PUBLIC NOTICE

US Army Corps
Of Engineers
Wilmington District

Issue Date: October 2, 2024
Comment Deadline: November 1, 2024
Corps Action ID Number: SAW-2018-00616

The Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers (Corps) received an application on September 12, 2024, from Albemarle U.S., Inc. seeking Department of the Army authorization to permanently impact 5.43 acres of wetlands, 11 acres of open waters, and 6,370 linear feet (1 acre) of stream, associated with the expansion and operation of the Kings Mountain Lithium Mine, in Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, North Carolina.

Specific plans and location information are described below and shown on the attached plans. This Public Notice and all attached plans are also available on the Wilmington District Web Site at:
https://www.saw.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory-Permit-Program/Public-Notices/

Applicant: Chris Danauskas
Albemarle U.S., Inc. (Albemarle)
348 Holiday Inn Road
Kings Mountain, North Carolina 28086

AGENT (if applicable): Charlie Benton
SWCA Environmental Consultants
113 Edinburgh South Drive, Suite 120
Cary, North Carolina 27511

Authority

The Corps evaluates this application and decides whether to issue, conditionally issue, or deny the proposed work pursuant to applicable procedures of the following Statutory Authorities:

☒ Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344)

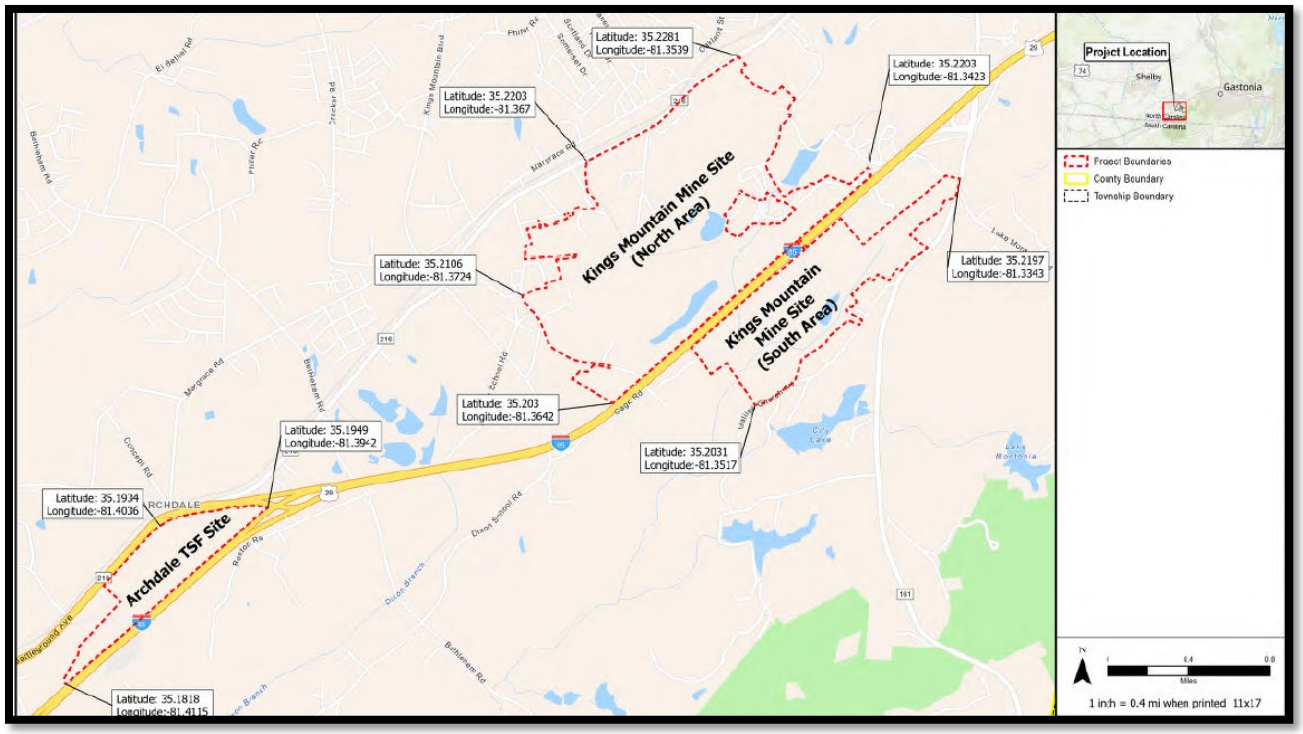
☐ Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403)

☐ Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413)

Location

Location Description: The mine site (Kings Mountain North & South) is located south of South Battleground Avenue, north- and south-adjacent to Interstate 85, east of Kings Mountain Road, and west of York Road. The disposal site (Archdale) is located south of Highway 29, north of Interstate 85, east of Battleground Road, and west of the Kings Mountain mine site. The two sites are collectively referred to as the project unless otherwise distinguished below.

