	WMP OBJECTIVES
(a)	**Reduction of waste production and harmfulness**
(a)(i)	**How was the design and method for waste management chosen within the context of the mine or quarry process?**
	A number of alternatives were considered for mineral processing (gold recovery) and waste management during the Pre-feasibility and Feasibility stages of project design. These alternatives were considered by the Environmental Impact Assessment team and are presented in the Environmental Statement and Addendum. The design of the Curraghinalt Project minimises the quantity of mine waste (waste rock and tailings) placed on surface and sites for mine waste storage have been selected to minimise environmental impact. A description of alternative locations for the mine waste storage facility are presented in Section 2.21 of the Waste Management Plan (WMP).
(a)(ii)	**How might the extractive waste change in relation to an increase in surface area and exposure to conditions above ground (e.g. excess snow)**
	A detailed geochemical assessment has been conducted to characterise the short and long-term behaviour of the extractive waste once stored. This assessment is summarised in Section 3.5 of the WMP and the report and addendum are presented in full in Appendix C.
(a)(iii)	**Has placing the back waste in the excavation void been considered?**
	In the early stages of project design, it became evident that there was opportunity to place a large proportion of the tailings in the mine workings, strategically using it as backfill to provide support in the workings. It was recognised that surface disturbance could be minimised by placing as much waste underground as possible. A description of the paste backfill facility is provided in Section 8 of the WMP. DGL has further reduced the quantity of mine waste of surface, by designing the mine so that the quantity of waste rock brought to surface is limited as far as is possible. Waste rock will only be brought to surface in the early stages of mine development. Waste rock will be retained underground as soon as there is space available for placement of the rock in the mined-out sections of the workings.
a(v)	**Has replacement or reuse of topsoil been considered?**
	Topsoil and peat (where unavoidable) will be stripped and stockpiled during construction earthworks and will ultimately be used in restoration of the site. Further information on the management of peat and soil is provided in Section 9 of the WMP.
(b)	**Recovery of waste: recycle, reuse, reclaim**
(b)	**Has the recovery of the extractive waste been considered by recycling, reusing or reclaiming the waste where environmentally sound?**
	Waste rock and tailings will be re-used to provide support in the underground workings (see response to (a)(iii)).
(c)	**Design for safe disposal of waste – short and long term**
(c)(i)	**Is the facility designed to minimise long term effects such as release of pollutants to air or water?**
	The mine waste storage facility and extractive waste area have been designed to prevent environmental pollution. The methods of prevention are described in Section 13 of the WMP.
(c) (ii)	**Is the facility designed to require minimal and if possible no monitoring, control or management when closed?**
	Post-closure monitoring of groundwater quality, surface water quality, geotechnical stability and re-vegetation will be required to ensure the effectiveness of the closure methods and confirm that closure objectives have been met. At a minimum, the post closure monitoring period is expected to last five years, with the frequency of monitoring decreasing over this period. Monitoring requirements are detailed within the Closure Plan included as Appendix H.
(c) (iii)	**Is any facility above original ground surface and if so is it designed to ensure long term geotechnical stability?**
	The Mine Waste Facility has been designed to meet the required factor of safety against failure stipulated in UK and International Guidelines. Full details are included in Appendix G.