Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPML00241213

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994*.*

Environmental authority number: EPML00241213

Environmental authority takes effect on 13 November 2025

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 29 June each year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Graymont (NSW) Pty Ltd	Level 9, 118 Mount Street NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Schedule 3 21 – A mining activity that is an ineligible ERA, other than a mining activity mentioned in items 9 to 20	ML50142 ML50220

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the presence of, or happening of an event involving, a hazardous contaminant on the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or

- if the land is contaminated land – a change in the condition of the land that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the land (notice must be given within 20 business days).

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'duty to notify'.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200 of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority – on the nominated day; or

b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect – on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or

c) otherwise – on the day the authority is issued.

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the *Planning Act 2016* or an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

The anniversary day of this environmental authority is the same day each year. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day. An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid environmental authority.

RMcAuley	13 November 2025
Signature	Date

Rebecca McAuley
Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Minerals Business Centre
PO Box 7230, Cairns QLD 4870
Phone: (07) 4222 5352
Email: ESCairns@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department and other State Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Resources (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

This **Environmental Authority** incorporates the following schedules:

- Schedule A - General
- Schedule B - Air
- Schedule C - Water
- Schedule D - Noise and vibration
- Schedule E - Waste
- Schedule F - Land
- Schedule G - Community
- Schedule H - Definitions
- Schedule I - Maps / Plans

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General

Financial assurance

(A1-1) Provide a financial assurance in the amount and form required by the administering authority prior to the commencement of activities proposed under this environmental authority.

NOTE: The calculation of financial assurance for condition (A1-1) must be in accordance with Guideline 17 and may include a performance discount. The amount is defined as the maximum total rehabilitation cost for complete rehabilitation of all disturbed areas, which may vary on an annual basis due to progressive rehabilitation. The amount required for the financial assurance must be the highest Total Rehabilitation Cost calculated for any year of the Plan of Operations and calculated using the formula: (Financial Assurance = Highest Total Annual Rehabilitation Cost x Percentage Required)

(A1-2) The financial assurance is to remain in force until the administering authority is satisfied that no claim on the assurance is likely.

NOTE: Where progressive rehabilitation is completed and acceptable to the administering authority, progressive reductions to the amount of financial assurance will be applicable where rehabilitation has been completed in accordance with the acceptance criteria defined within this environmental authority.

Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment

(A2-1) The holder must:

a) install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; and

b) maintain such measures, plant and equipment in a proper condition; and

c) operate such measures, plant and equipment in a proper manner.

Monitoring

(A3-1) Record, compile and keep for a minimum of five years all monitoring results required by this environmental authority and make available for inspection all or any of these records upon request by the administering authority.

(A3-2) Where monitoring is a requirement of this environmental authority, ensure that an appropriately qualified person conducts all monitoring.

Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

(A4-1) Spillage of all flammable and combustible liquids must be contained within an on-site containment system and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm) and maintained in accordance with Section 5.9 of AS 1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 2004.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE A

Schedule B – Air

Dust nuisance

(B1-1) Subject to Conditions (B1-2) and (B1-3) the release of dust or particulate matter or both resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance, at any sensitive or commercial place.

(B1-2) When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(B1-3) If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the following limits are not being exceeded then the holder is not in breach of (B1-1):

a) Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over one month, when monitored in accordance with AS 3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of particulates - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method of 1991; and/or

b) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (μm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 150 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, at a sensitive or commercial place downwind of the operational land, when monitored in accordance with:

- Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method, when monitored in accordance with AS 3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM (sub) 10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method of 1990; or
- Any alternative method of monitoring PM10 which may be permitted by the 'Air Quality Sampling Manual' as published from time to time by the administering authority.

NOTE: You must propose which monitoring method is appropriate in accordance with condition (B13) (a) or (b) or both.

(B1-4) If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Condition (B1-3), then the environmental authority holder must:

a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or

b) immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in environmental nuisance.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE B

Schedule C – Water

Release to waters

(C1-1) Receiving waters affected by the release of storm water contaminated by the mining activities must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 1 as defined in Schedule I - Map 1 and for the parameters defined in Schedule C – Table 4 and W6 must comply with the contaminant limit defined in Schedule C - Table 4.

