

Upton House
Market Street
Charlbury
Oxford OX7 3PJ

GWP consultants

www.gwp.uk.com

Our ref: SI requirements for EIS.doc

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Mr John Lomas
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House
Baslow Road
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1AE

Dear Mr Lomas

SI requirements for Longstone Edge ROMP

Further to your request at our meeting with Glebe Mines on 5th November, we write with what we consider it would be reasonable for Glebe mines to provide in terms of Site Investigation information on the Longstone Edge ROMP.

We understand that under the latest requirements for dealing with stalled ROMP applications, there must be reasonable evidence that the mineral to be worked actually exists on site. The result of the Backdale Inquiry (as upheld by the Appeal Court ruling) is that limestone exported from the site should not exceed twice the amount of Fluorspar ore exported. There needs to be some assurance, therefore, that sufficient workable quantities of fluorspar exist to justify the excavation contemplated. In this context, it should be noted that the Inspector at the Backdale Inquiry decided (at his paragraph 5.22) that the ROMP scheme was not a lawful activity under the terms of the 1952 consent.

Currently there is no evidence of fluorspar present below about 3-5m depth. Vein structures are known and reasonably believed to extend to depth. Although most were known to be fluorspar bearing, there is no evidence that significant quantities of fluorspar actually remain. Four veins (Red, Dog, Catlow and Gospel) are known to have been heavily worked to considerable depth. Dr Rieuwerts entered the Dog Rake and Gospel Rake workings in the mid 1950s and found the workings open, if extremely narrow. It is recorded that the open Dog Rake workings have been plumbed for 60m depth to level of 185m OD (see draft report by Dr B. L. Hodge, October 1997). Indeed, examination of the Dog Rake workings reveals extensive voids either from surface or a small (2-3m) distance below the surface. In the surface trial pitting exercise undertaken by Laporte in 1997 only one trial pit actually intersected an *in situ* vein (0.3m wide). Others only intersected backfill of old vein workings. The fluorspar content and width of that backfill is not representative of the remaining vein.

The usual standard to which mineral resources and reserves are expected to be reported are set out in the "Code for Reporting of Mineral Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and

Mineral Reserves" 2001¹. The current Glebe estimates are no more than inferred resources², from very limited data. There is insufficient evidence to show that the quantities of Fluorspar required to make the proposed ROMP excavation a legal working are available. Given the variable nature of the deposit, establishing the exact quantities of fluorspar present to establish a proven reserve³ in Longstone Edge would be very expensive. It is not reasonable to expect this standard of estimate at this stage. Some reliable data is, however required. We would suggest that at the very least, the resources should be proved to the extent of being an 'Indicated mineral resource'. An 'Indicated mineral resource' is one where according to the code "...tonnage, densities, shape, physical characteristics, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a reasonable level of confidence. It is based on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. The locations are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or grade continuity but are spaced closely enough for continuity to be assumed."

We would suggest that for each of the principal veins on Peak Pasture (Red, Dog, Catlow, Camm and Gospel) at least two rotary open holes inclined at c 45° be drilled to intersect the veins at 40-50m depth, using air/water mist flushing and bag samples every 0.5m. The offshoots should have at least one such hole. Trial pitting or boring to base of backfill should be undertaken at at least two points on each vein and offshoot to prove the veins at rockhead. This would amount to some 15 inclined holes with a total depth of some 1,100m and about 20 trial pits.

Yours Sincerely

Alan Cobb

Cc David Bent

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- 1 Prepared by the Institute of Materials, Minerals & Mining working group on resources and reserves in conjunction with the European Federation of Geologists, the Geological Society of London and the Institute of Geologists of Ireland.
 - 2 According to the code, an 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which tonnage, grade and mineral content can be estimated with a low level of confidence. It is inferred from geological evidence and assumed but not verified geological and/or grade continuity. It is based on information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes which is limited or of uncertain quality and reliability.
 - 3 A 'Proved Mineral Reserve' is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined. Appropriate assessments, which may include feasibility studies, have been carried out, and include consideration of, and modification by, realistically assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors. These assessments demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is justified.