Project Area (acres): 1,250
Nearest Town: Kings Mountain
Nearest Waterway: Kings Creek
River Basin: Kings Creek Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 030501050901
Latitude and Longitude: 35.223492N, -81.34817W



Site Location Map.

Site Aerial Map.

Existing Site Conditions

The Kings Mountain and Archdale sites have had an extensive history of disturbance dating back to the 1880s; however, mining operations ceased in 1993 and 2014, respectively. In 2015, Albemarle acquired the project and resumed exploration and mine feasibility studies. In 2022 and 2023, Albemarle purchased an additional 374 acres, which constitute the remainder of the Kings Mountain Mine site. A total of 771.7 acres of the Kings Mountain Mine site are currently under permit. Two mine permits for the Kings Mountain Mine site were issued by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (DEMLR). The East Mine permit (DEMLR Permit No. 23-01) and the West Mine permit (DEMLR Permit No. 23-34) cover portions of the Kings Mountain Mine site. The Archdale site is part of a larger mine area (Moss-Neisler Mine) permitted by DEMLR under Mine Permit No. 23-03 (not operated by Albemarle). There is no active mining occurring on the Archdale site.

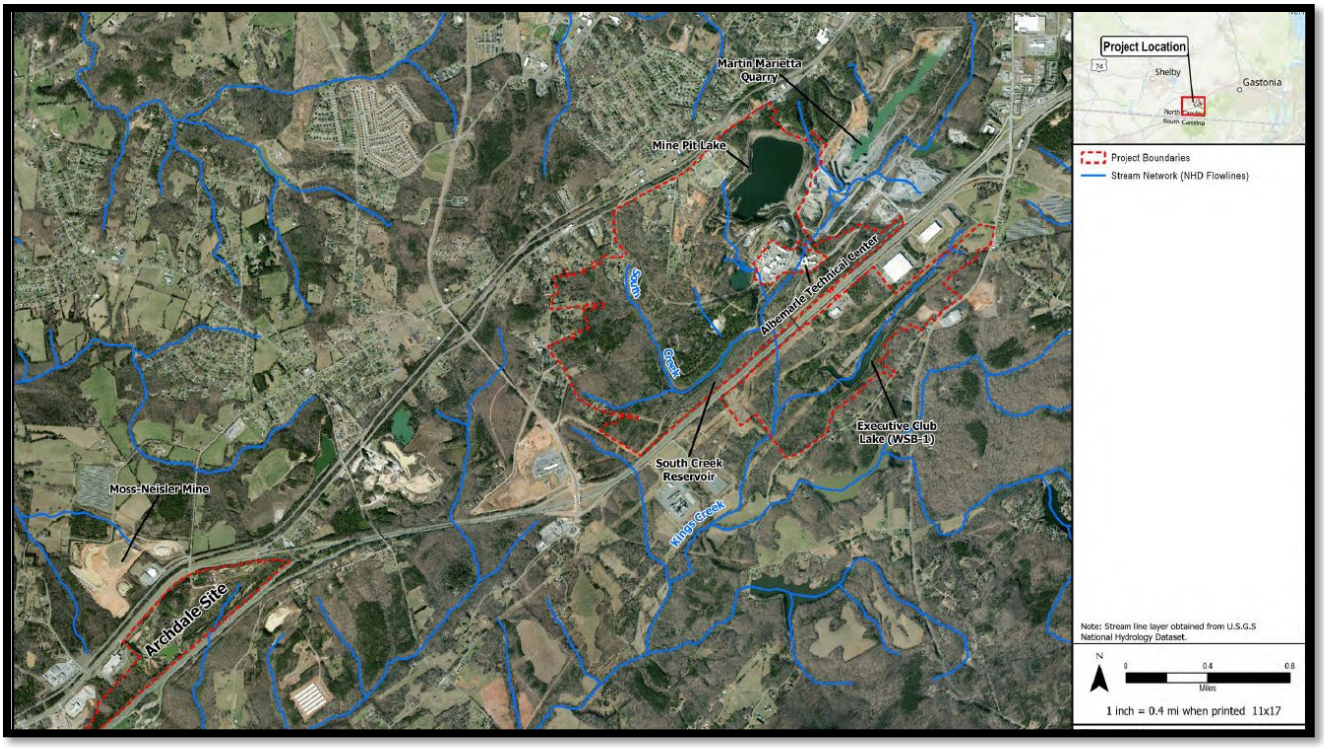
Albemarle presently operates a lithium compound and metal production facility on the Kings Mountain Mine site. The site contains components such as a road network, large waste rock piles, several manmade ponds, remnants of a former reservoir created by the prior impoundment of South Creek, a legacy tailings storage facility (TSF), and a small surface mine area where sand tailings are currently being removed and sold. The Kings Mountain Gateway Trail goes around the Kings Mountain Mine site with access points off Galilee Church Road and Battleground Avenue. The trail would be relocated and would not traverse the site once project construction begins.