Schedule C - Table 1 (Receiving waters monitoring locations and frequency)

Monitoring point	Northing (AMG)	Easting (AMG)	Monitoring frequency
W1	6788934	351596	6 monthly (during a flow event)
W6	6788476	352750	6 monthly (during a flow event)
W4	6788447	351993	6 monthly (during a flow event)

(C1-2) Stormwater contaminated by mining activities must only be released as seepage from sediment dams at release points defined in Schedule C – Table 2.

(C1-3) Stormwater contaminated by mining activities must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 2 and Schedule I - Map 1 and comply with the contaminant limits defined in Schedule C - Table 3.

Schedule C - Table 2 (Release point monitoring locations and frequency)

Monitoring point	Northing (AMG)	Easting (AMG)	Monitoring frequency
W2	6788890	351508	6 monthly (during a flow event)
W3	6788629.83	351720.46	6 monthly (during a flow event)
W5	6788621	352144	6 monthly (during a flow event)
W3a	6788775	351942	6 monthly (during a flow event)

Schedule C - Table 3 (Sediment dam contaminant release limits for monitoring points W2, W3 and W5)

Parameter	Units	Minimum	Maximum
Electrical Conductivity	µs/cm	0	225
pH	range	6.5	8.5
Oil and Grease	mg/L	0	10

Schedule C - Table 4 (W6 monitoring point contamination limit)

Parameter	Units	Maximum

Suspended Solids	mg/L	25

C1-4) The following must be documented when monitoring is conducted in accordance with condition C1-1 Schedule C - Tables 1 and 4 and condition C1-2 and C1-3 and Schedule C - Tables 2 and 3:

a) Flow rate,

b) Time,

c) Date,

d) Weather conditions,

e) Water temperature, and

f) Description of the flow conditions (e.g. turbulence etc).

(C1-5) Monitoring conducted in accordance with condition C1-1 schedule C Tables 1 and 4 and condition C1-2 Schedule C - Tables 2 and 3 must be undertaken at the same time as reasonably practicable.

(C1-6) When monitoring conducted in accordance with condition C1-1 schedule C Table 1 indicates an exceedance of the limit in schedule C Table 4, it is not considered to be an exceedance of the limit in schedule C Table 4 if the environmental authority holder can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the administering authority, through simultaneous monitoring at point W1 and W6, that the peak is a variation in suspended solids levels, not caused by mining activities.

Stream sediment contaminant levels

(C2-1) All reasonable and practicable erosion protection measures and sediment control measures (e.g. diversion banks and progressive re-vegetation of disturbed areas) must be implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the release of sediment.

(C2-2) Sediment collection dams must be designed and maintained to prevent overtopping during a 1 in 50 year rainfall event (4 month wet season) and to facilitate the settlement of suspended solids in stormwater contaminated by mining activities.

Sewage effluent

(C3-1) Treated sewage effluent from sewage treatment facilities must be reused and/or evaporated and must not be directly or indirectly released from any sewage treatment plant to any water way or drainage line.

Groundwater

(C4-1) All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent the contamination of groundwater.

(C4-2) There must be no release of contaminants to groundwater as a result of mining activities.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE C

Schedule D – Noise and Vibration

Noise nuisance

(D1-1) Subject to Conditions (D1-2) and (D1-3) noise from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance, at any sensitive place or commercial place.

(D1-2) When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(D1-3) If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in the table in Schedule D - Table 1 and 2 inclusive are not being exceeded then the holder is not in breach of Condition (D1-1). Monitoring must include:

a) LA, max adj, T
b) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise;
c) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction; and
d) location, date and time of recording.

(D1-4) If monitoring indicates exceedance of the limits in Schedule D - Table 1 and 2 then the environmental authority holder must:

a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or
b) immediately implement noise abatement measures so that emissions of noise from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

(D1-5) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Measurement Manual.

Schedule D – Table 1 (Noise limits)

Noise level dB(A) measured as	Monday to Saturday			Sundays and public holidays		
	6am - 6pm	6pm - 10pm	10pm - 6am	6am - 6pm	6pm - 10pm	10pm - 6am
	Noise measured at a 'Noise sensitive place'					
$L_{Aeq, adj, 1 hr}$	38	33	33	38	33	33
$L_{A1, adj, 10 mins}$	40	35	35	40	35	35
	Noise measured at a 'Commercial place'					
$L_{Aeq, adj, 1 hr}$	43	38	38	43	38	38
$L_{A1, adj, 10 mins}$	45	40	40	45	40	40

NOTE: The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest editions of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Manual. ['b/g' means background noise levels]

Schedule D – Table 2 (Airblast overpressure level – 'Sensitive or commercial place')

Noise parameter	Monday to Saturday 7am - 5pm	Sundays and public holidays 9am-1pm
Air blast overpressure level (dB linear peak)	115dB (for nine out of any 10 consecutive blasts)	Blasting permitted with consent of the administering authority. Limits the same as Monday to Saturday
Air blast overpressure level (dB linear peak)	120dB (maximum)	

NOTE: The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest editions of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Manual.

Vibration nuisance

(D2-1) Subject to Conditions (D2-2) and (D2-3) vibration from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance, at any sensitive or commercial place.

(D2-2) When requested by the administering authority, vibration monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(D2-3) If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in Schedule D - Table 3 are not being exceeded then the holder is not in breach of (D2-1). Monitoring must include:

a) location of the blast/s within the mining area (including which bench level); and

b) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and direction; and

c) location, date and time of recording.

(D2-4) If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Schedule D - Table 3, then the environmental authority holder must:

a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or

b) immediately implement vibration abatement measures so that vibration from the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.

Schedule D – Table 3 (Vibration limits – 'Sensitive or commercial place')

Vibration parameter	Monday to Saturday 7am - 5pm	Sundays and public holidays 9am to 1pm
Sensitive or commercial place	5mm/s peak particle velocity for nine out of 10 consecutive blasts and not greater than 10mm/s peak particle velocity at any time	Blasting permitted with consent of the administering authority. Limits the same as Monday to Saturday

NOTE: The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest editions of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Manual.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE D

Schedule E – Waste

Storage of tyres

(E1-1) Tyres stored awaiting disposal or transport for take-back and, recycling, or waste-to-energy options - should be stockpiled in volumes less than 3m in height and 200 sq.m in area and at least 10m from any other tyre storage area.

(E1-2) All reasonable and practicable fire prevention measures must be implemented, including removal of grass and other materials within a 10m radius of the scrap tyre storage area.

Waste Management

(E2-1) The handling and disposal of all waste produced on site is to be conducted using methods to avoid contamination of land and surface and ground water.

(E2-2) Waste must be managed in accordance with the principles of the waste management hierarchy (i.e. waste avoidance, waste re-use, waste recycling, energy recovery from waste and waste disposal).

(E2-3) The environmental authority holder must remediate any contaminated land resulting from mining activities within the lease area prior to the surrender of the mining lease.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE E

Schedule F – Land

(F1-1) The environmental authority holder must not carry out mining activities within any regional ecosystem located on ML50142.

(F1-2) Notwithstanding condition (F1-1), the holder of this environmental authority is authorised to remove the area of regional ecosystem shown in Schedule I - Map 1. In removing this vegetation, the holder of the environmental authority must take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise disturbance to regional ecosystem 13.11.4, including retention of juvenile species through exclusion of grazing stock including feral goats.

(F1-3) All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to minimise disturbance of Regional Ecosystem 13.11.4 on ML50220, including retention of juvenile species through exclusion of grazing stock including feral goats.

Rehabilitation landform criteria

(F2-1) All areas significantly disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated to a stable landform and unless nominated as a non-use management area must have self-sustaining vegetation cover in accordance with the final land description as defined in Schedule F - Table 1a.

Schedule F - Table 1a (ML50142 and ML50220 Final land use and rehabilitation approval schedule)

Disturbance type	Disturbance area (ha)	Pre-mine land	Post-mine land	Slope Range
Residual Void(s)	8.1 (area of the Pit floor)	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	0° - 5°
	11.55 (area of the terraced benches)	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Non-use management area	Void wall competent rock max slope 70°; Void wall incompetent rock max slope 37°
Clay waste 'Topsoil'	1.05	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	7° to 9°
Waste Rock Dump	6.64	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	16° to 20°
Infrastructure (processing plant, ROM and office area)	8.70	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Flat to sloping areas with hard stand areas ripped following removal of plant and buildings in accordance with landowners agreement	3° to 4° (ML50142) <18° (ML50220)

Roads and Tracks	6.88	Access	Bitumen and unsealed roads for site access	N/A
Sediment Pond	2.32	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Water supply in accordance with landowners agreement	N/A
Laydown Areas	5.35	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	0° - 5°
Cleared Areas	3.42	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	0° - 5°
Historical Cleared Areas	0.56	Light grazing and fauna habitat	Native ecosystem	0° - 5°
Total	54.57			

(F2-2) Progressive rehabilitation must commence when areas become available within the operational land.

(F2-3) By 31 March 2007, the environmental authority holder must complete an investigation into rehabilitation of disturbed areas and submit a report to the administering authority in accordance with conditions F2-1 and F2-2 and propose acceptance criteria to meet the outcomes and landform design criteria in Schedule F - Table 1 and 2.

(F2-4) The report submitted to the administering authority in accordance with condition F2-3 must include the following;

a) A detailed description of analogue sites that contain a representative species combination and vegetation cover to achieve the rehabilitation outcomes defined in Schedule F - Table 1 and 2, and

b) A weed management program including a list of all weeds identified and weed control methods.

Residual void outcome

(F3-1) Residual voids must comply with the following outcomes;

a) residual voids must not cause any serious environmental harm to land, surface waters or any recognised groundwater aquifer, other than the environmental harm constituted by the existence of the residual void itself, and subject to any other condition within this environmental authority; and

b) residual voids must comply with Schedule F - Table 2.

(F3-2) The environmental authority holder must prior to five years before the end of mining, complete an investigation into residual voids and submit a report to the administering authority proposing acceptance criteria to meet the outcomes in (F3-1) and landform design criteria in Schedule F - Table 2.

Schedule F – Table 2 (Residual void design)

Void identification	Void wall - competent rock slope (degrees)	Void wall - incompetent rock slope (degrees)	Void maximum surface area (ha)
Main Void	70º	37º	16.5

Infrastructure

(F4-1) All infrastructure, constructed by or for the environmental authority holder during the mining activities including water storage structures, must be removed from the site prior to mining lease surrender, except where agreed in writing by the post mining land owner / holder.

Bat Fauna

(F5-1) By 6 November 2025, a revised Bat Monitoring Program must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented. A copy of the Bat Monitoring Program must be provided to the administering authority on request.

F5-2 The Bat Monitoring Program must include, but not be limited to, the following objectives and methodologies:

a) Monitor the bat population annually before parturition occurs, using the approved video fly-out count method. The video recording of the exit flights may be conducted by the environmental authority holder, but the count and assessment must be conducted by a suitably qualified person.

b) Investigate the feasibility and use available methods such as ultrasonic sampling techniques, to estimate the population of bats, including clear attribution to the species using the cave, in conjunction with video recordings of exit flights.

c) Monitor internally or externally by thermal camera and /camera and automated counting systems the bat flyout from Riverton Bat Cave on at least three occasions during a blast event and at least three occasions in the absence of a blast event, during the bat maternity season (1 November to 31 March) and when there is a significant change in blasting locations, rock strata or explosive intensity.

d) Determine annually a bat population benchmark and limits of acceptable change (no less than below 60% of the previously comparable count be detected) that, if exceeded would trigger an investigation to determine the cause of the bat population falling to that limit.

e) The environmental authority holder must submit a report on the investigation to the administering authority two months after identifying the population falling below the limit of acceptable change. If the investigation determines that mining activities contributed to the population decline, the environmental authority holder must make recommendations as to what actions can be taken to manage the affects of mining activities on the bat population declines in consultation with the administering authority.

(F5-3) By 6 November 2025 a revised program to monitor the Riverton Bat Cave structural integrity must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented with the objective of minimising the potential for cave collapse. A copy of the Cave Monitoring Program must be provided to the administering authority on request.

F5-4 The Cave Monitoring Program must include the following:

a) Advice from an appropriately qualified person on whether it is possible to secure unstable sections of the cave roof.

b) Annual structural assessment of the Riverton Bat Cave structure achieved via external survey techniques to detect any change in the outer surface of the cave which includes, but is not limited to:

   a. The installation of monitoring points on surface expression which can be surveyed accurately every 12 months for vertical movements compared to a permanent reference point.

   b. An alert-to-action plan which clearly describes actions to be taken should movement of the structure be detected on the surface expression.

   c. Minimised access within the cave only when triggered by events such as seismic activity, blasting non-compliance or structural change.

   d. Minimised impacts to trees above the cave system without prior investigation into whether the presence of a natural surface ecosystem should be maintained as much as possible and natural processes allowed to continue without interference.

(F5-5) For the environmental authority holder to successfully demonstrate compliance with conditions F5-1 and F5-2 the submission to the administering authority must be supported with scientific monitoring, research and is reviewed and supported by experts and stakeholders, to the satisfaction of the administering authority.

(F5-6) No blasting or disturbance (except minor disturbance associated with accessing the cave for purposes of achieving compliance with this environmental authority) of vegetation is to occur within 215 metres of the Riverton Bat Cave entrance.

Note: The environmental authority holder may make a submission to the administering authority for the review of the 215-metre exclusion zone around the Riverton Bat Cave.

(F5-7) Restrict human access to the Riverton Bat Cave except for the purposes of achieving compliance with this environmental authority.

(F5-8) Mining activities must not adversely affect the structural integrity or cause a partial or full collapse of the Riverton Bat Cave.

Matters of State Environmental Significance

(F5-9) Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters are not authorised on ML50142 and ML50220 under this environmental authority or the *Environmental Offsets Act* 2014.

(F5-10) Records demonstrating that each impact to a prescribed environmental matter did not, or is not likely to, result in a significant residual impact to that matter must be:

a) completed by an appropriately qualified person; and

b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEUDLE F

Schedule G – Community

Complaint response

(G1-1) All complaints received must be recorded including details of complainant, reasons for the complaint investigations undertaken, conclusions formed and actions taken. This information must be made available for inspection by the administering authority on request.

(G1-2) By 31 March 2007, a cultural and historical archaeological survey must be conducted to investigate and identify the existence of any cultural and historical archaeological sites or items of significance within the mining lease area.

Notification of Emergencies and Incidents

(G2-1) As soon as practicable after becoming aware of any emergency or incident which results in the release of contaminants not in accordance, or reasonably expected to be not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority as soon as possible.

(G2-2) The notification of emergencies or incidents as required by condition G2-1 must include but not be limited to the following:

i) the holder of the environmental authority;

ii) the location of the emergency or incident;

iii) the number of the environmental authority;

iv) the name and telephone number of the designated contact person;

v) the time of the release;

vi) the time the holder of the environmental authority became aware of the release;

vii) the suspected cause of the release;

viii) the environmental harm and or environmental nuisance caused, threatened, or suspected to be caused by the release; and

ix) actions taken to prevent any further release and mitigate any environmental harm and or environmental nuisance caused by the release.

(G2-3) Not more than fourteen (14) days following the initial notification of an emergency or incident, the holder of the environmental authority must provide written advice of the information supplied in accordance with condition G2-2 in addition to:

i) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident;

ii) outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise environmental harm and or environmental nuisance; and

iii) the results of any environmental monitoring performed.

Any notifications given under section 320 or section 350 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* that contains the information set out in conditions G2-2 and G2-3 is also a notification under this condition.

Exception Reporting

(G3-1) The holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority in writing of any monitoring result that indicates an exceedence of or non-compliance with any environmental authority limit within twenty-eight (28) days of completion of analysis.

(G3-2) The written notification required by condition number G3-1 above must include:

i) the full analysis results;

ii) details of investigation or corrective actions taken; and

iii) any subsequent analysis.

Any notifications given under section 320 or section 350 of the *Environmental Protection Act* that contains the information set out in condition G3-2 is also a notification under this condition.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE G

Schedule H - Definitions

Words and phrases used throughout this license are defined below except were identified in the EP Act or subordinate legislation. Where a word or term is not defined, the ordinary English meaning applies, and regard should be given to the Macquarie Dictionary.

Word definitions

"acceptance criteria" means the measures by which the actions implemented to rehabilitate the land are deemed to be complete (same as completion criteria).

"airblast overpressure" means energy transmitted from the blast site within the atmosphere in the form of pressure waves. The maximum excess pressure in this wave, above ambient pressure is the peak airblast overpressure measured in decibels linear (dB).

"ambient (or total) noise" at a place, means the level of noise at the place from all sources (near and far), measured as the Leq for an appropriate time interval.

"appropriately qualified person" means a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relating to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

"authority" means environmental authority (mining activities) under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

"blasting" means the use of explosive materials to fracture-

- rock, coal and other minerals for later recovery; or
- structural components or other items to facilitate removal from a site or for reuse.

"commercial place" means a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, other than a place within the boundaries of the operational land.

“endangered regional ecosystem” means an endangered regional ecosystem identified in the database maintained by the administering authority called ‘Regional ecosystem descriptions database’ containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.

"environmental authority holder" means the holder of this environmental authority.

"$L_{A\ 10,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$" means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 10% of any 10 minute measurement period, using Fast response.

"$L_{A\ 1,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$" means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 1% of any 10 minute measurement period, using Fast response

"$L_{A,\ max\ adj,\ T}$" means the average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for noise character and measured over any 10 minute period, using Fast response.

"$L_{A\ eq,\ adj,\ 1\ hr}$" means the A-weighted sound pressure level adjusted for noise character of a continuous steady sound that within one hour has the same mean-sequence as a sound under consideration whose level varies within time. The equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level is quoted at the nearest whole number of decibels.

"land" in the 'land schedule' of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere, "noise sensitive place" or a "commercial place".

"land capability" as defined in the DME 1995 Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland.

"land suitability" as defined in the DME 1995 Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland.

"land use" term to describe the selected post mining use of the land, which is planned to occur after the cessation of mining operations.

"leachate" means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a material stored, processed or disposed of at the operational land which contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.

"noxious" means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being, other than trivial harm.

"offensive" means causing reasonable offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive, other than trivial harm.

“parturition” means the process of giving birth.

"peak particle velocity (ppv)" means a measure of ground vibration magnitude which is the maximum rate of change of ground displacement with time, usually measured in millimetres/second (mms)

"prescribed environmental matters" has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of state environmental significance listed in schedule 2 of the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014*.

"protected area" means

- a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992; or
- a marine park under the Marine Parks Act 1992; or
- a World Heritage Area.

"progressive rehabilitation" means rehabilitation (defined below) undertaken progressively OR a staged approach to rehabilitation as mining operations are ongoing.

"rehabilitation" the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and in accordance with the acceptance criteria set out in this environmental authority and, where relevant, includes remediation of contaminated land.

"representative" means a sample set which covers the variance in monitoring or other data either due to natural changes or operational phases of the mining activities.

"self sustaining" means an area of land which has been rehabilitated and has maintained the required acceptance criteria without human intervention for a period nominated by the administering authority.

"sensitive place" means:

- a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
- an educational institution; or
- a medical centre or hospital; or

- a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, the Marine Parks Act 1992 or a World Heritage Area; or
- a public park or gardens; or
- a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes which is not part of the mining activity and does not include employees accommodation or public roads; and
- does not include Riverton Bat Cave.

"significant residual impact" is defined in section 8 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

"stable" means geotechnical stability of the rehabilitated landform where instability related to the excessive settlement and subsidence caused by consolidation / settlement of the wastes deposited, and sliding / slumping instability has ceased.

"waters" includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water natural, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), and any under groundwater, any part-thereof.

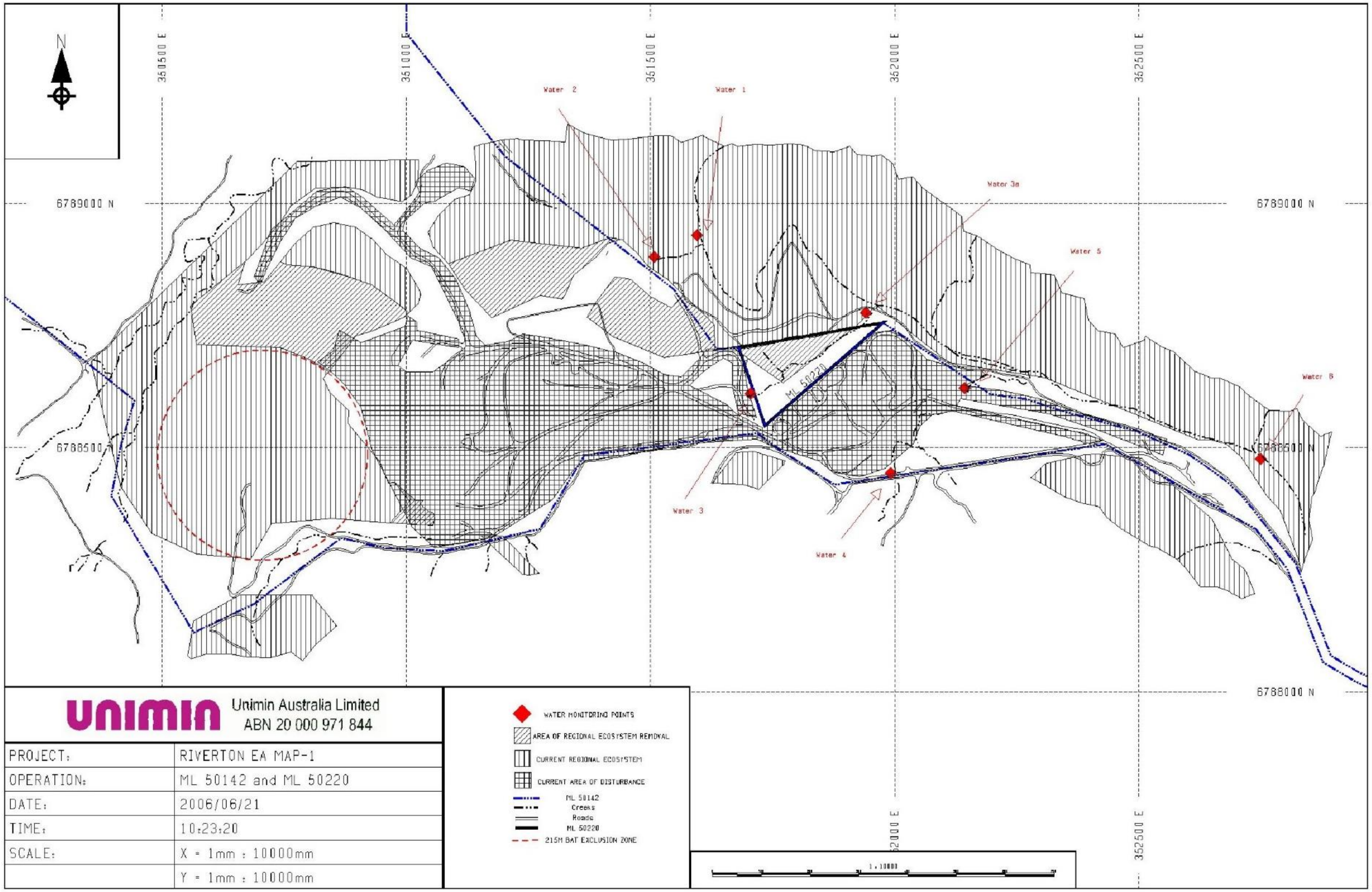
END OF DEFINITIONS IN SCHEDULE H

END OF CONDITIONS

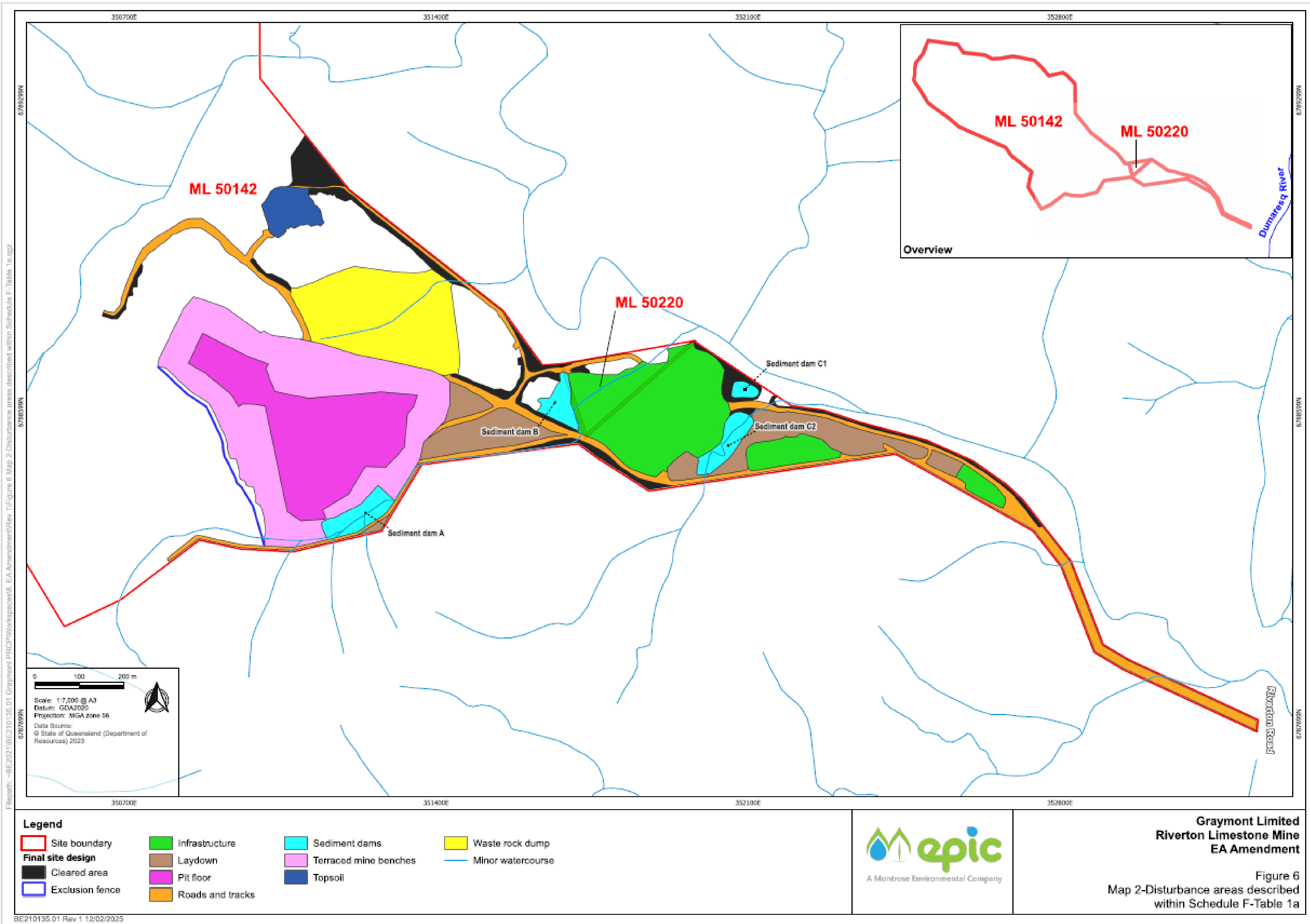
Schedule I – Map

Map 1 – Area of Regional Ecosystem Removal

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE I



MAP 1 – Area of Regional Ecosystem Removal



Map 2 – Location, disturbance type and areas specified in Schedule F-Table 1a as required by condition F2-5.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY