

RioTinto

Roughrider Project Community Visits November 2013 Wollaston: Public Meeting (Hatchet Lake Denésuline First Nation) Wednesday Nov. 6, 2013

Rio Tinto: *Jay Fredericks, External Relations; Sharon Singh, Community Relations*

Translation: *Sarazine Clipping*

Recorder: *Gill Gracie, Aurora Communications Ltd.*

Public: Started with 14, later about 30.

The meeting was scheduled for noon, delayed until 1 pm by community radio announcement, and actually started at 1:40 pm. Equipment not delivered yet - still in vehicle – so two laptops provided for the early part of the meeting.

- S. Clipping introduced the meeting in Dené.
- Sharon introduced herself and Jay, and explained Sarazine's role. She invited the gathering to ask good questions. Sarazine translated into or from Dené as required after each part of the presentation.

Safety Share: Safety on ice as per slide. *Translation.*

Presentation – Jay Fredericks, Sharon Singh

Some introductory slides were skipped because of time constraints.

About Rio Tinto

- Map of where Rio Tinto works all over the world, mining copper, diamonds, iron ore, aluminum, and uranium.
- We have been mining for more than 100 years. In Canada we have Alcan (aluminum), Diavik (diamonds), the Iron Ore Company of Canada in Quebec (iron).
- We operate two uranium mines in the world, in Namibia and Australia. We have been in Africa for more than 30 years and are the largest employer of aboriginal people in Australia.
- We have no mines in Saskatchewan, but are exploring for uranium in Saskatchewan.

The Exploration Process

- Exploration is a very early stage of mining: out of 10,000 exploration sites, only about three might become a mine. The rest don't. Exploration doesn't guarantee mining – there are a lot of processes to go to before we can say this is big enough, it will make us money, and we can do it safely. Roughrider is at the exploration stage. We hope, if we get approvals from the company and governments, and have the community on board, we might make this a min. That decision would be much later.

Location

- Roughrider is near Hatchet Lake's traditional territory, 70 km from Wollaston, 7 km from Points North. There's no road. There are existing operations nearby, like McClean Lake. The area is quite small – the lease is 800 hectares. Right now we have two people from this

community working there. We use Athabasca-owned companies as much as possible: ABDLP for drilling, Points North for accommodation, etc.

The project

- Roughrider includes three zones or small deposits. The closest to surface is 220 metres below surface. It gets deeper from west to east; the Far East zone is 350m below surface.
- We are planning to develop a shaft from surface and two main drifts from the shaft (not into the ore zone). We are not mining ore; we want to take a better look at what we have by getting closer to it, to find out what's happening with the rocks, groundwater etc. This will help us make future plans, and help us make a decision whether can we develop as a mine. We are going through a provincial environmental assessment to help us make those decisions.

Community engagement

- As we're going forward with this project, we identified some important communities to talk to, based on how close they are to the project, what the land use is, and the environmental pathways – how the water and air moves through the region. The key communities that we identified: first and foremost is the Hatchet Lake First Nation. You're the closest community to the Roughrider Project. Other communities that we're talking to are Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids, Black Lake, Lac Brochet, Brochet, Kinoosao and Southend.

Health, Safety, Environment and Community Policy

- I want to stress three every important policies that Rio Tinto has. If we want to continue to mine in the future, there are three areas we need to look after: our people, the communities around where we work, and the environment in which we work. *(Read from slide).*

Environmental Baseline Study:

- Over the past 2-2.5 years, we have done a lot of detailed investigations into the environment, on the land where we've looked at animals, birds, plants, and trees – and water studies. Looking at water quality, plants, fish and other life in lakes and streams. The Roughrider Project is on the boundary of Collins Creek (that feeds into Wollaston Lake and from there into both the Fond du Lac River system and through the Churchill River system which eventually drains to James Bay around Churchill, MB.
- We found the amount of dissolved metals was very low although a couple of locations were a little higher, naturally so because of metals in the soils.
- We captured 10 different large-bodied fish species, and about six small-bodies fish; the most common large-bodies fish were northern pike, white sucker and lake whitefish. Smith Bay of Hatchet Lake had the most variety, while in North McMahon Lake we captured the highest number of fish.
- Baseline land studies: We found five rare plant species in swampy boggy areas around the project where plants are specially adapted to survive; there were five bird species for which we will stay away from nesting sites, like bald eagles; and two bird species quite rare in the province (olive-sided flycatcher and common nighthawk). We will ensure they are not disturbed.
- We found 14 moose, and nine sets of winter caribou tracks (no actual caribou); some other furbearers: beaver, muskrat, fisher, marten, mink, lynx, red fox, weasel.
- No archaeological sites or evidence of past settlements were found on the Roughrider lease. In the surrounding area only ones we found were already known and registered.