Notable topographic features on the Kings Mountain Mine site include Executive Club Lake, South Creek Reservoir, Kings Creek, South Creek, and several manmade open waters, including the Mine Pit Lake.

Executive Club Lake was formed during previous mining operations as a tailings settling impoundment. The current embankment elevation of 820 feet above mean sea level (amsl) allows for storage of several feet of water. This shallow pond collects runoff from the watershed immediately upgradient and flows freely over a rock spillway into an unnamed tributary, joining with Kings Creek approximately 1,500 feet downstream of the lake. The area below the confluence of Kings Creek and Executive Club Lake is currently blocked by a beaver dam, forming a large marshy area in the drainageway, resulting in localized flooding.

South Creek Reservoir was constructed in the mid-1950s and was utilized as a water source and tailings pond for the former mine. In 2019, the spillway from the South Creek Reservoir into Kings Creek was upgraded and now consists of two 32-inch-diameter culverts through the embankment. The culverts discharge to a rock energy dissipater that joins Kings Creek.

Kings Creek passes through the site from northeast to southwest but is first intercepted by the Martin Marietta Materials quarry pit located upstream of the Kings Mountain Mine site. Water intercepted by the Martin Marietta Materials quarry pit is pumped out on a periodic basis and discharged into Kings Creek. Pumping is generally associated with rainfall events. Kings Creek then enters the Kings Mountain Mine site and flows southeast to South Creek Reservoir, then south under Interstate 85 to its confluence with Executive Club Lake before flowing offsite to the southeast. Approximately 21 acres along Kings Creek are located within the 100-year floodplain according to FEMA; however, no floodplain impacts are proposed. South Creek begins northwest of the Kings Mountain Mine site in a residential area. The creek generally flows southward before entering the South Creek Reservoir and flows east via an unnamed tributary to Kings Creek. Kings Creek discharges into the Broad River, a Traditionally Navigable Water of the US, approximately 15 miles south-southwest of the project.



Kings Mountain Waters (streams) Map.

The Mine Pit Lake is formed in the legacy mine pit and does not discharge to the stream network. The current pit lake elevation is approximately 805 feet amsl and would need to rise to approximately 880 feet before discharging into Kings Creek. Dewatering of the pit began in April 2024 under an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and would continue until the pit is completely dewatered (before construction of the project begins).

No. 1 Mill Pond is a historic water management impoundment with an emergency overflow through a culvert under the railroad spur into Kings Creek. Mud Pond 1 has an emergency overflow through a culvert under an access road into Kings Creek. Mud Pond 2 and PEG-25 Pond collect local stormwater but have no discharge capabilities.

Kings Mountain Open Waters Map.

Total aquatic resources identified on the Kings Mountain site include approximately 40 acres of wetlands (three proposed as non-jurisdictional), 22,500 linear feet of stream (446 proposed as non-jurisdictional), and 85 acres of open waters (65 proposed as non-jurisdictional).

Total aquatic resources identified on the Archdale site include 7.5 acres of wetlands and 9 acres of open waters. No streams were identified. All resources are proposed as non-jurisdictional.

Archdale Aquatic Resources Map. All waters are proposed as non-jurisdictional.

Project site soils consist primarily of Hulett gravely sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Udorthents, loamy, 0 to15 percent slopes; Madison gravelly sandy clay loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; Madison-Bethlehem complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and Madison-Bethlehem complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes. The majority of the soils are classified as well drained. Approximately two (2) percent of the Kings Mountain Mine site soils (Chewacia loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes) are considered hydric.

Dominant upland vegetation includes American sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), red maple (Acer rubrum), mockernut hickory (Carya tomentosa), eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), greenbrier (Smilax spp.), loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), blackberry (Rubus spp.), and spicebush (Lindera benzoin). Dominant wetland vegetation includes red maple, American sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), water oak (Quercus nigra), sugarberry (Celtis laevigata), American elm (Ulmus americana), American sweetgum, black willow (Salix nigra), Chinese privet (Ligustrum sinense), giant cane (Arundinaria gigantea), bushy bluestem (Andropogon glomeratus), lamp rush (Juncus effusus), cottongrass bulrush (Scirpus cyperinus), lesser poverty rush (Juncus tenuis), fowl blue grass (Poa palustris), shallow sedge (Carex lurida), and goldenrod species.

Corps field reviews were conducted February 2023 and March 2024. The jurisdictional determination for the project is currently under review.

Applicant's Stated Purpose

The overall purpose of the proposed project would be to provide a domestic source of lithium to meet the national growing demand for this critical mineral and assist the United States in achieving its sustainable clean energy goals as outlined in several Executive Orders (EO 14008, 13817, 13953).

Project Description

Kings Mountain Mine

The Kings Mountain Mine site contains the legacy mine pit, which would be dewatered and expanded for mining. The mining activity would produce concentrated spodumene ore at proposed facilities, including waste rock storage facilities, overburden storage facilities, growth media storage areas, a crushing circuit, concentrator facilities, a water treatment facility, a water storage basin, a tailings load-out facility, a railcar ore load-out facility, and support infrastructure. Remnant features from previous mining operations would either remain in place or be modified for the proposed mine. These features would include excavations pits (Mine Pit Lake, PEG-25), spur rail line, rock storage facilities, tailings storage facilities, support buildings, and storage and mill ponds.

The Archdale TSF site would be used for tailings storage only.

The Kings Mountain Mine site would have four (4) primary phases: early works; construction; operations; and reclamation/closure. The Archdale TSF would include only construction; operations; and reclamation/closure phases.

Construction on the Kings Mountain Mine site is expected to occur over a 2.5-year period following permit approvals. All direct wetland and stream impacts would occur in the construction phase except for two small stream segments where impacts would occur during the operations phase from expansion of the mine pit. This includes 5.43 acres of wetland impacts, 11.11 acres of open water impacts, and 6,370 linear feet (1 acre) of stream impacts. Buffers (50- and 25-ft, respectively) would be established around wetland/stream resources and manmade impoundments from authorized activities. Both temporary and permanent stormwater management controls would be utilized to prevent unauthorized discharge to wetlands and streams.

Summary of proposed facilities to be constructed and their purpose.

Proposed Facility	Purpose
The Run of Mine (ROM) Pad	Would be used to temporarily stockpile ore mined from the open pit.
Crushing and Screening Circuit	Crushing would be performed to accomplish the size reduction required to liberate the lithium bearing minerals from non-lithium bearing minerals.
I-85 Bridge	A new bridge would be constructed over I-85 for conveyor and pipeline connections between the

	crushing/screening circuit / plant feed stockpile / concentrator facility and from the concentrator to the tailings and concentrate load-out facilities.
Plant Feed Stockpile	Would store crushed and sorted ore produced from the tertiary crusher for further processing in the concentrator facility.
Concentrator Facility	Would consist of physical processes to concentrate extracted spodumene.
Rock Storage Facilities (RSFs)	Would store non-ore-bearing rock excavated from the open pit. Two RSFs would be constructed: RSF-A and RSF-X. RSF-A would grow as mine operations proceed, reaching an ultimate height of 1,200 ft amsl. RSF-X would grow as mine operations proceed, reaching an ultimate height of 1,110 ft amsl. RSF-X would store potentially acid generating (PAG) rock, and other PAG materials.
Overburden Storage Facilities (OSFs)	Three OSFs are proposed on the Kings Mountain Mine site. Overburden material would be stockpiled and used during the reclamation process.
Water Storage Basin (WSB) 1	Executive Club Lake would be modified by rebuilding the embankment to serve as water storage for discharges from the Water Treatment Plant and all contact water (treated and untreated). It would also act as a sedimentation pond and would supply make-up water to the concentrator and other mining operations.
Water Treatment Plant (WTP)	The WTP would receive inflows of excess water from the concentrator and seepage/runoff from RSF-X. Treated water from the WTP would either be reused within the concentrator or discharged to WSB-1 for storage.
Non-process Infrastructure (NPI)	The NPI would include offices, fueling facilities, hazardous material storage, water and fire systems, haul truck and equipment maintenance and repair facilities, and vehicle wash areas.
Conveyor System	Would move material between facilities and to load-out areas.
Tailings Load-Out Facility	Would be used for loading trucks that would haul tailings from the mine site to the Archdale TSF site.
Concentrate Load-Out Facility	Would be used to load rail cars with spodumene concentrate for transport off-site to a conversion plant.

WSB-1 construction would involve removing some legacy tailings and coarse rock from the existing embankment to allow for rebuilding, repairing, and reconstructing the existing concrete-lined spillway, where necessary, constructing a gravel blanket drain

along the downstream face of the embankment, and constructing a compacted fill buttress to improve stability. The WSB-1 embankment would consist of suitable fill material sourced from the project.

Additionally, haul roads, access roads, railway improvements, the stormwater management system, and supporting utilities, would be constructed within an anticipated 2- to 3-year period following regulatory approval.

If bedrock is encountered during grading in preparation for the installation of the geomembrane underlying RSF-X, then ripping, drilling, and/or blasting of bedrock would be required locally. It is anticipated that weathered bedrock and competent bedrock would be suitable for use as general fill to construct the mine facilities. It is also assumed that some lower portions of the residual soil unit would be suitable for construction bulk fill use.

During operations, the legacy pit would continue to be dewatered, with water directed to WSB-1 instead of Kings Creek. The spodumene deposit would be expanded to the southwest and mined using conventional open pit mining techniques. Blasting would fragment the ore and waste rock, which would then be separated into ore-bearing rock that would be hauled to the ROM pad. Waste rock would be hauled to the RSFs or to Martin Marietta under a commercial agreement. Non-acid generating rock would also be received by Marin Marietta. Avoidance and minimization of aquatic resource impacts under the applicant's Preferred Alternative is contingent on the agreement with Martin Marietta. The agreement would reduce the need for additional storage area within the project boundary.

Perimeter channels would route non-contact runoff from undisturbed areas around the project infrastructure into Kings Creek, South Creek, and WSB-1 to prevent precipitation and runoff from becoming contact water. Pit water that accumulates during operations would also be pumped into WSB-1.

Some reclamation would occur during the operation phase where practicable. However, the majority of the reclamation would be initiated upon completion of the operation phase. The mine pit would be partially backfilled and allowed to refill with water. The area under RSF-X and the surface of RSF-A would be covered with 2 feet of growth media and planted with a native seed mix. Infrastructure, such as the North and South NPI, ROM pad, concentrator, feed plant stockpile, conveyors, and load-out facilities, would be dismantled and removed from the site. The areas would be graded and covered with 2 feet of growth media and planted with a native seed mix. The WTP would remain online until the mine pit could be backfilled and then dismantled and removed from the site. Diversion channels along the northern and eastern portions of the mined pit would be removed to allow runoff from the surrounding watershed to flow back into the pit. The internal road network would be graded and seeded with a native seed mix and road crossings would be removed and the areas restored to pre-existing conditions.

As closure covers are placed over the RSFs, contact water diversion channels would be removed to allow runoff from the reclaimed surfaces to flow into the non-contact water diversion channels. This flow would be routed through sediment ponds or in-line sediment controls, such as rock check dams, to control sediment as vegetation is established. The sediment ponds would ultimately discharge to Kings Creek.

Once contact water flows are no longer being pumped to WSB-1, the embankment would be lowered to the original channel elevation of 820 ft amsl, which would allow the pond to drain. Wetlands that were established around WSB-1 at a water level of 830 ft amsl during operations would be reestablished at a water level of 820 ft amsl.

Archdale

Initial construction of the TSF would include a perimeter access road, clearing/grading, installation of an underdrain collection system and a starter embankment, and dewatering of existing open pits. A contact water management pond (CWMP) and a sedimentation pond would be constructed as a sedimentation basin for water prior to release. Collected stormwater would be pumped from the collection point at the tailings surface directly to the CWMP located east of the TSF. Water that infiltrates the TSF would be collected in the underdrain system and transferred to the CWMP. From there, water would be discharged to an unnamed tributary of Dixon Branch.

The tailings would be transported from the Kings Mountain Mine tailings load-out facility in over-the-highway haul trucks. Once the tailings are off loaded, they would be spread, compacted, and graded with dozers into approximately 24-inch-thick lifts. Tailings would be further compacted utilizing a vibrating smooth drum roller.

TSF reclamation would include the formation of a mounded top surface of compacted tailings graded to drain to the TSF perimeter at a minimum surface grade of three (3) percent. A minimum of two (2) feet of growth media would then be placed in loose lifts and revegetated with a native seed mix. BMPs would be implemented to prevent erosion until vegetation is successfully established. Stormwater berms and channels would be installed, as necessary, to control stormwater flows off the closed surface and would be safely routed to the perimeter stormwater management system.

The anticipated life of the mine would be approximately four to five years once operations begin.

Please refer to Figures 19-33 for project details.

Avoidance and Minimization

The applicant provided the following information in support of efforts to avoid and/or minimize impacts to the aquatic environment: Through project site selection and design, the applicant proposes to avoid approximately 31 acres of wetlands, 8,000 linear feet of stream, and 0.22-acre of open waters. Avoidance or minimization of jurisdictional

aquatic resource impacts would occur primarily by utilizing existing road crossings, use of an upland disposal area (Archdale Site) and staging areas, construction of bottomless culverts, adhering to stream and wetland buffer requirements (min 50 feet), floodplain avoidance, and implementation of standard best management practices and the approved stormwater management, spill prevention, and sediment and erosion control plans. Further avoidance and minimization would be achieved through a commercial agreement with Martin Marietta Materials to haul waste rock from the project site to be utilized in non-jurisdictional areas on their neighboring mine site. The project would also construct a vegetative barrier along the perimeter of the project in areas where natural vegetation does not exist to reduce aesthetic and noise impacts.

The applicant has also engaged in extensive public outreach since the project was announced in 2022. These efforts include community town halls and meetings as well as meetings with key stakeholders, such as non-governmental environmental organizations and the Community Advisory Panel. A summary of the applicant's reported public engagement initiative is provided in the attached spreadsheet.

Compensatory Mitigation

The applicant offered the following compensatory mitigation plan to offset unavoidable functional loss to the aquatic environment: 6,370 stream mitigation units and 5.43 wetland mitigation units would be purchased from the NC Division of Mitigation Services In-Lieu Fee Program within the impact service area (HUC 03050105).

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

The Corps' determination is that the proposed project would not effect EFH or associated fisheries managed by the South Atlantic or Mid Atlantic Fishery Management Councils or the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Cultural Resources

The US Department of Energy (DOE) is providing funding for a portion of the proposed project and is the designated lead federal agency responsible for evaluation and consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Archeological consultations have concluded with a no potential to effect determination concurrence from SHPO. Architectural and tribal consultations are ongoing (ER 22-1248).

The District Engineer's final eligibility and effect determination will be based upon DOE's coordination with the SHPO and/or THPO, as appropriate and required, and with full consideration given to the proposed undertaking's potential direct and indirect effects on historic properties within the Corps-identified permit area.

Endangered Species

The US DOE is providing funding for a portion of the proposed project and is the designated lead federal agency responsible for evaluation and consultation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Consultation is ongoing (Project Code 2024-0140521; Albemarle Map)

The District Engineer's final eligibility and effect determination will be based upon DOE's coordination with the USFWS, as appropriate and required, and with full consideration given to the proposed undertaking's potential direct and indirect effects on endangered species within the Corps-identified action area.

Other Required Authorizations

The Corps forwards this notice and all applicable application materials to the appropriate State agencies for review.

North Carolina Division of Water Resources (NCDWR):

☒ The Corps will generally not make a final permit decision until the NCDWR issues, denies, or waives the state Certification as required by Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (PL 92-500). The receipt of the application and this public notice at the NCDWR Central Office in Raleigh constitutes initial receipt of an application for a 401 Certification. Unless NCDWR is granted a time review extension, a waiver will be deemed to occur if the NCDWR fails to act on this request for certification within 120 days of the date of this public notice. Additional information regarding the 401 Certification may be reviewed at the NCDWR Central Office, 401 and Buffer Permitting Unit, 512 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604-2260. All persons desiring to make comments should do so in writing, within 30 days of the issue date of the notice by emailing comments to publiccomments@deq.nc.gov with the subject line of "401 Water Quality Certification" or by mail to:

NCDWR Central Office
Attention: Stephanie Goss, 401 and Buffer Permitting Branch
(USPS mailing address): 1617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1617

Or,

(Physical address): 512 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604

North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (NCDCM):

☒ Based upon all available information, the Corps determines that this application for a Department of Army (DA) permit does not involve an activity which would affect the coastal zone, which is defined by the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act (16 U.S.C. § 1453).

Evaluation

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impacts including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historic properties, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values (in accordance with Executive Order 11988), land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. For activities involving the discharge of dredged or fill materials in waters of the United States, the evaluation of the impact of the activity on the public interest will include application of the Environmental Protection Agency's 404(b)(1) guidelines.

Commenting Information

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, State, and local agencies and officials, including any consolidated State Viewpoint or written position of the Governor; Indian Tribes and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition, or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) and/or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider the application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, the reasons for holding a public hearing. Requests for a public hearing will be granted, unless the District Engineer determines that the issues raised are insubstantial or there is otherwise no valid interest to be served by a hearing.

The Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District will receive written comments pertinent to the proposed work, as outlined above, until 5pm, November 1, 2024. Comments should be submitted to Emily Greer, Charlotte Regulatory Field Office, 8430 University Executive Park Drive, Suite 615, Charlotte, North Carolina 28262, or via email at emily.c.greer@usace.army.mil.

Albemarle Kings Mountain Lithium Mine Project Public Engagement

Date	Event Name	Type of Event	Stakeholders	Subject Categories/Topics
2022-03-28	Community Town Hall Meeting	Community Town Hall	General Public	Announcement of KM project exploration
2022-09-21	Community Town Hall Meeting	Community Town Hall	General Public	Feasibility study timeline, Expected life of the mine, Traffic, Mining activities affect on land and animals, Dust, Local Community Engagement Water End Land Use & Closure Social Investment
2022-10-13	Community Advisory Panel (CAP) Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2022-11-17	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	CAP Meeting Agenda: Item 1: Safety Moment Item 2: Introductions: CAP Members and Albemarle Representatives Item 3: Members Vote on Draft CAP Bylaws Item 4: Weighted Voting Exercise Item 5: Kings Mountain Site Overview Item 6: Mine Tour Safety Protocols
2022-11-19	CAP Mine Tour	Mine Tour	CAP members	Continental Breakfast & Mine Tour Meeting Information: The third meeting of the Albemarle Kings Mountain Community Advisory Panel (CAP) was held on November 19, 2022, at Albemarle Kings Mountain, NC. It began at 8:03 a.m. and was facilitated by Kristi Moore, Principal Consultant, ERM (third-party support).
2023-01-26	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Water Study, Concentrator Process
2023-02-02	Community Town Hall Meeting	Community Town Hall	General Public	Department of Energy Award, Water Study Updates, Concentrator Processing, Local Community Engagement Water
2023-02-14	NGO meeting	NGO meeting	Catawba Riverkeeper and Broad Riverkeeper	Mine tour and hydrology update
2023-02-23	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Mine Operations 101, End Land Use
2023-03-16	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Geochemistry, End Land Use Discussion
2023-03-30	End Land Use_Community Workshop #1	Workshop	General Public	End Land Use & Closure
2023-04-20	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP Members	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) announcement, Socioeconomic Baseline Study, Economic and Workforce Development
2023-05-11	Lake Montonia Meeting	Community meeting	Lake Montonia Community members	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2023-05-17	End Land Use_Employee Workshop #1	Workshop	Albemarle Kings Mountain Employees	End Land Use & Closure
2023-05-18	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP Members	Drilling, Water Study Update
2023-05-18	End Land Use_AM Student Workshop	Workshop	Kings Mountain High School Students	End Land Use & Closure
2023-05-18	End Land Use_PM Student Workshop	Workshop	Kings Mountain High School Students	End Land Use & Closure
2023-05-22	Community Town Hall Meeting	Community Town Hall	General Public	ESIA Announcement, Waste Rock, Land Acquisition

Albemarle Kings Mountain Lithium Mine Project Public Engagement

Date	Event Name	Type of Event	Stakeholders	Subject Categories/Topics
2023-06-05	Powering the Future at UNCC	In-person Meeting	Grey Mills - North Carolina General Assembly Melanie O'Connell Underwood - Economic Development Partnership of NC (EDPNC) (Existing Industry Expansions Manager, SW Region) Ray Pickett - North Carolina General Assembly (District 93 Representative) Solange Tricanowicz Thom Tillis - United States Senate (Senator)	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2023-06-14	End Land Use_AM Community Workshop #2	Workshop	General Public	End Land Use & Closure
2023-06-14	End Land Use_PM Community Workshop #2	Workshop	General Public	End Land Use & Closure
2023-06-15	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Social Investment Visioning Exercise
2023-08-17	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Pit Dewatering Progress, ESIA Update
2023-08-28	Meeting - Kings Mountain Woman's Club	In-person Meeting	General Public	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2023-08-31	Community Open House	Open House	General Public	Geology 101, Mining 101, Hydrology 101
2023-09-06	Meeting_Broad Riverkeeper	In-person Meeting	David Caldwell Broad Riverkeeper Mountain True	Pit dewatering permit update
2023-09-21	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP Members	Permitting process, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Waste Rock and Tailings
2023-09-28	Community Town Hall	Community Town Hall	General Public	Mining 101: Waste Rock and Tailings, Upcoming Project Activity: Pit dewatering and Permitting and ESIA. Permitting / Approvals, Local Community Engagement
2023-10-02	Mt Calvary Community Center	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project, ESIA
2023-10-26	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Year in Review, Mine design update
2023-11-16	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Lithium Ecosystem Discussion, Albemarle and Our Role in the Energy Transition
2023-11-29	Mine Tour_County & Tribal Leadership	Mine Tour	Brian (Bill) Harris - Catawba Indian Nation (Chief) Connie Wade - Catawba Indian Nation (At-Large Member) DeLesslin “Roo” George-Warren - Catawba Indian Nation (At-Large Member) Jason Falls - Cleveland County Government (Business Development Director) Johnny Hutchins - Cleveland County Board of Commissioners (Commissioner) Patricia Leach - Catawba Indian Nation (Assistant Chief) Phyllis Nowlen - Cleveland County Government (Soil & Water Conservation District Board) Roderick Beck - Catawba Indian Nation (Secretary/Treasurer) Tylee Tracer-Anderson - Catawba Indian Nation (Communications Director)	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2023-12-05	Mine Tour-Inaugural Media Day	Mine Tour	Local media outlets	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-01-18	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Operations Update

Albemarle Kings Mountain Lithium Mine Project Public Engagement

Date	Event Name	Type of Event	Stakeholders	Subject Categories/Topics
2024-01-18	Environmental NGO Summit	In-person Meeting	Environmental NGOs NRDC E2 Southern Alliance for Clean Energy Southern Environmental Law Center NC LCV	Kings Mountain Mine Project Overview
2024-01-25	Ellis_Community Group meeting	Community meeting	General Public	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-01-27	Community Meeting_Mt Olive Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-01-30	Community Meeting_Bethlehem Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-01-31	Community Meeting_KMHS	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-02-01	Community Meeting_Bethlehem Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-02-06	Community Meeting_KM YMCA	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-02-07	Community Meetings_KM YMCA	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-02-15	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Supplier Diversity, mine plan roll out feedback
2024-03-21	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Pit Dewatering, Federal Grant Funding
2024-04-25	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Open Pit Mine Design and Ore Processing, Mineral Processing Facility
2024-04-27	Community Meeting_Mt. Zion Baptist Church Community Meeting	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Overview of Kings Mountain Mine Project
2024-05-23	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Rock and Material Storage Facilities, Tailings Storage Facility, Mine Reclamation & Closure
2024-06-11	Community Town Hall Meeting	Community meeting	General Public	Kings Mountain Mine Project- updated plans, ESIA
2024-06-15	Community Meeting_Mt. Olive Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Kings Mountain Mine Project - updated plans, ESIA
2024-06-18	Community Meeting_Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Kings Mountain Mine Project - updated plans, ESIA
2024-06-20	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
2024-06-25	Community Meeting_Bethlehem Baptist Church	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Kings Mountain Mine Project - updated plans, ESIA
2024-06-27	Community Meeting_Mauney Memorial Library	Community meeting	General Public/EJ Community	Kings Mountain Mine Project - updated plans, ESIA
2024-08-15	CAP Meeting	CAP Meeting	CAP members	Pit dewatering update, ESIA, Baseline Studies: Intangible Cultural Heritage

CAP = Community Advisory Panel