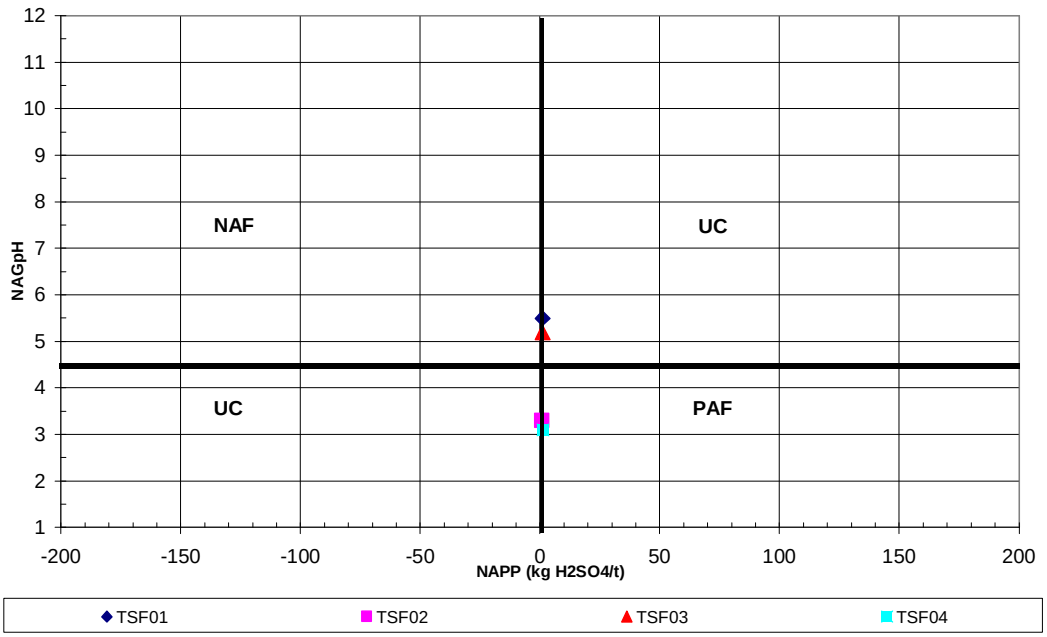
» NAPP (derived from total sulfur and ANC)

The results of the analyses should be presented as NAGpH Vs NAPP plots and ANC Vs MPA plots and compared with historical data, to determine the appropriate geochemical classification. An example of such a plot is shown below in Figure 2.

Materials with a NAGpH <4.5 and NAPP > 0 are considered PAF, whereas materials with a NAGpH > 4.5 and NAPP <0 are considered NAF. PAF materials with a NAG of less than 5 kgH_2SO_4/t are considered low-capacity (PAF-LC) and greater than 5 kgH_2SO_4/t are considered high-capacity (PAF-HC).

Samples with either NAG > 4.5 and NAPP <0 or NAGpH<4.5 and NAPP < 0 could be either NAF or PAF and are classed as “uncertain” (UC) and require further characterisation, using methods such as kinetic testing. Kinetic NAG testing or Acid Buffering Capacity Curve (ABCC) testing, at a rate of 1 kinetic test for every 10 static tests should be done for confirmation of material classed as LCPAF or UC.

Figure 2 Waste Rock Classification of TSF Rock Borrow Samples



3. Waste Rock Management

3.1 Overall Rock Classification Plan

Classification of the waste rock starts in the open pit prior to extraction. An overall plan for a chain of responsibility is proposed below;

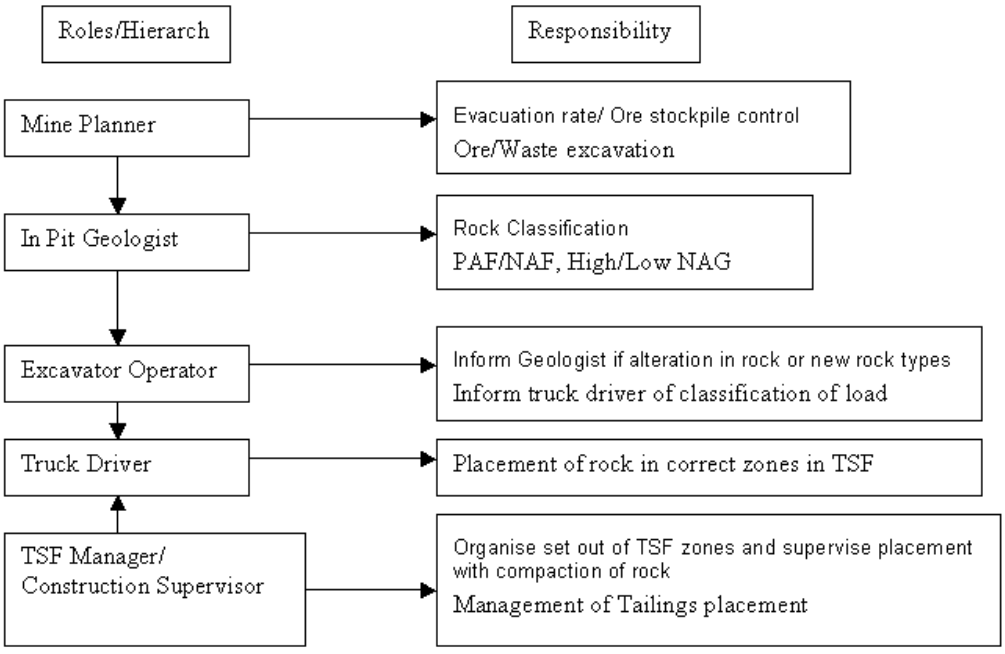
1. Rock to be excavated in the pit should be initially classified by the Geologist prior to excavation.
2. The type of waste rock being excavated should be relayed to the Excavator Driver.
3. The excavator driver should then inform the Truck Driver as to what type of rock has been loaded with.
4. The Truck drivers are responsible to know what types of rock are to be placed where. In particular which zones in the TSF are nominated Low and High NAG.

The proposed procedure is shown in Figure 3.

The geologist should be very familiar with the SEMF "Visual Waste Characterisation Manual" 2006 which identifies various rock types at the pit and their acid producing potential. The geologist should also be familiar with the testing required to identify the acid producing potential the waste rocks. Any new rock types identified as the pit develops should be tested and classified.

The procedure can be improved as the mine develops, it has been assumed Zeehan Zinc will have similar personal to the roles suggested of Mine Planner and In Pit Geologist. The intension is that the excavator operators will eventually have the ability to identify rock types in terms of acid producing potential. The excavator operators will refer any new rock types or alterations to the geologist to identify and test if classification is uncertain.

Figure 3 Roles and Responsibility of Waste Rock Extraction



4. TSF Construction

4.1 Co-Disposal Concept

A cross section and plans of the stages of the co-disposal TSF is shown in Appendix B.

The co-disposal storage involves constructing a Waste Rock Dump (WRD), which forms the TSF embankment. High NAG rock is encapsulated by soft low NAG rock (maximum required permeability of $1x10^{-7}$m/s) with a clay cap if the permeability requirement is not met.

Initial tailings from the gravity plant are expected to be coarse and of low sulfide content (low AMD potential), once the flotation plant is operational, the tailings streams will be separated with the higher sulfide tailings discharged first, which are then covered by the coarser gravity tails.

4.2 Initial Waste Rock Placement

A roller trial of the proposed low NAG rock is to be completed within the following weeks

As Zeehan Zinc has not yet tested the low-NAG rock it is proposing a roller compaction trial of the low-NAG rock be completed. Until this can be completed and tested, it is proposed the TSF WRD low-NAG, soft rock zone be replaced with compacted clay (minimum 5m width). This will enable proper encapsulation of high-NAG hard rock immediately. The clay can be placed alongside the high-NAG rock and rolled at the same time. It is envisaged this may continue until the TSF WRD has reached Stage 2 at RL220m.

4.3 Routine TSF Construction Method, Materials & Testing

GHD are also assisting Zeehan Zinc to review and implement its WRC manual and setup an on-site visual waste rock characterisation museum and testing regime. This will enable simple visual characterisation of various rock types, which will be verified through on-site testing.

As discussed in Section 4.2, if the on-site testing is not implemented in the initial stages of waste rock extraction, rock will be treated as high-NAG and place in the WRD at the TSF and capped with a 5m minimum, compacted clay cap.

Once the low-NAG rock is proven to be able to meet the specification for a successful capping material, the routine rock placement can begin. This involves the following:

- Low-NAG waste rock is placed downstream and compacted in layers of maximum compacted thickness of 300 mm.
- A downstream batter slope of 1V:2.5H and minimum of a 10m wide crest of the Low-NAG material is required at the crest of each lift.
- High-NAG rock can be placed upstream of the low-NAG rock and rolled and compacted at the same time.
- The crest of each raise of High-NAG material should be 20m wide (this can be reduced if required due to more Low-NAG rock being encountered in the pit).
- High-NAG rock is also to be dumped and compacted over the tailings. This rock forms a firm base for upstream construction.

Table 1 below shows the quantities of High/Low NAG waste rock and tailings for the various stages of construction.

It should be noted that Low-NAG rock can be substituted for High-NAG rock and disposed of within the embankment, but High-NAG waste can never be substituted for Low-NAG waste rock in the capping layer.

Table 1 Waste Material Volumes In TSF

TSF Stage (RLm)	Waste Material in TSF (m^3)			Tailings Storage Cumulative	
	Low NAG	High NAG	Tailings	(m^3)	Tonnes (@1.5t/m^3)
(2)RL220m	69,000	124,000	134,000	134,000	201,000
(3)RL230m	86,000	111,000	270,000	404,000	606,000
(4)RL240m	71,000	139,000	315,000	719,000	1,078,500
(5)RL250m	73,000	134,000	220,000	939,000	1,408,500
Total	**299,000**	**508,000**	**939,000**	**939,000**	**1,408,500**

4.4 Operator Training

Operators removing rock in the pit need to be trained and familiar with the SEMF WRC Manual. A copy of the SEMF WRC manual and this manual should be given to the operators nominated for the extraction of rock from the pit prior to placement in the TSF.

To assist Zeehan Zinc in training future Geologists and operators it is proposed to set up a waste rock characterisation museum. The museum will initially contain a photo and physical labelled sample of each rock type currently identified on site (all of which are listed in the SEMF WRC manual). Additional samples of new rock types and alterations should be added after classification.

The museum will also provide a historical record and aid in Zeehan Zinc's knowledge retention of the rock types and classifications. A logbook containing of results and photos of samples tested could also be kept with the museum for historical record.

A sample photo of a similar museum is shown in Appendix C.

5. Tailings Sampling Program

5.1 Requirements

The following requirements have been requested by the Department of Tourism Arts and the Environment (DTAE) and must be met by Zeehan Zinc to have processing of ore approved.

- Initially 1 m of water cover over the tailings is required.
- The tailings are also to be discharged subaqueously (discharged under water).
- Representative samples of tailings are to be taken for geochemical analysis weekly (min 1 per week).

The above requirements will be enforced until the tailings are tested to characterise their acid producing potential.

5.2 Sampling Program

The following sampling program for the tailings is proposed to meet the above requirements;

Following the initial discharge, 2 representative samples of tailings will be collected from the TSF (prior to caustic dosing of the TSF)

From these samples, 2 long-term column leach tests and 2 static tests will be undertaken. The column leach tests will be continued for a minimum 6 month period, at which point the continuation of the test will be assessed

The static tests will give an initial indication of the acid producing potential of the tailings. It is proposed the static tests can be undertaken on-site using the same static tests for the waste rock classification.

6. References

Amira . 2002. *ARD Test Handbook.* Project P387A Prediction & Kinetic Control of Acid Mine Drainage. Amira International Limited, Melbourne.

Stuart W. 2004. *Development Of Acid Rock Drainage Prediction Methodologies For Coal Mine Wastes*. Submitted In Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Applied Science (Minerals and Materials) Ian Wark Research Institute, University of South Australia

Thompson & Brett Pty Ltd. 2004. *Waste Management Plan.*

SEMF 2006. *Comstock Mine Visual Waste Characterisation Manual.* Project No. 1292.001

Coffey Geosciences Pty Ltd 2005. Mine Design Report – Allison's Pit *Comstock Mine Zeehan –West Tasmania HZ00017/01-AD.*

Appendix A

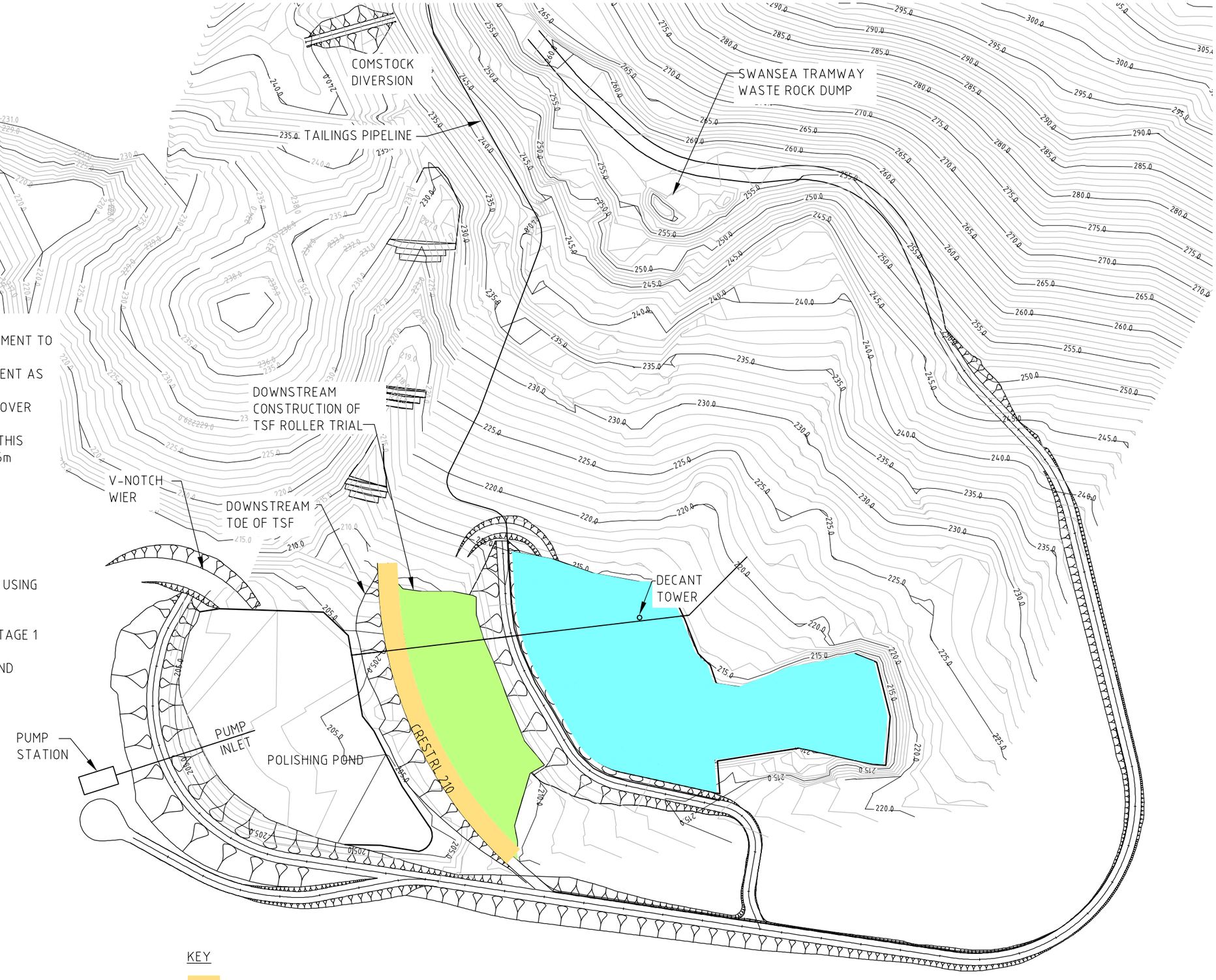
Allison's Pit Quantities

Table 3.1 Allison's Pit Inventory and Ore Resource Tonnage

Elevation	TOTAL	Talc/ Dolomite		Phyllite		ORE		Zn	Pb	Ag	Avg. StripR
Interval	*Volume*	*Volume*	*Tonnes*	*Volume*	*Tonnes*	*Volume*	Tonnes	%	%	g/t	(t/bcm)
299.0-301.0	4,688	4,688	9,564		-						
297.0-299.0	10,231	10,231	20,871		-						
295.0-297.0	12,800	12,800	26,112		-						
293.0-295.0	15,850	15,850	32,334		-						
291.0-293.0	13,619	13,272	27,075		-	347	1,145	2.56	0.92	23.8	0.09
289.0-291.0	12,500	11,500	23,460		-	1,000	3,300	5	1.28	28.5	0.29
287.0-289.0	12,509	10,775	21,981		-	1,734	5,723	5.68	1.43	30.2	0.53
285.0-287.0	13,663	11,338	23,130		-	2,325	7,673	5.55	1.52	30.8	0.68
283.0-285.0	13,400	10,775	21,981		-	2,625	8,663	5.48	1.53	30.4	0.80
281.0-283.0	10,269	7,335	14,963		-	2,934	9,683	5.55	1.53	30.9	1.32
279.0-281.0	9,306	6,012	12,264		-	3,294	10,869	5.04	1.25	24.4	1.81
277.0-279.0	9,744	5,797	11,826	34	92	3,913	12,911	4.76	1.03	20.1	2.21
275.0-277.0	10,813	5,675	11,577	138	374	5,000	16,500	5.13	1.08	22.8	2.84
273.0-275.0	8,925	3,237	6,603	2,025	5,488	3,663	12,086	4.51	1	21.3	2.30
271.0-273.0	7,753	3,312	6,756	2,719	7,368	1,722	5,682	3.6	0.81	17.4	0.94
269.0-271.0	3,681	1,668	3,403	1,475	3,997	538	1,774	2.58	0.58	13	0.56
Grand Total	**169,751**	**134,265**	**273,901**	**6,391**	**17,320**	**29,095**	**96,009**	**4.96**	**1.2**	**24.7**	**0.68**

Appendix B

TSF Figures 01-06



TAILINGS DISCHARGE NOTES

1. TAILINGS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT TO FILL FURTHEST EXTENT OF ROCK BORROW.
2. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS NEAR POND SURFACE.
3. TAILINGS TO BE SUBMERGED WITH MIN 1m WATER COVER UNTIL APPROVAL IS GIVEN TO EXPOSE.
4. TAILINGS STORAGE TO FILL STAGE 1 TO RL212.8m. THIS ALLOWS FOR 5ML STORM RETENTION CAPACITY, 0.6m FREEBOARD AND 1m OF WATER COVER.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. BEGIN CONSTRUCTING DOWNSTREAM RAISE TO TSF USING WASTE ROCK. REFER TO FIG06 FOR SECTION.
2. RAISE DECANT TOWER AS REQUIRED.
3. CONSTRUCT DECANT TOWER FOR STAGE 2 WHEN STAGE 1 EMBANKMENT COMPLETED.
4. BACKFILL STAGE 1 DECANT TOWER. CONSTRUCT AND COMMISSION STAGE 2 DECANT TOWER.

KEY

- LOW NAG WASTE ROCK
- HIGN NAG WASTE ROCK
- DECANT POND

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ZEEHAN ZINC TAILINGS MANAGEMENT
STAGE 1

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Figure 01

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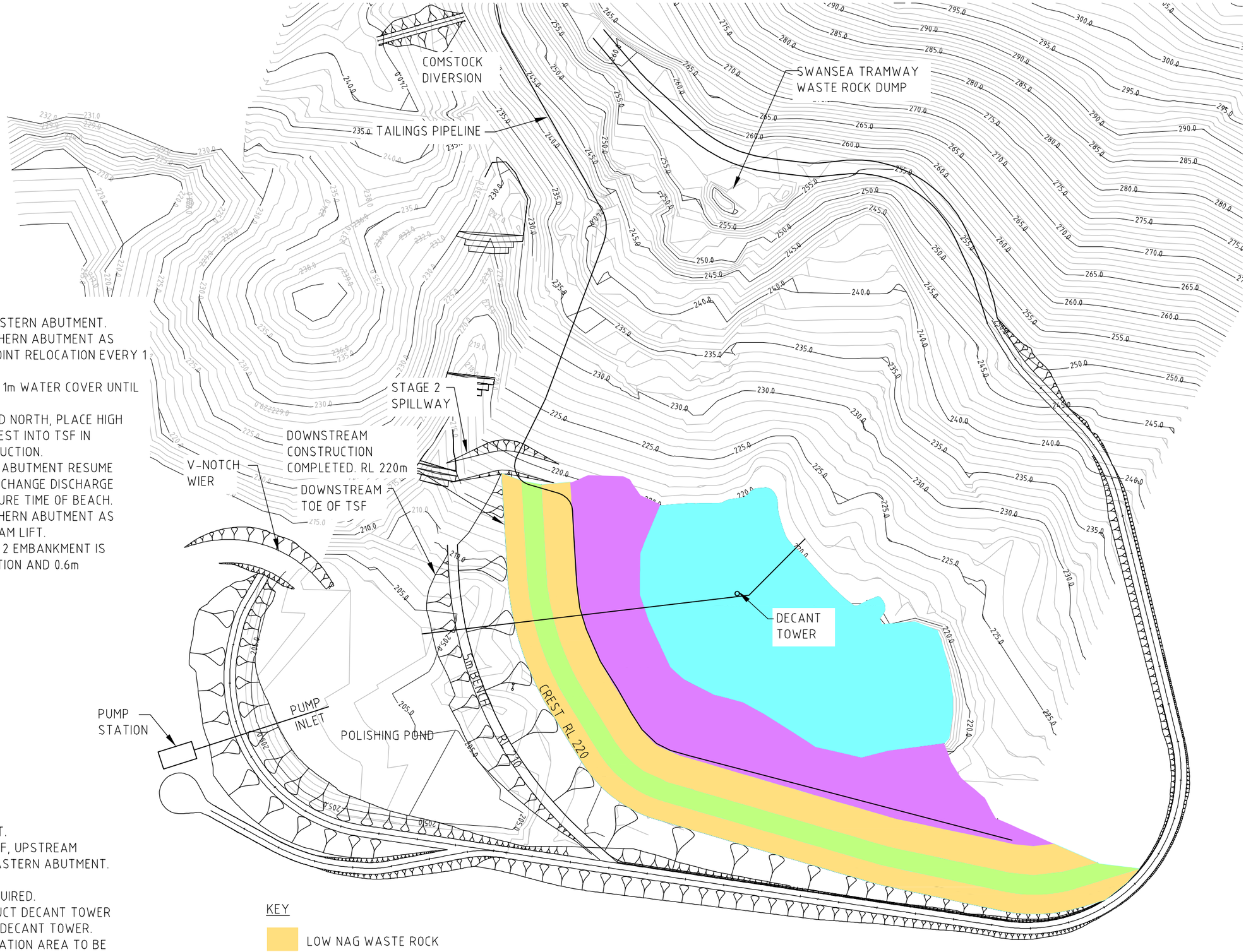

TAILINGS DISCHARGE NOTES

1. TAILINGS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT.
2. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACH CREST. DISCHARGE POINT RELOCATION EVERY 1 WEEK MIN.
3. TAILINGS TO BE SUBMERGED WITH MIN 1m WATER COVER UNTIL APPROVAL IS GIVEN TO EXPOSE.
4. AS TAILINGS DISCHARGE IS RETRACKED NORTH, PLACE HIGH NAG WASTEROCK FROM UPSTREAM CREST INTO TSF IN PREPERATION FOR UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION.
5. ONCE DISCHARGE REACHES NORTHERN ABUTMENT RESUME DISCHARGE AT EASTERN END OF TSF. CHANGE DISCHARGE POINT FEQUENTLY TO MINIMISE EXPOSURE TIME OF BEACH.
6. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINIGS REACHES CREST OF UPSTREAM LIFT.
7. MAX DECANT POND LEVEL FOR STAGE 2 EMBANKMENT IS RL217.8m (ALLOWS FOR STORM RETENTION AND 0.6m FREEBOARD)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. UPSTREAM LIFTS TO BE 2.5m IN HEIGHT.
2. ONCE WASTE ROCK IS PLACED INTO TSF, UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT. FOR SECTION SEE FIG06.
3. DECANT TOWER TO BE RAISED AS REQUIRED.
4. AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 2, CONSTRUCT DECANT TOWER FOR STAGE 3 AND BACKFILL EXISTING DECANT TOWER.
5. STRIPPING OF MATERIAL IN TSF INUNDATION AREA TO BE STOCKPILED FOR TSF EMBANKMENT REHABILITATION

KEY

- LOW NAG WASTE ROCK
- HIGN NAG WASTE ROCK
- EXPOSED TAILINGS
- DECANT POND

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Figure 02

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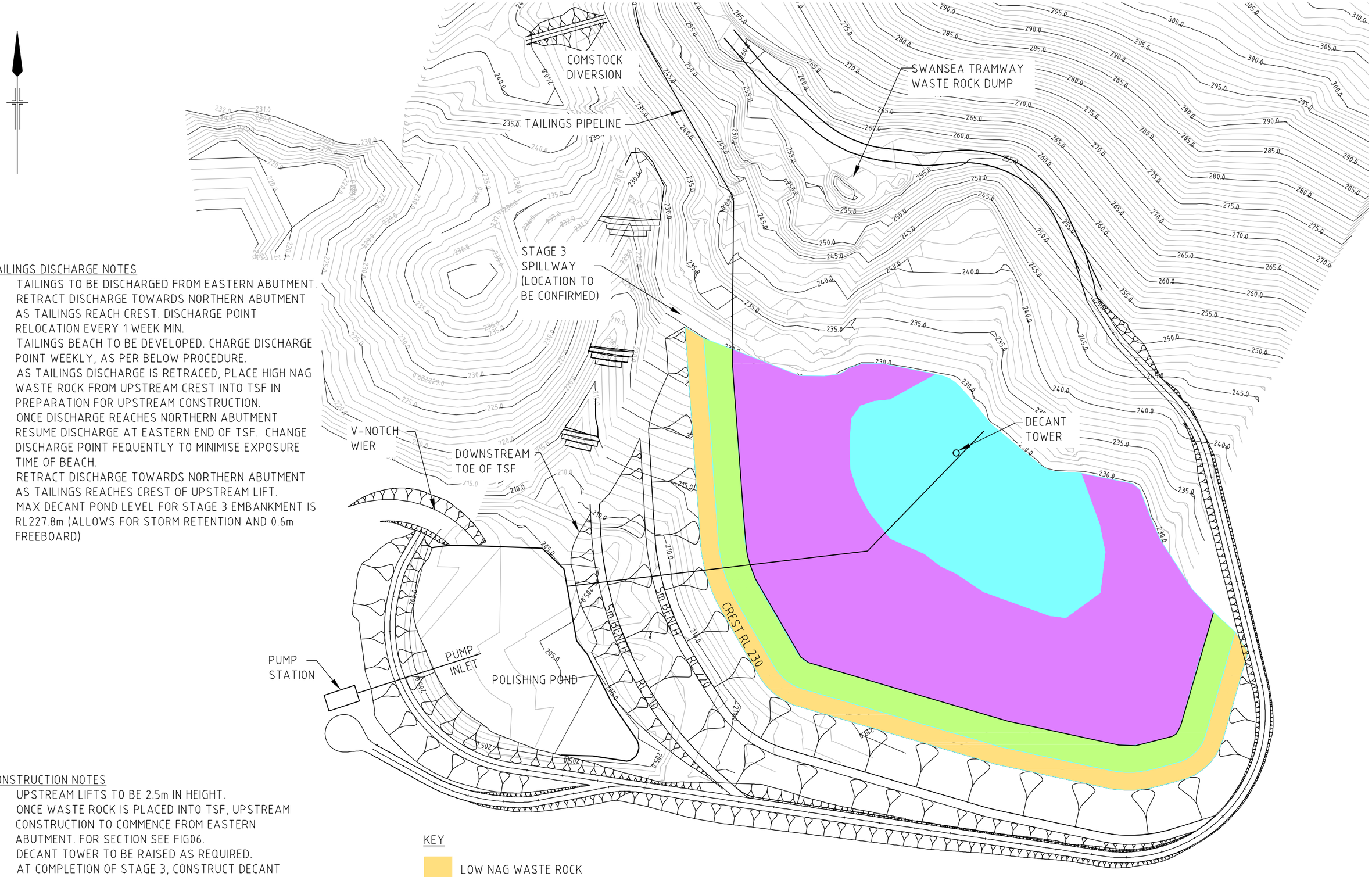

TAILINGS DISCHARGE NOTES

1. TAILINGS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT.
2. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACH CREST. DISCHARGE POINT RELOCATION EVERY 1 WEEK MIN.
3. TAILINGS BEACH TO BE DEVELOPED. CHARGE DISCHARGE POINT WEEKLY, AS PER BELOW PROCEDURE.
4. AS TAILINGS DISCHARGE IS RETRACED, PLACE HIGH NAG WASTE ROCK FROM UPSTREAM CREST INTO TSF IN PREPARATION FOR UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION.
5. ONCE DISCHARGE REACHES NORTHERN ABUTMENT RESUME DISCHARGE AT EASTERN END OF TSF. CHANGE DISCHARGE POINT FEQUENTLY TO MINIMISE EXPOSURE TIME OF BEACH.
6. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACHES CREST OF UPSTREAM LIFT.
7. MAX DECANT POND LEVEL FOR STAGE 3 EMBANKMENT IS RL227.8m (ALLOWS FOR STORM RETENTION AND 0.6m FREEBOARD)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. UPSTREAM LIFTS TO BE 2.5m IN HEIGHT.
2. ONCE WASTE ROCK IS PLACED INTO TSF, UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT. FOR SECTION SEE FIG06.
3. DECANT TOWER TO BE RAISED AS REQUIRED.
4. AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 3, CONSTRUCT DECANT TOWER FOR STAGE 4 AND BACKFILL EXISTING DECANT TOWER.
5. STRIPPING OF MATERIAL IN TSF INUNDATION AREA TO BE STOCKPILED FOR TSF EMBANKMENT REHABILITATION

KEY

- LOW NAG WASTE ROCK
- HIGN NAG WASTE ROCK
- EXPOSED TAILINGS
- DECANT POND

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Figure 03

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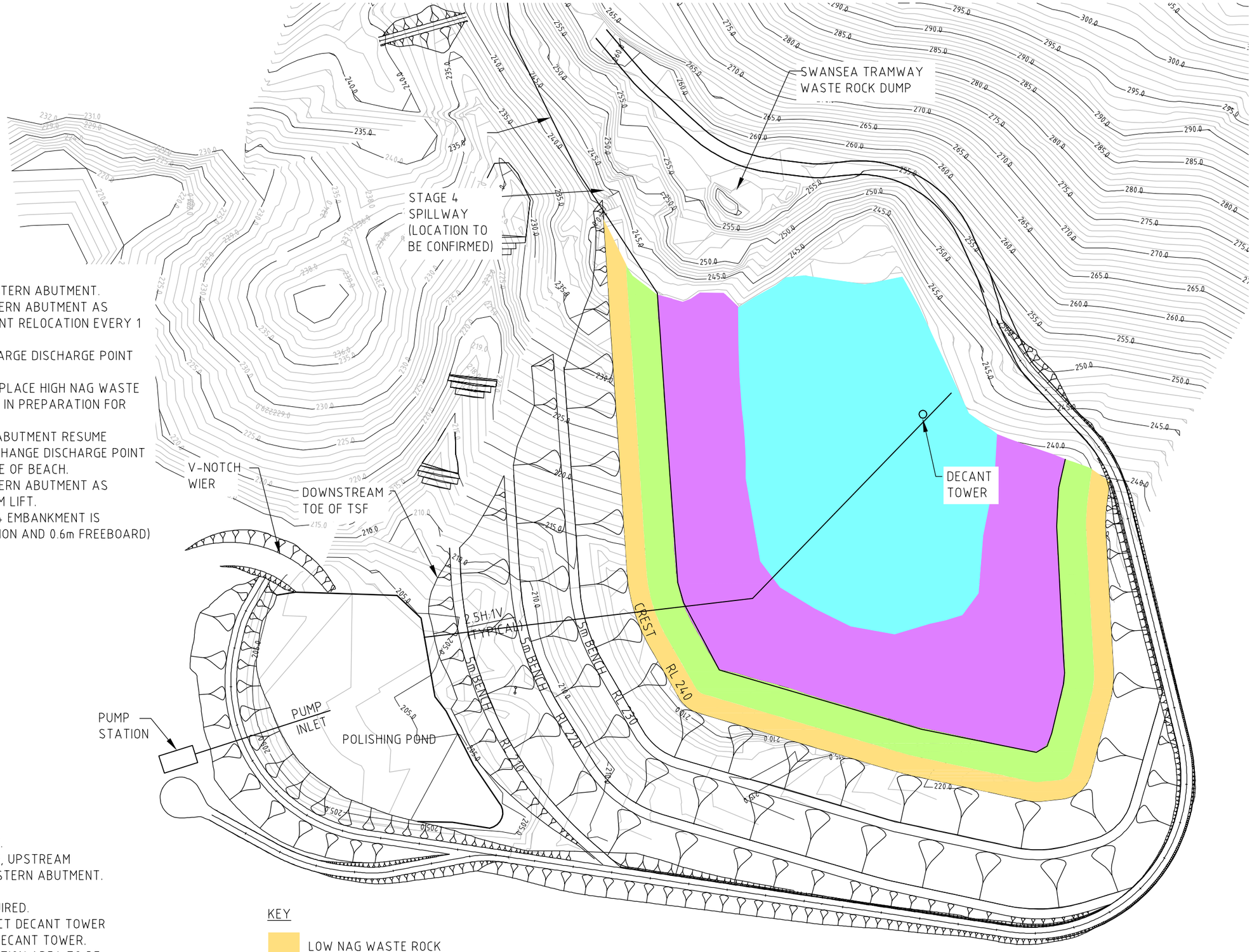

TAILINGS DISCHARGE NOTES

1. TAILINGS TO BE DISCHARGED FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT.
2. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACH CREST. DISCHARGE POINT RELOCATION EVERY 1 WEEK MIN.
3. TAILINGS BEACH TO BE DEVELOPED. CHARGE DISCHARGE POINT WEEKLY, AS PER BELOW PROCEDURE.
4. AS TAILINGS DISCHARGE IS RETRACED, PLACE HIGH NAG WASTE ROCK FROM UPSTREAM CREST INTO TSF IN PREPARATION FOR UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION.
5. ONCE DISCHARGE REACHES NORTHERN ABUTMENT RESUME DISCHARGE AT EASTERN END OF TSF. CHANGE DISCHARGE POINT FEQUENTLY TO MINIMISE EXPOSURE TIME OF BEACH.
6. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACHES CREST OF UPSTREAM LIFT.
7. MAX DECANT POND LEVEL FOR STAGE 4 EMBANKMENT IS RL238.8m (ALLOWS FOR STORM RETENTION AND 0.6m FREEBOARD)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. UPSTREAM LIFTS TO BE 2.5m. IN HEIGHT.
2. ONCE WASTE ROCK IS PLACED INTO TSF, UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT. FOR SECTION SEE FIG06.
3. DECANT TOWER TO BE RAISED AS REQUIRED.
4. AT COMPLETION OF STAGE 4, CONSTRUCT DECANT TOWER FOR STAGE 5 AND BACKFILL EXISTING DECANT TOWER.
5. STRIPPING OF MATERIAL IN TSF INUNDATION AREA TO BE STOCKPILED FOR TSF EMBANKMENT REHABILITATION

KEY

- LOW NAG WASTE ROCK
- HIGN NAG WASTE ROCK
- EXPOSED TAILINGS
- DECANT POND

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Figure 04

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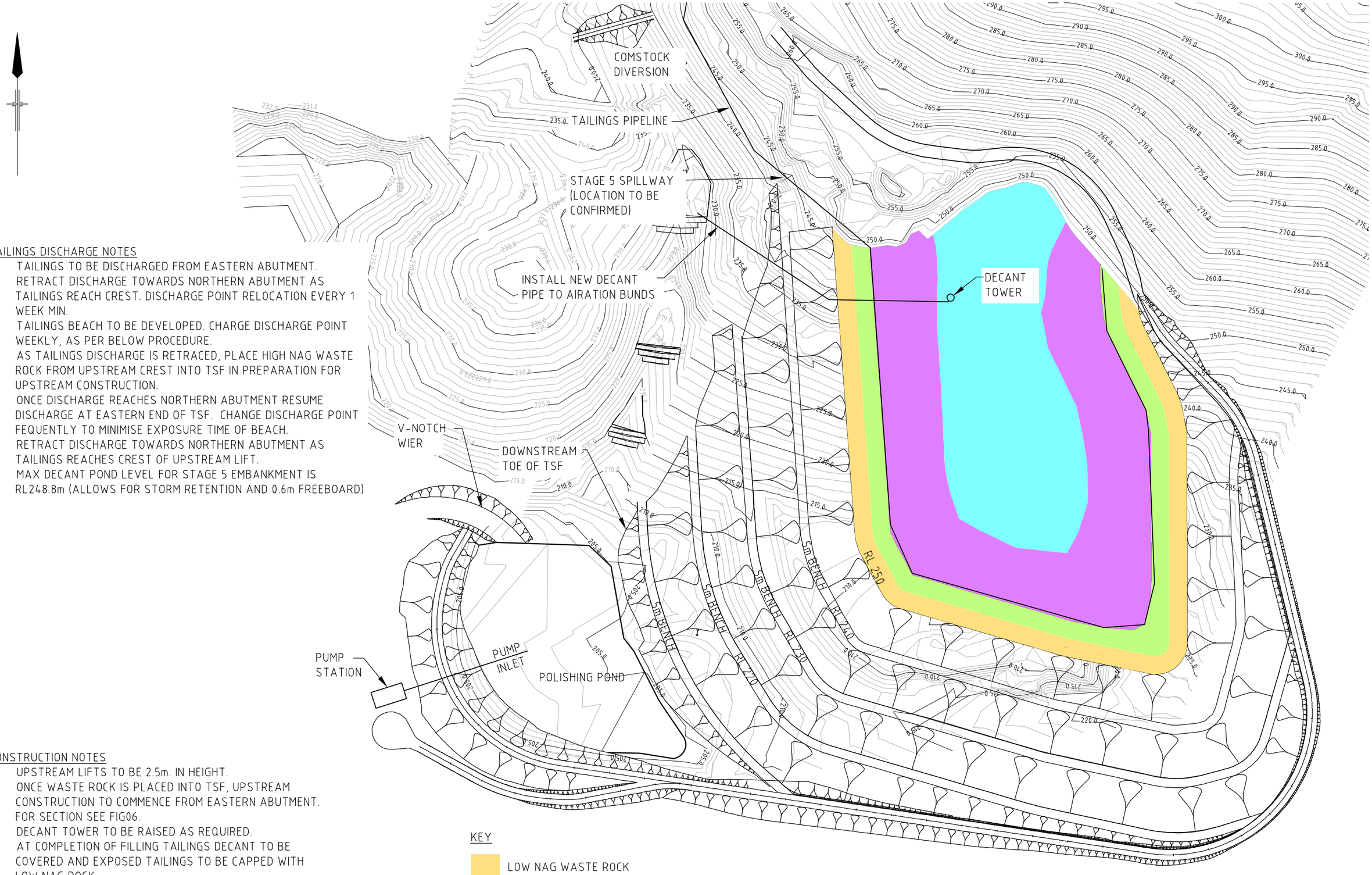

TAILINGS DISCHARGE NOTES

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2. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACH CREST. DISCHARGE POINT RELOCATION EVERY 1 WEEK MIN.
3. TAILINGS BEACH TO BE DEVELOPED. CHARGE DISCHARGE POINT WEEKLY, AS PER BELOW PROCEDURE.
4. AS TAILINGS DISCHARGE IS RETRACED, PLACE HIGH NAG WASTE ROCK FROM UPSTREAM CREST INTO TSF IN PREPARATION FOR UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION.
5. ONCE DISCHARGE REACHES NORTHERN ABUTMENT RESUME DISCHARGE AT EASTERN END OF TSF. CHANGE DISCHARGE POINT FEQUENTLY TO MINIMISE EXPOSURE TIME OF BEACH.
6. RETRACT DISCHARGE TOWARDS NORTHERN ABUTMENT AS TAILINGS REACHES CREST OF UPSTREAM LIFT.
7. MAX DECANT POND LEVEL FOR STAGE 5 EMBANKMENT IS RL248.8m (ALLOWS FOR STORM RETENTION AND 0.6m FREEBOARD)

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. UPSTREAM LIFTS TO BE 2.5m. IN HEIGHT.
2. ONCE WASTE ROCK IS PLACED INTO TSF, UPSTREAM CONSTRUCTION TO COMMENCE FROM EASTERN ABUTMENT. FOR SECTION SEE FIG06.
3. DECANT TOWER TO BE RAISED AS REQUIRED.
4. AT COMPLETION OF FILLING TAILINGS DECANT TO BE COVERED AND EXPOSED TAILINGS TO BE CAPPED WITH LOW NAG ROCK.

KEY

- LOW NAG WASTE ROCK
- HIGN NAG WASTE ROCK
- EXPOSED TAILINGS
- DECANT POND

GHD CLIENTS | PEOPLE | PERFORMANCE

OCEANIA TASMANIA
ZEEHAN ZINC TAILINGS MANAGEMENT
STAGE 5

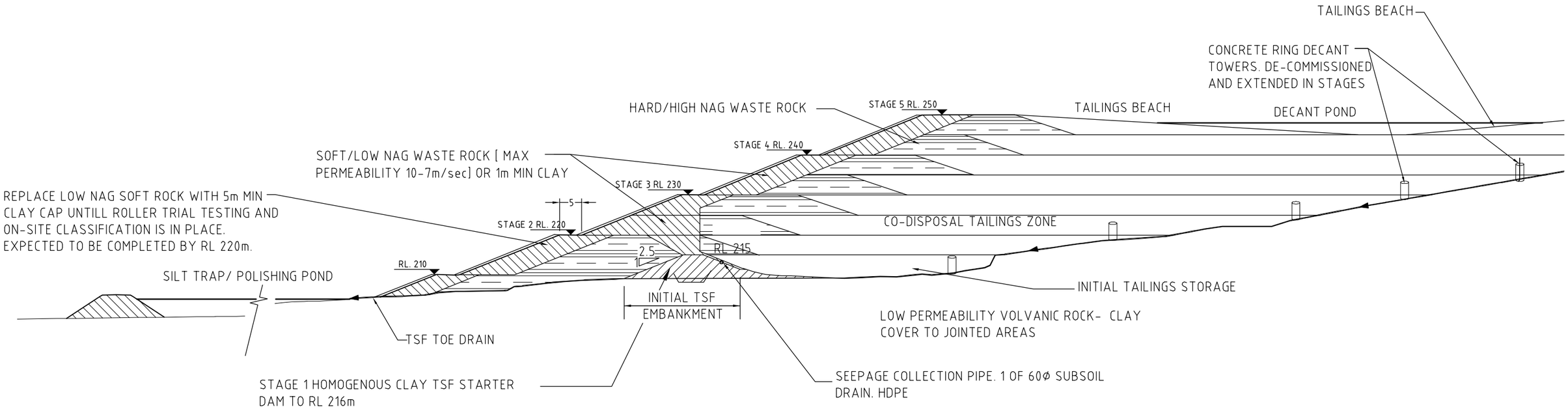
job no. | 32-13467
rev no. | A

scale | 1:2000 for A3 date | SEPT 2007

Figure 05

162 Macquarie Street Hobart TAS 7000 Australia **T** 61 3 6210 0600 **F** 61 3 6223 8246 **E** hbamail@ghd.com.au **W** www.ghd.com.au

Plot Date: 03 October, 2007 - 8:25 AM Cad File No: G:\32\13467\CADD\Drawings\ 32-13467-FIG05.dwg



GHD CLIENTS | PEOPLE | PERFORMANCE

OCEANIA TASMANIA
ZEEHAN ZINC TAILINGS MANAGEMENT
TYPICAL SECTION

job no. | 32-13467
rev no. | A

scale | 1:1000 for A3 date | AUGUST 2007

Figure 06

162 Macquarie Street Hobart TAS 7000 Australia **T** 61 3 6210 0600 **F** 61 3 6223 8246 **E** hbamail@ghd.com.au **W** www.ghd.com.au

Plot Date: 03 October, 2007 - 8:38 AM Cad File No: G:\32\13467\CADD\Drawings\ 32-13467-FIG06.dwg

Appendix C

Waste Rock Museum

Example Waste Rock Museum

GHD Pty Ltd ABN 39 008 488 373

2 Salamanca Square Hobart 7000
GPO Box 667 Hobart 7001
T: 03 6210 0600 F: 03 6223 8246 E: hbamail@ghd.com.au

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