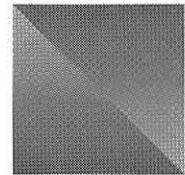
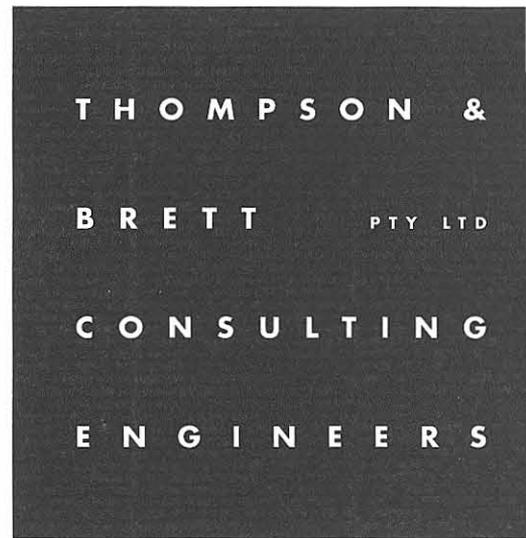


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**TASMANIAN DEVELOPMENT  
AND RESOURCES**

**ROSSARDEN / STORY'S CREEK MINE SITES**

**REHABILITATION PLAN**

333.765153  
ROS

Thompson & Brett Pty. Ltd.  
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## **TASMANIAN DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES**

### **ROSSARDEN / STORYS CREEK MINE SITE**

#### **REHABILITATION PLAN**

##### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This document presents proposals for rehabilitation of parts of the areas disturbed by past mining developments at Rossarden and at Storys Creek.

The plan describes works necessary to ameliorate current environmental concerns and to provide long term environmental protection to the sites and the surrounding areas.

##### **2.0 BACKGROUND**

The following extract from Ref 1 concisely summarises the history of mining in the area. A map showing the sites described is presented in Figure 1.

###### **2.1 Storeys Creek Mine**

Tin and wolfram were first mined from Storys Creek in 1895, originally via blind adits driven into outcrops in Side Creek which drains into Storys Creek below the later established mine site. Storeys Creek Mining Company (note different spelling of name) was established soon after the turn of the century, and expanded the Side Creek workings. By the early 1920's the Storeys Creek Tin Mining syndicate was the main wolfram producer in the State and an important producer of tin. By 1960

Storeys Creek Mine had produced about 800 tonnes of tin and 6300 tonnes of wolfram concentrates. Ore was processed at the Storeys Creek Mine until December 1971 when the processing plant was shut down, and then ore was transferred to the Rossarden mine for processing.

Tailings were originally discharged directly into Storeys Creek, then later dumped along the west slope alongside the creek, and later in tailings dams east of Storeys Creek. Mine water was pumped directly into the creek, until the 1970's when it was pumped to an old tailings dam (now known as the Precipitation Dam) and treated with lime and later with soda ash to raise the pH and enhance the precipitation of metals out of solution. The fine solids settled out giving a clear overflow from the dam. A high spillway was constructed in the dam wall to ensure that the sludge was kept under water to inhibit the oxidation of sulphide minerals.

## 2.2 Aberfoyle Mine

The tin and wolfram mine at Rossarden was established by Aberfoyle in 1931. By 1960 Aberfoyle was the major producer of wolfram in the State as well as being the most important tin mine, having produced 11,000 tonnes of tin and 3,500 tonnes of wolfram concentrates.

Tailings were disposed of around the mill, and later into conventional tailings dams north of the mine. The mine water ran directly to Aberfoyle Creek from No. 4 adit. Unlike at Storeys Creek Mine, metal sulphides were removed from the Rossarden ore and treated by flotation to recover economic amounts of copper and silver, resulting in lower metal loads in the discharge to Aberfoyle Creek.

### 3.1 Water Quality

Water quality from Storeys Creek and Aberfoyle Creek has been of concern with regard to metal contamination and the subject is discussed in detail in Ref 1.

The major metal contaminants in the watercourses draining the mine sites are, cadmium and zinc, and to a lesser degree copper, lead, iron and manganese. High metal levels appear to persist well downstream of the sources of infiltration.

The major metal load appears to be carried by Storys Creek with a significantly higher level than Aberfoyle Creek. Levels of zinc, cadmium and fluoride are regularly above D of E (1986) Guidelines for Potable Water.