Project Timelines (chart)

- It's a long process. Right now we're seeking EA approval from the province; we also need approval from senior levels in Rio Tinto to get the money to go ahead. If everything goes smoothly, we think we can start work on the site about the middle of next year. Then there's a series of other approvals we need to go through. We could potentially sink an exploration shaft in 2015, and start actual underground drilling and studies of the ore in about 2017.

Site map

- This is what the surface area will look like if we go ahead. Areas outlined in blue are ponds of water – we restore the water and make sure that, following treatment, it's meeting quality standards suitable for release to the environment.
- Large square area is the headframe and some admin buildings.
- There will be two areas of storage for rock that is pulled out of the ground as we develop the shaft and tunnels. One is for rock that is very neutral with no significant impacts; the other for special rock that could generate acid when in contact with air or water, or may have higher levels of metals. We would collect and treat all water that goes through that rock.
- The red dotted line is a 100 metres or 300 feet buffer back from the water body. We add protection for those water bodies by keeping our development back.
- Shaft diagram: For development of the shaft, we are concerned about water in the sandstone, and in the rocks below the sandstone, so we will freeze the area around where we want to develop the shaft, and develop the shaft through the frozen ground to prevent water from moving into the area where development is occurring.
- We are planning two drifts (tunnels) under the rock, going close to but not into the orebodies – 20 metres away. They will allow us to drill into the orebodies from much closer so we can get a better understanding of the orebodies and of how the water is moving through the rocks, and of how strong the rocks are.

Potential environment impacts

- These include air emissions (vehicle exhausts, heaters, electricity generation, dust, and air from underground). There are also potential impacts from treated water which is eventually discharged, potential changes to groundwater levels and flows; surface disturbances (roads, buildings, piles of rock); potential noise disturbances; traffic increases on Highway 905 associated with materials for construction.

Water management

- Surface water and water from underground workings will all be collected, tested and if necessary treated to remove contaminants before release. It won't be released right after treatment; we would put it in a holding pond and test it to ensure the water treatment plant is working as intended, and making sure the limits of any contaminants are at levels that allow us to release it according to the rules of the federal and provincial governments.
- Camp sewage will also be treated. There are provincial and federal standards for water discharge.
- List of metals and predictions; levels that government discharge laws say companies have to meet. The red column is from our investigations of groundwater in the area – given the type of water treatment plant we are proposing, this is what we expect as release levels for water going into the environment. In all cases the release levels are much lower than what the governments say are acceptable for releases into the waterbodies. We're doing much better than both governments say we have to. That's common for Rio Tinto around the world – most of our operations operate at release levels much lower than government laws say we have to. It's something we take pride in and feel is important for local communities.
- We have been getting important input from the Hatchet Lake First Nation, from the local trapper, Mr. Gabriel Benonie, and from the EQC (the environmental committee that looks at the performance of mining). They all consistently recommend that we look at discharge into Smith Creek, which flows through Hatchet Lake and into the Fond du Lac River system and Lake Athabasca into the Great Slave River to the Arctic Ocean. This was the clear preference we heard throughout the meetings. We will propose that Smith Creek be used as the discharge location for the treated water.

Decommissioning

- If we do advanced exploration and decide not to mine, under provincial laws we have to plan for the decommissioning and reclamation of the site before we can start any work on the site

for development of the advanced exploration program. Those plans have to be in place, and we also have to have financial assurance on deposit with the provincial government to make sure that money is there to clean up the site if Rio Tinto can't do it personally. We would fully expect to clean it up ourselves if we decide not to go ahead with mining, but financial assurance will cover the cost fully.

- Some of the activities involved: moving buildings off the site and potentially having them available for use elsewhere; removal, disposal, recycling of infrastructure. The special waste would be on a lined pad to collect any water moving through it; that would be moved back underground where it came from. We would block off the shaft either by backfilling or installing a cap that would seal it off. We would revegetate the site and the access road to return them as close as possible to predevelopment conditions.

Opportunities to supply/employment

- If we go ahead we would purchase goods and services as much as possible from the northern region. Last year, for our exploration program, 80% of our spending for goods and services went to northern Saskatchewan businesses. We're proud of that, and it's something we want to do because it's how we create a mutually beneficial relationship with northern communities – as far as possible using their goods and services for our operation. A lot of our money has gone to northern partnerships. If we proceed with advanced exploration, we want to continue to use northern businesses as much as possible for supplying goods and services. We are in the process of developing a policy around purchase of goods and services, and working with northern communities to identify contractors, and how we can structure contracts to best meet the needs of northern businesses.
- We will be working with communities, including the Hatchet Lake First Nation, to fill employment opportunities as much as possible from the northern region. We anticipate for advanced exploration, around construction and decommissioning, we would be looking to hire 250-300 people and we want work with the communities, with training opportunities to maximize employment from the region.

Thank you to the local community for your support with Ministry of Environment regarding temporary trail access. Last time we were here we were asking about the temporary trail to the site, and we got good support from the local community. We really appreciate that support.

Discussion

Elder: *How do you know that this will not affect generations to come? How do you know the fish is safe, the water that we're drinking? I'm a fisherman and I know the difference between then and now, and it's already affecting our water and our fish. Money is not the issue, it's the people who live in this community.*

Response: J. Fredericks: We are here because we want to hear your concerns and understand better about the environment. We have only been looking at the environment here for two years, you've lived your whole life in the environment. You have a much better understanding of the environment. We want to hear what your concerns are, what differences you see in the fish you harvest, so we can understand what is needed in terms of water treatment etc. to help make sure future generations are protected. From a scientific point of view, we believe the water quality will be good enough that it won't have an impact on the fish in the streams, including those people who use and drink that water. I would like to hear more of your thoughts.

Same Elder: *The fish is already affected; I've seen it physically. I can tell it has been contaminated already in our lakes.*

Response: J. Fredericks: I understand your concerns. I want to stress that this project at this stage is not a mine, not a uranium mill, we're not processing uranium. We are working with groundwater and rainwater that is coming to the project in its current state, and making sure any release of rainwater, or the groundwater that comes into the underground workings meets or is better than the quality required by governments for release.

Melanie: *We want to know about the concerns we had at the last meeting.*

Response: J. Fredericks: We listened to what you said last meeting; we took some very general notes – this time we have a more detailed recording of the discussions because we want a good record. Of what is being said in the meetings. We heard your concerns about water quality; how we are designing the water treatment plant and how it would perform is based on the concerns that we heard about the water quality. As well, we heard a lot of input and preference for the use of Smith Creek as a discharge location for treated water, and we also put that into our plans.

Gentleman: *Will Rio Tinto and Hatchet Lake First Nation sign an agreement down the road? What about contractors down the road. We also need training. We need a training facility in Wollaston. (Long question, partly inaudible)*

Response: J. Fredericks: Thanks. Do we have an agreement at this time – no, there's no formal agreement. We have started a process of discussion; we just met with chief and council this morning. We're starting on an MOU to reach an agreement with Hatchet Lake First Nation and with other communities. The actual content of the agreement is not decided yet, it's all part of the negotiating process. I recognize the challenges in the north and the need for training facilities in local communities to help ensure young people are trained and can move on to employment. Training opportunities and facilities will likely form part of the negotiations.

Councillor Madelyn Denechezhe: *We had a meeting this morning with you. I asked a couple of questions about water. Many times I heard in your presentation you would treat the water after you are done with exploration. Would you yourself drink from this treated water before it's put back into our lake?*

Response: J. Fredericks: – Yes.

Are you going to leave the shaft in the ground, or are you going to disassemble the shaft? When we got further into it you said you would cap it or backfill it. What you're saying is you're going to cover it up.

Response: J. Fredericks: – Yes.

You spoke about setting aside rocks excavated from underground. Will you be putting what you take out back to its rightful place, underground? The way our earth is supposed to be, if Mother Nature wanted you to take what is underground, she probably would have put it on surface. There might be some potential harm – I don't think it's safe to take it from underground because of the damage it could cause. I have to advocate for my grandchildren and when I look at what's happening with surrounding mines right now . . . I know you're just exploring the land, but if you see potential, a mine would eventually happen. With the number of mines we have already surrounding Hatchet Lake, my concern would be health-wise; already many kids in the community are born with cleft lips, and there's a high rate of cancer. In the olden days we never knew these things existed; I believe it's from the mines. Would it be safe?

Response: J. Fredericks: In terms of a broad statement – it goes back to the environment. We don't want to develop a mine unless we can do it in a way that the environment and communities

are protected. Rio Tinto has operated for 100 years, and wants to operate for another 100 years or longer; in order to do that we need to operate in a manner to get the acceptance of communities that we operate in, and also protect the environment. If we have a bad reputation as a company, the next mine we want to develop, people will look on the Internet, and if it says Rio Tinto did a very bad job over here, we don't want you in our community. If we operate irresponsibly we're cutting our own throat.

We do a lot of planning and a lot of studies before we even think about developing a mine, making sure we can protect the environment, and that it can be returned as close as possible to its natural state afterwards. Regarding the rock: we test it as it is coming out, and divide it into two groups: the rock that has more potential to have environmental impact, and what is called benign rock, that has very little potential to have an environmental impact. Those are stored in separate areas. The rock that has the most potential to have an environmental impact, at the end we are planning to take that back underground and put it back where we got it from. The only trouble is, when you break up rock it takes up more space because there are now air spaces, so all the rock we take out can't go back underground, but we make priorities, and will have the space to put back the rock that will have the most potential to have an environmental impact. That rock goes underground, and as much of the other rock as possible. Some will be used in the concrete used in development activities, which will also go back underground. We anticipate at the end there will be very little rock left on surface, but there will be a small amount.

Elder: *It's not going to be a beautiful site, things are not going to be put back the way it is, we know that for a fact. We've seen it, I've heard it in other places. Although you make it look like it's something we can accept and agree to, I don't agree with it and I don't support it, because it will harm the children.*

Response: J. Fredericks: What I'm talking about appears very simple, but it's very complex. We are spending a lot of money to make sure we will operate in an environmentally safe manner. It's a large part of the planning, and of everything we do in terms of moving this project forward. We do want to protect future generations.

If you look at old operations that operated without any environment protection, even then the impacts are very localized around the mines. Those mines are now being cleaned up and returned to a natural state. We are talking about a different generation of mines from what has happened in the past. We are using increased knowledge, better technology, a better understanding of the environment, to ensure that these mines operate in a much different manner than older mines.

Younger man: *Asked about when exploration companies get permits without community acknowledgement. We're the last to know until we see tents and people doing work.*

Response: J. Fredericks: I've heard that concern expressed by communities and individuals. That relates to government processes, and if you're not hearing about the exploration activities before they're happening, when you become aware of them you should contact the Ministry of Environment, people like Andy Cook in Prince Albert, because something is not working in the process. In Rio Tinto with our exploration activities, we're coming to the communities to talk to you before each exploration program to let you know what's going on. We're following the requirements, but I can't speak to other companies.

Jay and Gill left to catch a plane; Sharon remained behind to field more questions. She recorded on her phone:

It would be nice for the environmental quality committee to be a part of this discussion.

Response: S. Singh: If you remember, when we came in May we presented the same information. We took your suggestions and we changed the way we were doing things. We also went to the Environmental Quality Committee meeting; we actually go to every EQC meeting that happens, and we resent. We're the only exploration company that does that, so no other exploration company actually presents. We present things before they happen. When we ask for a permit, we don't go to the government for permits first, we speak to Gabriel Benonie, we speak to the leadership here, and we come to the community to let you know what's going on, then we apply like we're doing here. We came to the community in May and we told people this is what we are doing, and then we actually applied for the permit. With the Environmental Quality Committee, we held one big workshop just to talk about this; we got lots of good feedback. So we do speak to the environmental quality committee meetings, but we also want to speak directly to the communities. It's very important for us that communities come out to meetings like this and attend. We will continue to do that.

A question the Chief asked this morning is, will there, in the future, be compensation for the trappers, because there might be other trappers or fishermen that are affected.

Response: S. Singh: Right now, after discussing this with the communities and everybody else, the Roughrider lease site, which is about 800 hectares, the current trapper in that area is Mr. Gabriel Benonie. We know that when we do advanced exploration, the Chief said there might be other areas where, if there is an impact (which we don't know right now if there will be – our studies don't predict there will be), we will need to discuss that. One of the things we're doing to have that discussion in place is that agreement we're talking about (don't get confused with the exploration agreement, we're calling it a community protocol and it will be very different. That community protocol that Rio Tinto is recommending be negotiated between the communities and us will be for the exploration stage. We know that things change when you go into mining; things get bigger, you have more activity, so we want to make sure that when we get to that stage we have a different agreement. But we need an agreement for what's happening now. We need the communities, represented by the leadership, to be part of that discussion and we've just started that. When there's something happening, we've asked the leadership to allow us and the leadership to tell you what's going on. We don't want anything behind closed doors, and I know the leadership does not either.

Genevieve Besskkaystare: Is there going to be something in place to help the community if something goes wrong? What is going to happen to our young generation in the future?

Response: S. Singh: Jay mentioned that when you go into mining, you have to put in place a fund, a lump sum of money to ensure that you can remediate the site. There is compensation.

Genevieve Besskkaystare: What benefits does the community get?

Response: S. Singh: That is something that the leadership, the community members and the company will have to discuss, when and if we build a mine. Right now we don't know if there will be a mine. The decision will not be until 2017-2018, but we will need to discuss how best – not only the positive things we always talk about get realized, but also if something happens that we can't control, what do we do then? That is a discussion that the leadership and the members will have with us.

Genevieve Besskkaystare: We still live off the land and the lakes. It's very expensive to live up north, especially when you don't have a job.

Response: S. Singh: We recognize that you and other Aboriginal communities in Canada still live off the land and rely on the lakes. This is not simply a nice place to live, this a livelihood for

you and for generations to come. That's why we're doing what we're doing. If we screw things up, we won't be able to mine, here or elsewhere. If we screw things up with Hatchet Lake, other communities will hear about it and we won't be allowed to mine there. We want to make sure it's in our interests to make sure we do everything in an environmentally sound way. We showcase that in Diavik Diamond Mines north of here as an example of what we do. We want to make sure we don't cause harm so you can continue with a sustainable lifestyle.

You also mentioned that it's expensive to live up north. I understand that. I go to WollyMart to get milk, and it is \$12. In Saskatoon you can find it for \$3. That's not something I can control. All I can say is, we hope that with the community, we create as many opportunities as we can that allow you to benefit. We try to do that through the Athabasca basin Development Limited Partnership; through trying to hire local people, through using Points North Group of Companies, through flying Pronto Airlines – small things like that we try to do. But at this point in time, we're not making money either. I know it's expensive to live up north; it's expensive to fly down south.

To answer your last point about people not having jobs here: I understand that, and we can only do what we can do as industry, and I know everybody's going to try harder. We just have to create opportunities.

Say you destroy things we rely on, and live on, what then?

Response: S. Singh: Right now we're not mining, we're in exploration, and what we know from experience is that things are safe. *(too far from mic, echoing and inaudible)*. I can't make promises to you.

Elder Man: *(Translated). Question about shafts in the current mining that's there. I don't support the mining, but it goes ahead anyway. They don't maintain what they say they're going to maintain, there's still shafts sticking out of the land, things are not being maintained. He asked about the effects after mining, what it does to the community, our water and our land; there's no good about having a mine where it's going to destroy our land, because it's already affecting our community.*

Lady: In Dené. *No translation. Pieces: There are 10,000 explorations and three major uranium mines. Right now there's no . . .*

Adam: *Asked several questions interspersed with Sharon's answers:*

Response: S. Singh: Adam says Rio Tinto is the second largest company in the world; there's three orebodies there and there's billions of pounds there. Adam is right; we are one of the biggest companies in the world, I think we're third. Right now, as you know, uranium prices are pretty low. Rio Tinto has several criteria before it starts mining, including that it has to be large enough – if you start mining at only 50 million pounds, the mine life will not be that long and it's going to be a small mine. We don't operate small mines. Our philosophy is long life, low cost. What we're trying to do is find more uranium, understand the ore body, understand the rock, the environment around it, and ensure that when we can find enough ore, that we are able to mine it safely. We haven't found enough ore there because we haven't drilled enough. There might be billions of pounds of ore there, but it's not something we've discovered yet, otherwise it would be in the news everywhere. There is some there, otherwise we would not have bought it.

Rio Tinto Uranium looks after the Roughrider Project. Rio Tinto Exploration has other deposits like Russell Lake; they are doing some exploration drilling there. There's one drill program that will go on in January at the Red Willow site; they are hiring four people for that. We will send the

notices to the band office and to the Hatchet Lake Development Corporation. If you know anybody that's interested in applying, let them know.

So yes, other Rio Tinto companies are planning to drill, and they have come in and spoken to leadership and the EQC about it as well. I can give you their contact details if you want them. When you see me, or the tall guy Jay, we speak on behalf of the Roughrider Project.

We have applied for an environmental assessment approval for advanced exploration. It's not a license to operate a mine.

I think you're confused about two things: What we are doing in 2015, up until 2017-2018, is still exploration drilling. When we talk about underground drilling, we are drilling a shaft underground. It's not a mine shaft, we're not extracting any ore. What we're talking about is underground exploration drilling. It's not related to a mine. In about five years from now, we will come to a decision about whether we've discovered enough ore, do we know enough about the ore body, have uranium prices increased enough, can we mine this deposit safely and be sure that we make money at it? If the answers are yes, that's when we go through the process to start mining. If we say no, we say no. But throughout the whole process, I'm coming here, Jay's coming here, other people are coming here to talk to you. The confusion is there's mine shafts, but we're doing exploration drilling. There's no ore removed for the purpose of selling uranium.

My toll-free number is at the end of the presentation; call it any time.

Adam asked about outbidding Cameco to get this project.

Response: S. Singh: That's true. This is not the first time we've bid on projects, and probably won't be the last time. As a mining company you do have to take risks, and make assumptions that you will find more things, and buy out companies on that basis. But we have been known to stop projects after we spend millions of dollars on it because we won't make enough money. There are a lot of exploration companies, but today I want to focus on Roughrider and advanced exploration.

Flora: *Spoke in both English and Dené. They're talking about) 2017-18 but they have to find out first; that's why they're doing exploration before the mining happens. She's not even sure if that's going to happen. Regardless of what we say, she wants to – Rio Tinto has this community protocol; they are the only ones that have a community protocol. . . . employment, training, housing. Transwest we have some shares, but they didn't pass their safety inspections (so they fly Pronto). They say or they do anything wrong they will be shut down because they have 10,000 explorations around the world.*

Sharon explained: If you were exploring 10,000 sites, only three would actually make it into a mine.

Lady: *If anything were to happen, and the water was contaminated for any reason, will our children be compensated?*

Response: S. Singh: Our current modeling says the water will not be contaminated. I will have to get back to you – I know there are some regulations in place; Jay knows the answer to that so I will make a note of it – Genevieve asked a similar question – I can call Sarazine this week or next week and give you the answer. I want to be precise because I know it's very important. **Sarazine** confirmed that she would act as go-between for questions and answers.

Melanie: *What if the water goes through the shaft? It concerns me because it's going to affect me one way or the other.*

Response: S. Singh: The exploration shaft has concrete around it to protect it. We also freeze the ground as another barrier. I understand what you're saying, that the community will be affected if

there's mining operations - you'll see more activity at Points North. Positive or otherwise, there will be an effect. That's undeniable whether it's increased traffic or whatever. You're right, Melanie, with new mines, especially with communities around them, they're always affected in one way or the other.

Elder Benonie: *Do you use oil?*

Response: S. Singh: Yes, there is oil on site. I'm not a driller, but I have seen oil on site and I believe they use it to lubricate. You probably know more at this stage than I do. That's why you have cement, so it creates no contamination. The drill hole is inside the cement, so it's protected. The oil doesn't touch the water.

Elder Benonie: *What about for surface drilling?*

Response: S. Singh: We don't want to contaminate the environment so we need to be very careful about any kind of water contact with oil. We'll get back to you with the details, but right now we're doing it from surface so it's surface drilling in the ore body below ground. But when it comes to water bodies and any oil, the cement around that would not allow the oil to meet the water. I will confirm that and get back to Sarazine.

He asked a further question (inaudible) and S. Singh stopped him because she is not a driller and did not want to give wrong information. She will make sure he gets the answer.

Thank you all for coming; I don't have all the answers, but I will get back to you. Thanks for coming out. I will come back next year, or whenever you want me to.