Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EMPL00352613

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

Environmental authority number: EPML00352613

Environmental authority takes effect on 29 September 2023

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 8 August each year.

An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

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	ML50111

Additional information for applicants

<u>Environmentally relevant activities</u>

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).

<u>Contaminated land</u>

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

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (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 contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days) that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

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'.

Signature	Date
	29 September 2023

Ayla Turner
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
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Department of Environment and Science
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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)

Conditions of environmental authority

- 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 A - General

Authorised Activities

(A1-1) The environmental authority holder must ensure that the mining activity is carried out in accordance with Schedule A Table A1 and Figure 1, Attachment A.

Schedule A Table A1 – Authorised disturbance

Mine Domain	Maximum Disturbance Area (hectares)
Open pit	3.22
	4.89
Waste dump No. 1 North-West	11.41
Waste dump No. 2 North-West	2.61
Fuel Storage and Service Area	0.13
Plant / Office	2.6
Stockpiles	1.32
Silt Traps/ Dams	0.47
Roads and Tracks	1.68
Topsoil Stockpiles	0.54

Definitions

(A2-1) Words and phrases used throughout this environmental authority are defined in Schedule H – Definitions. Where a definition for a term used in this environmental authority is sought and the term in not defined within this environmental authority, the definitions in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its Regulations and Environmental Protection Policies, must be used.

Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment

(A3-1) The environmental authority 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.

Storage and handling of flammable, combustible and corrosive 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 AS 1940-2004 *: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.*

Monitoring

(A5-1) 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. Monitoring results for rehabilitation will need to be kept until final surrender of this environmental authority is accepted.

(A5-2) Where monitoring is a requirement of this environmental authority, ensure that a competent person(s) conducts all monitoring.

Notification of Emergencies and Incidents

(A6-1) 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 administering authority must be notified of the release by telephone or facsimile.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE A

Schedule B - Air

Dust nuisance

(B1-1) Subject to Condition (B1-5) the release of dust or particulate matter or both resulting from the mining activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place.

(B1-2) Within three months of the date of this authority, the environmental authority holder must develop and implement a Dust Management Plan, which ensures that the mining activities are carried out by such reasonable and practicable means necessary to prevent the emission of dust that constitutes an environmental nuisance. This Plan may include, but not necessarily be limited to, strategies such as the following:

- orienting product stockpiles in a direction that reduces exposed surfaces to prevailing winds where possible;
- watering product stockpiles where possible;
- watering haul roads and other disturbed surfaces including around the plant and office buildings regularly;
- ensuring that trucks transporting fine materials are covered prior to leaving the site;
- assessing wind direction prior to undertaking work that is likely to generate large quantities of dust (eg. emptying silos, large earthworks), and postponing works if wind is blowing towards a nuisance sensitive place;
- establishing a cover crop on topsoil stockpiles and disturbed areas yet to be rehabilitated;
- enclosing crushing and Ground Limestone (GLS) plant where possible;
- using and maintaining effective dust suppression equipment on the processing plant, for example, installing a telescopic chute at the GLS plant;
- using particulate control devices (dust collectors) to treat air discharges from point sources where possible;
- establishing vegetated buffer zones upwind between the plant and sensitive receptors.

(B1-3) The environmental authority holder must review the effectiveness of the Dust Management Plan required by Condition (B1-2) at least every six months after its implementation to ensure that it achieving its objective.

(B1-4) 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, in the opinion of an authorised officer, is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified to the administering authority within 14 days following completion of monitoring.

(B1-5) If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the following limits are not being exceeded then the environmental authority 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 if applicable

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 sampling PM10, which may be permitted by the 'Air Quality Sampling Manual' as published from time to time by the administering authority.

(B1-6) If monitoring indicates that relevant limits specified in Condition (B1-5) are exceeded, then the environmental authority holder must immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE B

Schedule C - Water

Release to waters

(C1-1) There must be no release of contaminants to waters except as authorised by Condition (C1-3).

(C1-2) The environmental authority holder must develop and implement a Water Management System within one month of the date of this authority to ensure that contaminants are not released to any waters or the bed and banks of any waters other than in accordance with Condition (C1-3).

The Water Management System must include, but may not be limited to, measures to:

a) prevent incident stormwater and stormwater run-off from contacting general waste and regulated wastes; and
b) divert upstream run-off away from disturbed areas, or areas containing wastes or contaminants; and
c) capture and manage run-off from disturbed areas (including waste rock and topsoil stockpiles); and
d) manage pit water (including that resulting from inflow of groundwater).

