



Ranger

1969

Ranger ore bodies discovered by joint venturers Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd (EZ) and Peko-Wallsend Operations Limited (Peko).

1974

The Commonwealth Government takes half the ownership of the ore bodies.

1975

The Ranger Uranium Environmental Inquiry (Fox Inquiry) was established.

1977

Presentation of final report finds that uranium mining can proceed.

An agreement covering mining is signed with the Northern Land Council (NLC), representing the interests of the Aboriginal owners of the area.

1979

Construction at the Ranger site commences.

1980

ERA is established as a public company. At the time it was the largest public float in Australian History. Using open cut methods, mining of Ranger Pit #1 orebody commences in May.

1981

The first drum of uranium oxide is produced on 13 August.

1994

Mining of Ranger Pit #1 orebody is completed in December.

A total of 19.78 million tonnes of ore was mined at an average grade of 0.321%.

1996

Final approval to mine Ranger Pit #3 orebody is received from the Northern Territory Government in May.

1997

Open cut mining of this orebody commences in July.

2006

ERA announces an increase in Ranger mine's reserves, adding six years to the predicted operational life of Ranger, extending processing to 2020.

2007

Extension of mining at Ranger (2008-2012) and strategies to identify further extension opportunities.

2008

Ranger 3 Deeps discovery announced, containing 34,000 tonnes of uranium oxide in the indicated and inferred resources category.

2009

ERA gains Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government support for Referrals/Notices of Intent for the proposed heap leach facility and exploration decline at Ranger mine.

Ranger achieves total mine life sales of 100,000 tonnes of uranium oxide, becoming only the second uranium mine in the world to reach this level of sales.



Jabiluka

1979

Jabiluka receives environmental approvals from the Commonwealth Government.

1982

Final Aboriginal approvals are received.

1983

Hawke Labor Government implements Labor's "Three Mines Policy", effectively halting Jabiluka's development.

1991

ERA purchases the Jabiluka orebody from Pancontinental Mining for \$125 million.

1993

ERA undertakes a feasibility study on the Jabiluka development and significantly changes the design of the project from that of the original plan.

1996

ERA produces an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under a new Coalition Government. EIS submitted for public review in October.

1997

ERA submits a supplemental EIS in June. In October the Commonwealth Government announces that the Jabiluka proposal had completed environmental procedures and would be subject to stringent conditions.

1998

ERA begins consultation with the NLC in May, in relation to the change in design of the Jabiluka proposal.

Final Northern Territory approvals for the development of the mine are received in June. ERA commences development stage one on 15 June.

In August, ERA receives additional environmental approval to process the ore at Jabiluka (the Jabiluka Mill Alternative).

1999

Development stage one is completed in July. The 17-hectare development site is placed on standby and environmental care and maintenance pending further community discussion on the project.

2005

The Jabiluka Long Term Care and Maintenance Agreement is signed on 25 February. Under the agreement ERA (is required to secure Mirarr consent prior to any future mining development of uranium deposits at Jabiluka.