Sources of metal contamination identified include:

Side Creek

Precipitate Dam

Storys Creek jig tailings dump

Unidentified inflow between Side and Nesbit Creeks. (believed to be Eastern Hill workings)

Oxidation of sediments in creek beds.

### 3.2 Sediments

High levels of cadmium, zinc, copper and lead are found in sediments downstream of Storys Creek.

Contamination of several hundred acres of pasture land on the flood plain of the South Esk has been found, resulting in loss of vigour of pasture and erosion resulting from lack of plant cover.

Tailings on the banks of the Storeys and Aberfoyle Creeks have been found to be quite active.

The source of sediments would have, in the past, been the poor tailings disposal practices allowing direct discharge of materials into the creek beds. The legacy of this practice is still being felt with significant tailings materials in the beds and on the banks of the creeks. Additional solid material is still being lost to the creeks through erosion of dumps.

Visible erosion of fine tailings is evident at the Rossarden Mine site and significant erosion of the coarse jig tailings dump is taking place at the Storeys Creek site due to undermining of the toe of the dump by the creek.

### 3.3 Dust

Dust is a particular problem at Rossarden with verbal evidence from locals suggesting that "huge dust clouds" have been observed on windy days. Tailings fines can be seen in the bush around the site and damage to existing vegetation is evident.

### 3.4 Visual Impact

Significant visual impact results from the large areas of disturbed land at each site, including large jig tailings dumps on the creek banks.

### 2.3 Recent History

Mining took place on a reduced scale at both mines up until 1986. Mining ceased in March 1982, after which time the mines were allowed to flood. It is not certain when the mines were completely flooded, but samples taken in late 1984 would certainly have been when the mines were inundated.

A "freak" 100 year storm event occurred in late June 1986 which resulted in a breach to the Storeys Creek precipitation dam and allowed slimes to escape. Repairs were made, but seepage below the precipitate dam at Storeys Creek continues to be a source of heavy metal contamination.

As a consequence of historical tailings disposal methods and the dam breaches in 1986, deposits of washed tailings are found in streamside deposits downstream of the mine sites in Storeys and Aberfoyle Creeks. These consist largely of jig tailings which are generally less than 3 mm in particle size."

### 3.0 CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Environmental concerns related to the two sites in question are:

- a) water quality in streams
- b) sediments in streams and farming lands downstream
- c) dust from open tailings areas
- d) visual impact

These are discussed below.

At the Rossarden site quantities of jig tailings have been spread over the old plant area, partly to cover asbestos dump areas. No vegetation has developed in this material. Various steel and timber scrap has been poorly buried and pieces are poking out in untidy heaps.

At Storeys Creek the mine site is reasonably tidy and the obvious features indicating its mining past seem to be a focus for visits from tourists and local school parties.

#### **4.0 REHABILITATION PROPOSALS**

Rehabilitation of the mine sites at Rossarden and Storeys Creek should address the environmental concerns previously listed.

This will be a major task particularly regarding the issues of water quality and sediment control, given the extent of past solids spills and the range of sources of current contamination. A considerable amount of ongoing investigation of contaminated water sources and their environmental effects downstream will be necessary to develop effective mitigation methods.

This Rehabilitation Plan addresses concerns that can be practically dealt with in the short to medium term and within the limited budgets available.

The priorities identified are as follows:

1. Erosion Control:- Significant water and wind erosion of waste materials is apparent at both sites. Reduction of this will prevent further soils being carried into the drainage system and have a significant influence on water quality. Works required include:

- a) Stabilisation of Storeys Creek below the jig tailings toe.
- b) Stabilisation of exposed surfaces of tailings dams at Rossarden.

2. Water Quality:- Practical work that has been identified to date in addition to items in 1. above include.

- a) Capping of Storeys Creek Precipitate Dam to reduce infiltration and subsequent seepage. (This work has been completed as of May 1994)
- b) Interception of contaminated flow from the Storeys Creek Jig Tailings Dump and Side Creek and treatment in "wetlands".
- c) Construction of "wetlands" for Storeys Creek Precipitate dam outflow.
- d) Clean up of tailings in creek bed and environs.
- e) Location of Eastern Hill workings outlet and treatment.
- f) Upgrading and stabilisation of drainage from Rossarden site

3. Dust:- Dust is of particular concern at Rossarden and the spread of air borne fines is extending the area of vegetation degradation. The Tailings surface at Rossarden can be stabilised by:

- a) Establish vegetation wind breaks
- b) Cover loose tailings areas
- c) Revegetate general areas

4. Visual Impact:-

- a) Generally tidy sites by removing loose scrap. (Major work completed June 1994)
- b) Break up visual impact by tree planting in critical areas
- c) Long term general establishment of vegetation

A detailed description of proposals for each site follows.

**4.1 ROSSARDEN**

The existing surface works at Rossarden are shown in Figure 2 (Drawing No. 94-1096-01) together with the details of various test holes dug to investigate the depth of tailings materials. The areas of interest for rehabilitation works include the old Mill site, and tailings dams areas. Areas leased by Stackpoole Enterprises, North Broken Hill Pty., Ltd. and F.K.H and V. K. Sheppein are active mine areas and cannot be rehabilitated under the current proposals.

Proposed surface works for rehabilitation are shown in Figure 3 (Drawing 94-1096-02) and discussed below.

a) The Mill Site

The mill site features a large asbestos dump over the site of the former mill building. The asbestos has been covered with plastic sheet and jig tailings. Consequently the area cannot be ripped to allow revegetation of native soils and vegetation is likely to be difficult to establish in the jig tailings cover. Placing of soil cover over the tailings is believed necessary. This will involve approximately 1.5 Ha with around 5,000 m<sup>3</sup>

of cover soil. Priority should be given to covering mounds over buried steel and the mound over the mill asbestos dump.

Various structures on the site should be retained including the major loading structure and various concrete footings. The loading structure has several safety hazards which require attention. Repair of the steelwork in the reclaim tunnel is necessary and protection to the upper level provided to prevent accidental falling of spectators from the high concrete wall.

b) Slime Dam No. 4

This dam has been constructed by spigoting slimes and reinforcing with tree branches. The face is high and steep and placed on the edge of the valley. Considerable erosion has developed on the face with tailings being lost to the valley. The face of the dump needs to be stabilised by cutting back to approximately 1:5 batter and vegetated. This will involve excavation of approximately 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> of slimes. These could be carted to Dam No. 9 for disposal. Dam No. 9 has an estimated capacity of 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>. The resulting terraces on Dam No. 4 should be stabilised with rock and soil cover and grassed. An estimated 2 Ha requires covering with an estimated 6,000 m<sup>3</sup> of soil.

c) Settling Dam No. 5

This area of sandy tailings immediately north of the mill site features a zone of relatively shallow tailings cover. Of the total area of 4 Ha approximately 50% has an average depth of less than one metre of tailings, totalling around 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>. This could be removed relatively economically and dumped in Dam No. 9. The underlying soil features some original topsoil and clay to around 1 m thickness over bedrock.

Thus up to 20,000 m<sup>3</sup> of potential cover soil could be excavated from this area with the resulting surface ripped and sown. The feasibility of this proposal depends on the extent of heavy material leaching into the soil. A trial section will be carried out to confirm the fertility of the material.

d) Settling Dam No. 9

This dam has an estimated 30,000 m<sup>3</sup> additional storage capacity and is suggested as a dump area for excess tailings materials from other areas of the site. On filling, the dam should be capped and revegetated.

e) Settling Dams No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8.

These dams are grouped on the northern end of the site and comprise fine tailings within earth bunds. Tailings depth varies from one to three metres and removal is not economic. Limited revegetation trials have been carried out to date without significant success due to:

- (i) Extent of zinc and other metal contamination retarding plant growth
- (ii) Drought stress due to the relatively free draining nature of the materials.

Soil coverage is recommended to allow.

- (i) Initial reduction in dust potential
- (ii) Allow more potential for successful coverage with vegetation.

The total area of these claims is approximately 6 Ha. Around 20,000 m<sup>3</sup> of soil would be required to give 300 mm cover. Interim coverage by

"fingers" of soil could reduce overall coverage requirements and allow establishment of windbreaks.

Potential soil sources are:

- Existing Bunds: Existing bunds are constructed of clay with crest widths of around 5 metres. These could be trimmed back to provide cover material. An estimated 740 m of bund could be trimmed, providing around 5,000 m<sup>3</sup> or 25% of the total cover requirement.
- Subsoils under Dam No. 5: This is discussed in section 4.1 (c)
- Imported Soils: Various potential sources of soil have been reviewed but all are likely to be relatively expensive due to handling costs and the need to revegetate borrow areas. An interesting potential for economic soil surplus is to be backload coal washery waste from Fingal during its tailings carting operations known to take place from time to time.

f) Old Tip Area

This area to the east of the tailings dams features exposed rubbish and car bodies. The site needs reshaping and soil cover.

g) Between Tip and Headframe

The area east of the tailings dams and north of the tip features a large extent, just over 1 Ha, of barren ground with wind blown tailings coverage. A significant old road embankment would provide a source of cover soil. The area could best be rehabilitated by trimming tailings

from the surface, and dumping in Dam No. 9, followed by ripping and sowing.

h) Headframe Area

The headframe area is relatively tidy with only one heap of tailings which should be removed. As a safety measure, the bottom section of the headframe access ladder should be removed.

In view of the significance of the headframe it will be sandblasted and painted to extend its life.

In summary the initial rehabilitation of the Rossarden surface works require the following works.

a) Relocation of 25,000 m3 fine tailings	25,000	@	\$2.00	\$50,000.00
b) Excavate and spread up to 25,000 m3 soil cover from on site	25,000	@	\$3.00	\$75,000.00
c) Import and spread up to 15,000 m3 soil cover	15,000	@	\$4.00	\$60,000.00
d) Rip and cultivate some 3 Ha	3 Ha	@	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00
e) cultivate, fertilise and sow some 12 Ha	12 Ha	@	\$2,000.00	\$24,000.00
f) Plant seedlings to selected areas, say 1,000 trees	1,000	@	\$6.00	\$6,000.00
g) Sand blast and paint headframe			Item	\$5,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b><u>\$223,000.00</u></b>
Plus contingency 20%, say				<u>\$270,000.00</u>

## 4.2 STORYS CREEK

The Storys Creek area is shown in Figure 4. The works proposed in this area centre around the creek itself and construction of wet lands for treatment of seepage as described below.

### a) Creek Relocation

Undermining of the toe of the jig tailings dump is a source of continuing environmental concern to the overall stability of the dump and also as providing continued source of sediment and contamination to the creek. In addition, run-off from the dump is currently uncontrolled.

The current creek bed appears to have been considerably disturbed and the stream likely to be generally to the west of its original course. In several areas it has eroded well to the west of the original bank, indicated by visible tree stumps.

Proposed relocation of the stream back to the eastern side of the bed would involve excavation of boulders from the bed and replacement on the western side. Detailed design would be required to ensure critical areas, where erosion could redevelop are made stable. However the exact nature of the creek bed is currently unknown and the final location of the stream will depend on conditions encountered on site.

In addition to relocating the main stream some attempt needs to be made to locate and intercept, both surface and sub surface drainage from the dump. These could be diverted to a wetlands to be constructed at Side Creek as discussed later.

Several potentially heritage items of early mining technology are located near the work site and should be protected.

In view of the disturbance to the creek bed during the work and silt trap would be constructed downstream.

The cost of creek diversion has been estimated as around \$35,000.00 including allowance for survey, detailed design and supervision.

b) Side Creek Wetlands

As previously discussed outflow from Side Creek is a particular source of metal contamination. However the area at the mouth of the creek is suitable for construction of a reasonable sized wet-land. This would comprise a series of shallow ponds constructed above creek flood level and planted with native wetland species already established in the area. Experience at other mine areas has shown that this type of wetland is very effective in removing metals from contaminated water.

Detailed design of the wetlands will require some survey of the site and an estimated of flood levels.

Costs for wet land construction are estimated at \$10,000.00 including allowance for survey, design and supervision.

c) Eastern Hill Workings Outflow.

Another significant source of contaminated water is the Eastern Hill Workings outflow. The outflow from this area is significant. The site is not readily adaptable to construction of wetlands but a relatively small,

terraced wetlands can be built. In addition investigation of the audit is proposed to review the potential for sealing to reduce outflow.

d) Tailings Heap

It is not considered practical or desirable to rehabilitate the tailings heap. The heap is considered globally stable and is of significance to tourists and school parties visiting the site. The only work proposed is stabilisation of the toe as described earlier.

e) Precipitate Dam

Minor items remain to be completed at the Precipitate dam including lowering of the diversion drain and sealing of the drain base. Monitoring of water levels within the dump should continue.

## 5.0 GENERAL

The keeping of a comprehensive photographic record of the work at both sides is essential both as a historic record and also as a means of assessing the sources of revegetation works.

Specific heritage surveys are to be carried out prior to commencement of earthworks and any items of significance found will be protected. If it is not possible to retain these items they will be relocated as directed by the Heritage Survey.

This plan does not provide details of a programme of water quality monitoring but routine sampling and testing is proposed by Department of Environment and Land Management during the progress of the works.

## 6.0 AVAILABLE FUNDING AND PRIORITISATION OF WORKS

The total value of works identified in this plan is around \$300,000.00. At present it is believed that funding of \$50,000.00 is available for works in the 1994/1995 financial year and that additional similar amounts would be available in following years unless funding can be increased the works could take up to 6 years to carry out.

With water quality being the primary concern the initial priority of works is considered to be as follows.

1. Stabilise Storeys Creek
2. Construct Side Creek Wetlands
3. Stabilise erosion at Rossarden
4. Develop revegetation at Rossarden.

Work in Storeys Creek is best programmed for late summer 1995 when creek flow will be at a minimum. However, survey and design should be carried out as soon as possible to allow a contractor to be put in place.

Work at Rossarden could be carried out at any time with preference for moving of fines during wetter times to avoid dust problems. Any sowing or tree planting should be programmed for spring or autumn. The rehabilitation works at Rossarden will be best carried out in smaller packages with modification of practices depending on experience.

A proposed programme of works is presented in Table 1.

**TABLE 1**

YEAR	WORKS STORYS CREEK	ROSSARDEN	BUDGET COST	TOTAL
1994/1995		Arrange scrap steel removal	\$0.00	
		cart cover soil	\$2,000.00	
		spread cover soil to mill site	\$1,000.00	
		fertilise and sow at mill site	\$1,000.00	
		establish seedlings at mill site	\$1,000.00	
		Carry out trial planting in #5 Dam area	\$1,000.00	
	Design and construct creek diversion & wetlands		\$44,000.00	\$50,000.00
1995/1996	Wetlands Maintenance		\$2,000.00	
		excavate slimes dam #4 batter	\$10,000.00	
		partial relocation of Dam #5 tails	\$8,000.00	
		clean out and stabilise drainage	\$2,000.00	
		excavation of cover soils and spread	\$15,000.00	
		trim and spread soil from dam batters	\$6,000.00	
		fertilise and sow 3 Ha	\$6,000.00	
		establish seedlings	\$1,000.00	\$50,000.00
1996/1997	Wetlands Maintenance		\$2,000.00	
		continue relocation of Dam #5 tails	\$15,000.00	
		excavation of cover soils and spread	\$15,000.00	
		import soil and spread	\$2,000.00	
		trim and spread soil from dam batters	\$6,000.00	
		fertilise and sow 2 Ha	\$4,000.00	
		establish seedlings	\$1,000.00	\$50,000.00
		sand blast and paint headframe	\$5,000.00	
1997/1998		continue relocation of Dam #5 tails	\$15,000.00	
		excavation of cover soils and spread	\$16,000.00	
		import soil and spread	\$2,000.00	
		deep rip and cultivate stripped areas	\$6,000.00	
		trim and spread soil from dam batters	\$6,000.00	
		fertilise and sow 2 Ha	\$4,000.00	
		establish seedlings	\$1,000.00	\$50,000.00
1998/1999		excavation of cover soils and spread	\$25,000.00	
		import soil and spread	\$14,000.00	
		fertilise and sow 5 Ha	\$10,000.00	
		establish seedlings	\$1,000.00	\$50,000.00
1999/2000		import soil and spread	\$40,000.00	
		maintenance of previously rehabilitated area	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00

## 7.0 MONITORING AND FURTHER INVESTIGATION

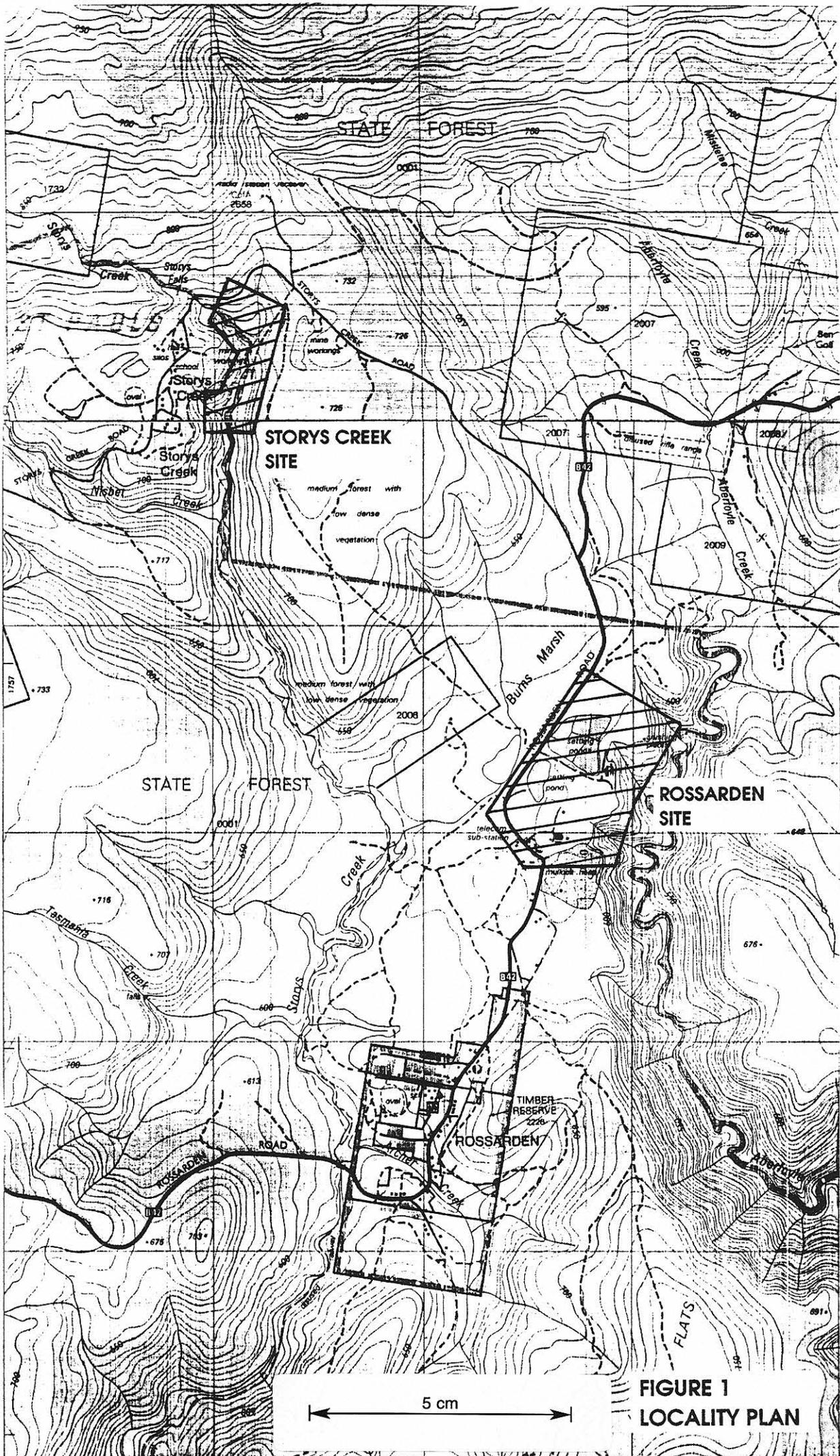
The works covered in the rehabilitation plan are not presented as the complete extent of works that will be required in the long term. Monitoring of water quality and the effect of these works as they are carried out must be undertaken. The plan may require modification as the work proceeds.

## 8.0 DATE

This report is dated 29 September, 1994.

## REFERENCES

1. Locher, H, Rossarden / Storeys Creek, Overview of Environmental Monitoring Data, March 1993, Division of Environmental Management, Department of Environment and Land Management.



**FIGURE 1  
LOCALITY PLAN**

TEST HOLES DENOTED THUS : ●TH

TEST HOLE NO.	DESCRIPTION	TEST HOLE NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	0.0 - 1.0 TAILINGS	14	0.0 - 1.0 TAILINGS
	1.0 - 3.0 PURPLE SLIME		1.0 LIGHT GREY/YELLOW CLAY
	3.0 GREY SHALE	15	0.0 - 0.7 TAILINGS
2	0.0 - 1.5 TAILINGS		0.7 ROCK(REFUSAL)
	1.5 - 2.0 GREY CLAY INC. ROCKS & VEGETATION	16	0.0 - 3.0 TAILINGS
			3.0 YELLOW/CLAY/ROCK
3	2.0 ROCK (REFUSAL)	17	BUND WALL
	0.0 - 0.3 ROCK / CLAY		0.0 - 3.0 CLAY
	0.3 - 0.7 LOOSE ROCK		3.0 - 4.5 TAILINGS
	0.7 ROCK (REFUSAL)		4.5 - 5.5 CLAY
4	0.0 - 3.0 RUBBISH/BACKFILL/SAWDUST	18	0.0 - 2.2 TAILINGS
	3.0 ORANGE/GREY CLAY		2.2 - 4.0 CLAY
5	0.0 - 0.5 TAILINGS		4.0 ROCK
	0.5 - 0.8 ORANGE CLAY	19	0.0 - 3.0 TAILINGS
	0.8 ROCK (REFUSAL)		3.0 ROCK
6	0.0 - 0.3 RUBBLE	20	0.0 - 2.0 GREY SLIME
	0.3 - 0.5 TOPSOIL (ROCKY)		2.0 - 2.7 CLAY
	0.5 ROCK/CLAY	21	0.0 - 0.6 TAILINGS
7	LARGE DEAD EUCALYPT		0.6 - 1.6 CLAY
	0.0 - 1.0 TAILINGS	22	0.0 - 1.2 TAILINGS
	1.0 - 1.8 GREY SLIME (UNSTABLE)		1.2 - 1.5 CLAY
	1.8 ROCK (REFUSAL)		1.5 ROCK
8	0.0 - 0.3 TAILINGS	23	IN BUND WALL
	0.3 - 4.0 GREY SLIME		0.0 - 1.5 CLAY/SAND
	4.0 YELLOW CLAY		1.5 LOG WALL STRUCTURE
9	0.0 - 2.0 GREY SLIME	24	IN BUND WALL
	2.0 YELLOW ROCKY CLAY		0.0 - 0.5 SAND
10	0.0 - 0.7 TAILINGS		0.5 - 3.5 CLAY FILL/TOPSOIL
	0.7 - 2.0 GREY SLIME		3.5 - 4.0 CLAY/ROCK
	2.0 YELLOW/GREY CLAY	25	0.0 - 0.7 TAILINGS
11	0.0 - 2.5 GREY SLIME		0.7 - 1.7 CLAY
	2.5 YELLOW CLAY	26	0.0 - 0.6 TAILINGS
12	0.0 - 0.6 TAILINGS		0.6 - 1.0 TOP SOIL
	0.6 - 2.5 GREY SLIME		1.0 - 1.5 CLAY
	2.5 CLAY/ROCK		1.5 ROCK
13	0.0 - 0.8 TAILINGS		
	0.8 ROCK/CLAY		



FIGURE 2

Rev. No.	Description	Date

**Thompson & Brett Pty. Ltd.**  
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 7 Bayfield Street, Rosny Park. 7018  
 Phone (002) 446633 Fax. (002) 446221

Drawn	ca.f.	Date	05.1994	Scale	1 : 2,000
Approved	[Signature]			Director	[Signature]
File	mines-02	Geocomp	1096		

Client & Project  
 TASMANIAN DEVELOPMENT & RESOURCES  
 ROSSARDEN/STOREYS CREEK MINE SITES  
 REHABILITATION

Drawing Title	CURRENT ROSSARDEN SITE CONDITIONS & TEST HOLE DATA
Drawing No.	94 - 1096 - 01



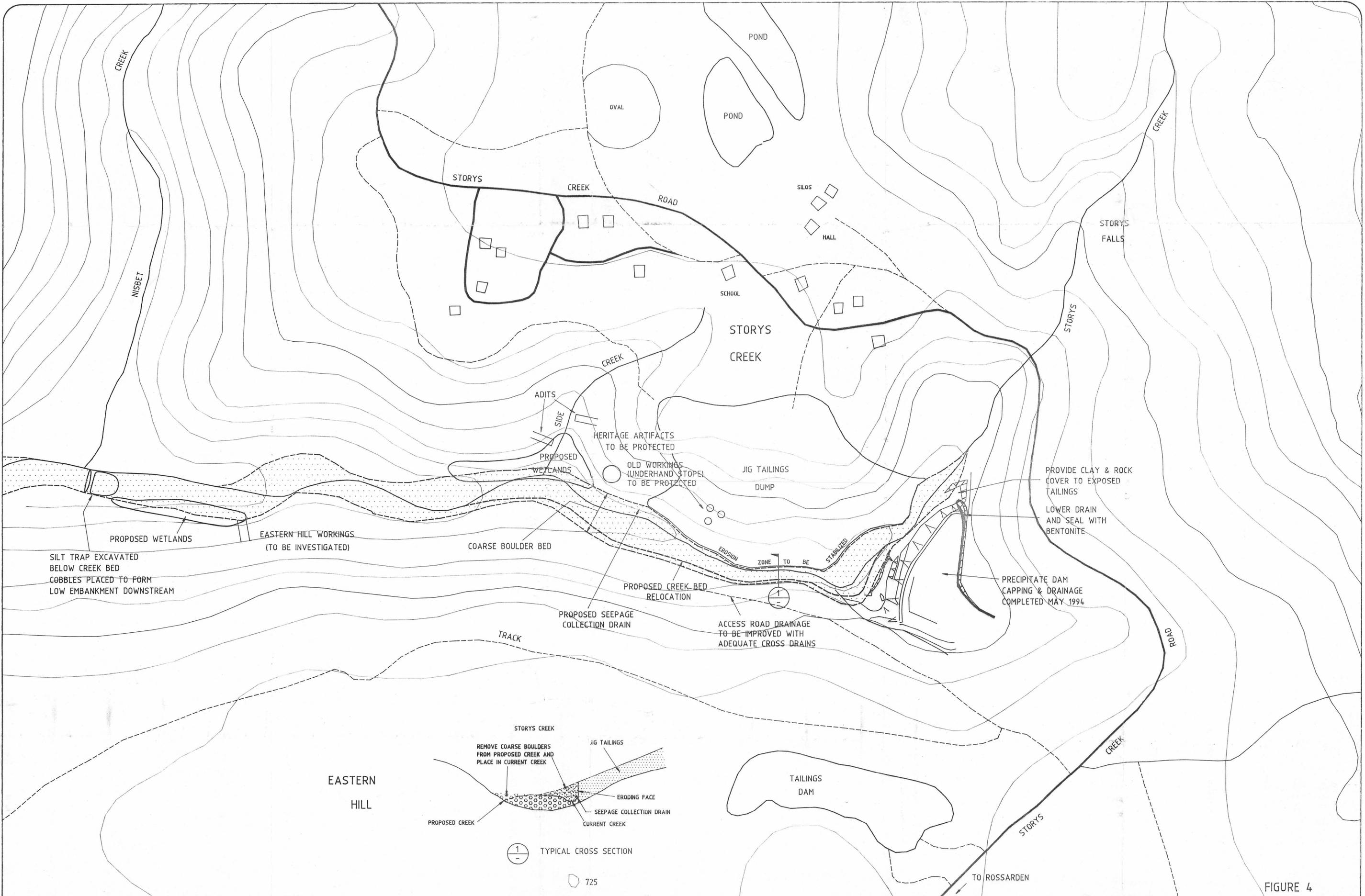


FIGURE 4

<p>north</p>		
	Rev. No.	Date
	Description	

**Thompson & Brett Pty. Ltd.**  
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Drawn	Ashlin	Date	June 1994	Scale	1:2000
Approved		Director			
File	MINES-02	Geocomp	1096		

Client & Project  
**TASMANIAN DEVELOPMENT & RESOURCES**  
 ROSSARDEN/STORYS CREEK MINE SITES  
 REHABILITATION

Drawing Title	STORYS CREEK SITE SITE PLAN
Drawing No.	94 - 1096 - 03