(C1-3) Releases from the water management system to waters may only occur as a result of heavy or prolonged rainfall (equivalent to that expected from a 24 hour storm with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years), and must comply with the limits prescribed in Schedule C Table 1.

(C1-4) Releases from the water management system to waters must be monitored for the parameters and at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 1.

Schedule C - Table 1 (Release Limits)

Parameter	Units	Minimum	Maximum	Monitoring Location	Monitoring Frequency
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L	NS	10 mg/L above a background value^ where the background value is less than 100 mg/L or 10 percent greater than a background value where the background value is greater than 100 mg/L	Each final release point of the water management system (eg. the overflow point of sediment settling ponds).	Each time a release from the water management system occurs and weekly while the flow continues.
pH	units	6.5	9	“	“
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	NS	1000	“	“
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	NS	0.5	“	“
Oil and Grease	mg/L	NS	5	“	“

‘NS’ means not specified.

^ For the purposes of this condition, the background value is to be established using a sample collected during the run-off event, from a location immediately upstream of potential impacts from the mining activities and representative of waters that are not impacted by the mining lease activities.

**For the purposes of this condition, the environmental authority holder may nominate to measure the Turbidity (NTU) of water in addition to Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for a period of time. If a sufficient dataset is obtained to satisfy the administering authority that there is a direct correlation between Turbidity and TSS results, the environmental authority holder may conduct analysis of Turbidity in place of TSS.

(C1-5) Notwithstanding the quality characteristic limits specified in Schedule C Table 1, the contaminants released must not have any properties nor contain any organisms or contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm.

Sediment and erosion controls

(C2-1) All reasonable and practicable erosion protection measures and sediment control measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the release of sediment.

Maintenance and cleaning of vehicles

(C3-1) The maintenance and cleaning of vehicles and any other equipment or plant must be carried out in areas that prevent the resultant contaminants being released into any waters.

Water suitable for dust suppression

(C4-1) Water from the Water Management System may be used for dust suppression or other general purposes on the site provided that it does not have any properties nor contain any organisms or contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm.

Receiving Waters

(C5-1) Receiving waters affected by the release of storm water potentially contaminated by releases from areas disturbed by mining and associated activities must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C – Table 2: Receiving water monitoring locations and frequency.

Monitoring Points:

W1 – Representative water samples must be collected within 20m of the confluence of Barambah and Barkers Creeks, upstream of the point where runoff from areas of ML50111 that are being used for mining activities enter these watercourses.

W2 – Representative water samples must be collected from Barambah Creek, downstream of, but within 100m of, the final discharge point for stormwater from the site to the Creek.

Schedule C - Table 2: Receiving water monitoring locations and frequency

Monitoring location	Quality characteristics (Water Samples)	Monitoring frequency
W1, W2	Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	Six-monthly during a rainfall event that results in run-off from the site*
W1, W2	pH	Six-monthly during a rainfall event that results in run-off from the site*
W1, W2	Total Suspended Solids	Six-monthly during a rainfall event that results in run-off from the site*
W1, W2	Calcium (mg/L)	Six-monthly during a rainfall event that results in run-off from the site*

*If, within one month after the prescribed sampling time there has not been any rainfall event that has resulted in run-off from the site, samples must still be collected from the specified monitoring points. In the event that there is no water at the sampling locations at this time, samples must be collected at the first opportunity thereafter.

(C5-2) The method of water sampling required by this environmental authority must comply with that set out in the latest edition of the administering authority's Water Quality Sampling Manual.

Groundwater

(C6-1) Within two months of the effective date of this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must have commissioned a study, to be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person, to determine the recharge sources and connectivity with surface waters, of groundwater encountered in the open pit on the mining lease.

This study should include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

- Standard chemical analyses (including sodium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, bicarbonate, carbonate, chloride, fluoride, nitrate and sulphate) of representative water samples collected from groundwater encountered in the active mine pit, water at a point within Barambah Creek closest to the mine pit, water in Barambah Creek during a release from Bjelke-Petersen Dam (if there is a release by Sunwater during the study period), and from the waterhole on Barambah Creek known locally as the 'Cherbourg Waterhole' downstream of the mining lease; and
- Records of the time required for water levels within the pit to recover to a specified level following pump-out (to determine accurate recharge rates), and associated information about water levels within, or releases from Bjelke-Petersen Dam to, Barambah Creek.

(C6-2) Within six months of the date of this authority, the environmental authority holder must submit a report to the administering authority detailing the findings of the study required by (C6-1), including conclusions about the most likely recharge sources of groundwater, and the degree of connectivity with surface waters.

This report must also be accompanied by a proposed monitoring program which uses the information obtained by the study to identify the potential impacts of continually dewatering the pit on other users of the groundwater (particularly those with bores within 1km of the pit, but excluding those within alluvial /river flat areas) and on surface waters (considering other downstream users in addition to ecological impacts). The degree of monitoring required should reflect the risk of harm occurring, as determined by the study. For instance, if the study and report conclude that there is no connectivity between the groundwater encountered in the pit and surface waters, and that continual pumping will not adversely impact on other users of the groundwater resource, monitoring may be limited to recording levels of groundwater and pump-out rates within the pit.

The proposed monitoring program must be sufficient to quantify impacts of pit dewatering such that remedial action can be taken if it is identified that continual dewatering is likely to adversely impact on the ecological values of connected surface waters, or on other users of the water.

(C6-3) Due regard must be given to comments made by the administering authority in finalising the monitoring program required by Condition (C6-2). This monitoring program must be implemented within 8 months of the effective date of this environmental authority.

(C6-4) Should monitoring undertaken in accordance with the program implemented under Condition (C6-3) identify adverse impacts, the environmental authority holder must immediately notify the administering authority.

(C6-5) Notwithstanding Conditions (C6-1) to (C6-4), the activities must not cause adverse impacts on the ecological values of connected surface waters, or on other users of the groundwater.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE C

Schedule D - Noise and vibration

Noise nuisance

(D1-1) Noise from mining activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any nuisance sensitive 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 in the opinion of an authorised officer is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(D1-3) Noise Monitoring must include:

- i) background noise level;
- ii) $L_{Amax, adj, 15 mins}$ or where they can be justified as appropriate, $L_{A 10, adj, 15 mins}$ and $L_{A 1, adj, 15 mins}$;
- iii) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise;
- iv) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction;
- v) effects due to extraneous factors such as traffic noise; and
- vi) location, date and time of recording.

(D1-4) In the event of a complaint about noise environmental nuisance that the administering authority considers is not frivolous or vexatious, the environmental authority holder is to develop a noise management plan within two (2) weeks of being advised in writing of the complaint. The noise management plan must address at least, but not be limited to, the following matters:

i) identification of component noise sources and activities at the place(s) which impact on noise sensitive areas;
ii) the measured and/or predicted level of these noise sources and activities at noise sensitive places;
iii) the reasonable and practicable control or abatement measures that can be undertaken to reduce identified intrusive noise sources;
iv) the level of noise at noise sensitive places that would be achieved from implementing these measures.
v) the handling of future noise complaints;
vi) community liaison and consultation; and
vii) training of staff in noise management practices.

(D1-5) Upon the completion of the noise management plan it must be submitted to the administering authority within 14 days for its review and comment.

(D1-6) After the administering authority has provided comment on the noise management plan, the environmental authority holder must implement the plan as soon as practicable.

(D1-7) The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the administering authority's Noise Measurement Manual.

(D1-8) The activities on ML50111 must be carried out by such reasonable and practicable means necessary to prevent the emission of noise that constitutes an environmental nuisance. The reasonable and practicable measures adopted may include but not necessarily be limited to the following noise abatement measures:

i) ensure that any equipment to be used for activities on ML50111 is assessed for potential noise nuisance impacts and appropriately attenuated;
ii) ensure that all plant and equipment is operated and maintained in a proper and efficient manner;
iii) ensure that engine cowlings and high efficiency silencers are fitted to all the engines of all plant and equipment identified as impacting on noise sensitive receivers;
iv) ensure that noise generating activities are not undertaken in close proximity to noise sensitive places or commercial places;
v) ensure that, where required, noise abatement barriers are sited such that they effectively intercept the sound transmission path between the sources of noise and receptor premises;
vi) locate any new haul and access routes within the premises as far away from sensitive places as is practical having regard to operational convenience; and
vii) where operation of reversing beepers is likely to cause environmental nuisance, taking measures to ensure mitigation of the nuisance, for example by de-tuning the reversing beepers, replacing the reversing beepers with other warning devices and/or replacing reversing beepers with alternative reversing beepers which adjust their noise level output in accordance with the prevailing background noise level.

Blasting

(D1-9) All blasting must be carried out in a proper manner by a competent person in accordance with best practice environmental management to minimise the likelihood of adverse effects being caused by the impact of airblast overpressure and ground-borne vibration in noise-sensitive places and people living in or using the surrounding area.

(D1-10) Blasting activities must be carried out in such a manner that if blasting noise should propagate to a noise-sensitive place, then

(a) the airblast overpressure must be not more than 115dB(linear) peak for nine out of any 10 consecutive blasts initiated, regardless of the interval between blasts; and
(b) the airblast overpressure must not exceed 120dB(linear) peak for any blast.

(D1-11) Blasting operations must be carried out in such a manner that if ground vibration should propagate to a noise-sensitive place:

(a) the ground-borne vibration must not exceed a peak particle velocity of 5mm per second for nine out of any 10 consecutive blasts initiated, regardless of the interval between blasts; and
(b) the ground-borne vibration must not exceed a peak particle velocity of 10mm per second for any blast.

(D1-12) Blasting is only permitted during the hours of 9am to 3pm, Monday to Friday, and from 9am to 1pm on Saturdays. Blasting must not take place on Sundays or public holidays.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE D

Schedule E - Waste

General

(E1-1) Waste must not be released to the environment, stored, transferred or disposed of contrary to any condition of this environmental authority.

(E1-2) Except as otherwise provided by the conditions of this authority, all disposal of waste generated in carrying out the activities on ML50111 must be to a proper and appropriate facility that is authorised to accept such waste.

Storage of tyres

(E2-1) 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.

(E2-2) 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 Handling

(E3-1) All regulated waste must be removed from the site by a person who holds a current approval to transport such waste under the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE E

Schedule F - Land

Residual void outcome

(F1-1) Residual voids must comply with the following outcomes;

- 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;
- sufficient measures must be taken to ensure public safety and to direct livestock and fauna to safe access points; and

Residual void outcome

(F1-1) Residual voids must comply with the following outcomes;

- 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;
- sufficient measures must be taken to ensure public safety and to direct livestock and fauna to safe access points.

Contaminant Releases to Land

(F2-1) There must be no release of contaminants to land other than water from the Water Management System to be used for dust suppression (as authorised by condition (C4-1)) or for land rehabilitation purposes.

Protection of Rare Plant Species

(F3-1) The environmental authority holder must take all reasonable and practicable measures to avoid disturbing any *Indigofera baileyi* (Bailey's Indigo) or *Callitris baileyi* (Bailey's Cypress Pine). If the environmental authority holder is required to remove any of these plants from the mining area, the plants are to be translocated where practicable into an adjacent area of the same vegetation association, in accordance with the *Guidelines for The Translocation of Threatened plants in Australia,* Australian Network for Plant Conservation (2004), and monitored and maintained for a period of at least 12 months following translocation.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE 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.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE G

Schedule H - Definitions

Words and phrases used throughout this licence are defined below except where 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

"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 any person who conforms to the EPA operational policy for an 'appropriately qualified person (analyst)' in accordance with Section 490(7) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

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

"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.

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

“infrastructure” means water storage dams, roads and tracks, buildings and other structures built for the purpose of mining activities but does not include other facilities required for the long term management of mining impacts or the protection of potential resources. Such other facilities include dams containing hazardous waste, waste rock dumps, voids, or ore stockpiles and buildings as well as other structures whose ownership can be transferred and which have a residual beneficial use for the next owner of the operational land or the background land owner.

"$L_{A\ 10,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$" 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.

"land" in the 'land schedule' of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere.

"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.

“mineral processing areas” means those areas of the mining lease occupied by infrastructure and used for mineral processing activities e.g. loading areas, conveyor systems and sheds. Mineral processing areas do not include areas that are left undisturbed or are revegetated following initial disturbance and which do not form part of the processing activity e.g. open grassed areas, grassed banks.

"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.

"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)

"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.

"rehabilitation" the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform and 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.

"sensitive place" means:

- a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
- a motel, hotel or hostel; 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 activities and does not include employees accommodation or public roads.

“trivial harm” means environmental harm which is not material or serious environmental harm and will not cause actual or potential loss or damage to property of an amount of, or amounts totalling more than $5,000.

"waters" includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water, natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams (with the exception of dams that form part of the on-site Water Management System), non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part-thereof

END OF DEFINITIONS FOR SCHEDULE H

Attachment A – Figure 1

Figure indicating the location of the Northern Limestone Deposit for the purposes of Condition (A1-1)

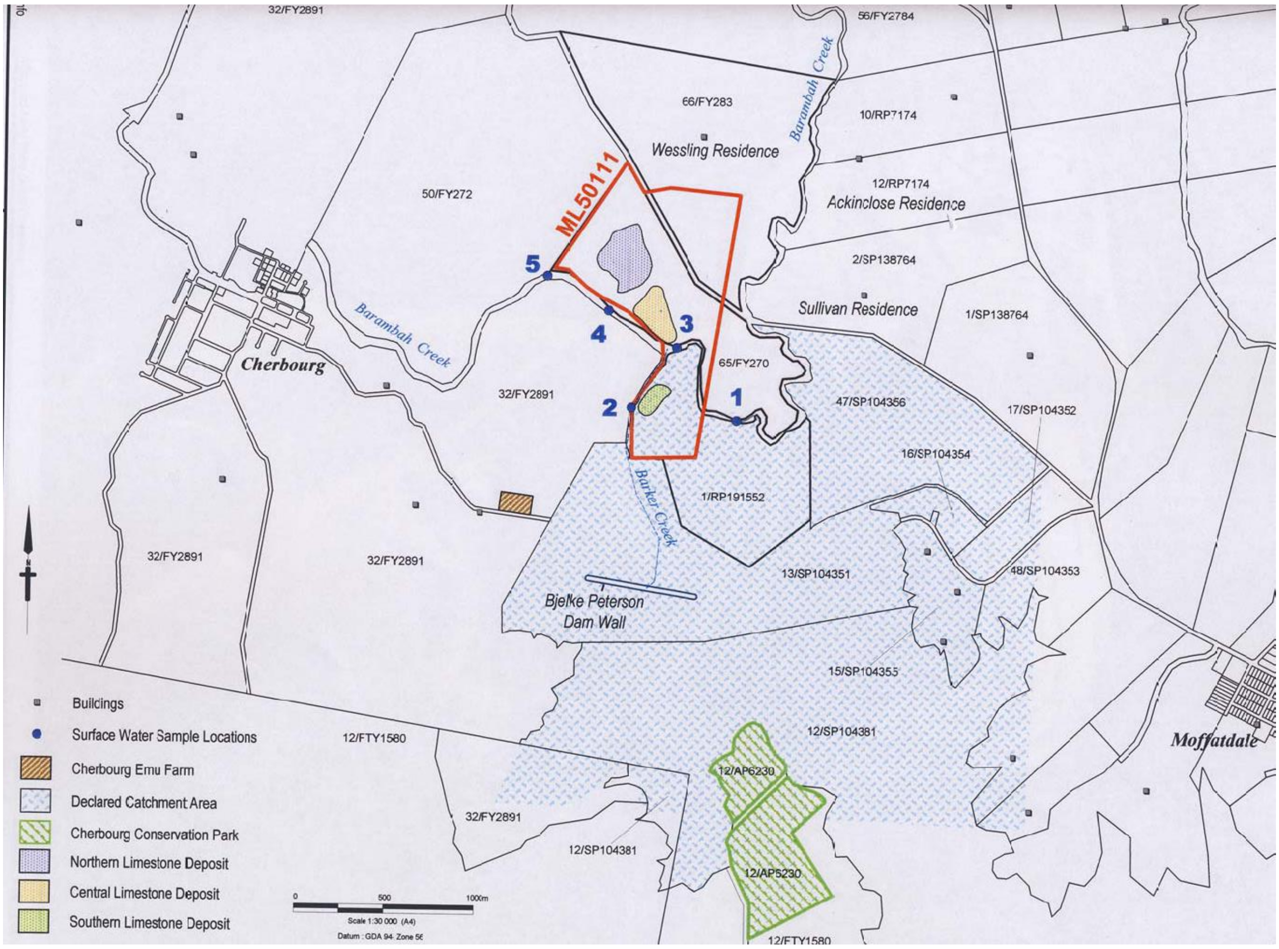

Figure 1 is taken from Figure 2 of the *Murgon Limestone Mine and Processing Plant Environmental Management Plan*, dated 23 November 2006, prepared by URS Australia Pty Ltd

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY