Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Authority

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

Environmental authority number: EPML00634213

Environmental authority takes effect on 30 October 2026.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 12 November each year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Chum Street Pty Ltd	5 Neon Street SUMMER QLD 4074

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Schedule 3 – 20(a) – Clay pit mining, dimension stone mining or mining gemstones (including the material from which gemstones are extracted) – at least 5,000t but not more than 100,000t in a year	ML4553 ML4559 ML4714 ML50077

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).

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary ERA, other than regulated waste transport, you are required to maintain a work diary. You must:

- use the approved form for a work diary (ESR/2015/1696);

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- keep the work diary records for 2 years after the last entry;
- inform the administering authority within 7 days of the work diary being lost or stolen;
- record the information required in the work diary for each location within 1 day of leaving the location.

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(1) 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, in accordance with section 200(2) of the EP Act, the day that the EA takes effect may not be before:

(a) if the authority is for a resource activity—the day the relevant tenure is granted to the applicant; or

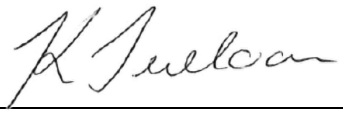
(b) if a development permit for a material change of use of premises under the *Planning Act 2016* is necessary for carrying out an activity that related to the authority—the day the development permit takes effect; or

(c) if an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* is necessary for carrying out an activity that relates to the authority—the day the approval takes 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.

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 EA.

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Signature

30 October 2026

Date

Kirstie Treloar

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 EA, 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 restore the environment (section 319C)
- 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 EP Act. 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 and Federal Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits or approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Primary Industries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Obligations under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

Matters of national environmental significance (MNES) are regulated under the Commonwealth EPBC Act rather than under state legislation. You may need to submit a referral if your project potentially impacts any matters protected under the EPBC Act. For more information on self-assessments, and referral and assessment processes, please visit the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's website at www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/advice.

Obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (the Cultural Heritage Acts)

The Cultural Heritage Acts require anyone who carries out a land-use activity to exercise a duty of care. This 'duty of care' means land users must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure their activity does not harm Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, and applies to any activity where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage is located. For more information on your obligations under this legislation, please visit the Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism webpage at, www.dwatsipm.qld.gov.au.

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General conditions

Prevent and /or Minimise Likelihood of Environmental Harm

(A1-1) In carrying out the environmentally relevant activities, you must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent and / or to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. Any environmentally relevant activity, that, if carried out incompetently, or negligently, may cause environmental harm, in a manner that could have been prevented, shall be carried out in a proper manner in accordance with the conditions of this authority.

NOTE: This authority authorises the environmentally relevant activity. It does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained within this authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition or the authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence shall not be construed as authorising harm.

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 and efficient condition; and

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

Monitoring

(A3-1) Record, compile and keep for a minimum of five (5) 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 a competent person(s) 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 and storage of such liquids shall comply with *AS 1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 1993*.

Integrated Environmental Management System (IEMS)

(A5-1) The holder of this environmental authority must:

(a) develop an Integrated Environmental Management System (IEMS) which provides for the effective management by the registered operator of the actual and potential environmental impacts resulting from the carrying out of the ERAs; and

(b) implement and maintain the IEMS for carrying out the ERAs.

(A5-2) The IEMS must provide for at least the following functions:

(a) Training staff in the awareness of environmental issues related to carrying out the ERAs, which must include at least:

- The environmental policy of the registered operator, so that all persons that carry out the ERAs are aware of all relevant commitments to environmental management;
- Any relevant environmental objectives and targets, so that all staff are aware of the relevant performance objectives and can work towards these;
- Control procedures to be implemented for routine operations for day to day activities to minimise likelihood of environmental harm, however occasioned or caused;
- Contingency plans and emergency procedures to be implemented for non-routine situations to deal with foreseeable risks and hazards including corrective responses to prevent and mitigate environmental harm (including any necessary site rehabilitation);
- Organisational structure and responsibility to ensure that roles, responsibilities and authorities are appropriately defined to manage environmental issues effectively;
- Effective communication to ensure two-way communication on environmental matters between operational staff and higher management; and
- Their obligations in respect of monitoring, notification and record keeping obligations under the IEMS and relevant environmental authorities and/or environmental authority;

(b) Monitoring of the release of contaminants into the environment including procedures, methods, record keeping and notification of results;

(c) Mining without explosive blasting;

(d) Conducting assessment of the environmental impact of any release of contaminants into the environment;

(e) Periodic conduct of energy audits and review of environmental performance and procedures adopted, not less frequently than annually; (f) Waste prevention, treatment and disposal; and (g) A program for continuous improvement.

(A5-3) The holder of this environmental authority must not implement or amend an IEMS (including any environmental management plan) that contravenes any condition of this environmental authority or any development condition applicable to carrying out the ERAs.

Definitions

(A6-1) Words and phrases used throughout this environmental authority are defined in Schedule H – Definitions. Where a definition for a term used in this integrated authority is sought and the term is not defined within this integrated authority, the definitions in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its Regulations and Environmental Protection Policies must be used.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

(A7-1) Mining activities must not be carried out in a Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.

End of Conditions for Schedule A

Schedule B Air

Dust nuisance

(B1-1) The release of dust and/or particulate matter resulting from the ERAs must not cause an environmental nuisance at any dust sensitive place.

(B1-2) Exceedance of any of the following levels when measured at any dust sensitive place is an environmental nuisance for the purposes of condition (B1-1).

(a) Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10 of 1991; 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 twenty-four (24) hour averaging time, at a dust sensitive place downwind of the site, when monitored in accordance with:

- Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 'Ambient air - Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method'; 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.

(B1-3) When requested by the Administering Authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken to investigate any complaint of environmental nuisance caused by dust and/or particulate matter, and the results notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring. Monitoring must be carried out at a place(s) relevant to the potentially affected dust sensitive place and at upwind control site and must include:

(a) for a complaint alleging dust nuisance, dust deposition; and

(b) for a complaint alleging adverse health effects caused by dust, the concentration per cubic metre of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere over a twenty-four (24) hour averaging time.

(B1-4) If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Condition (B1-2), 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 ERAs do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Odour nuisance

(B2-1) Subject to condition (B2-2), the release of noxious or offensive odour(s) or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminant(s) resulting from the ERAs must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place.

(B2-2) When requested by the administering authority, odour monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable 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 an authorised person) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(B2-3) If monitoring indicates Condition (B2-2) is not being met then the environmental authority holder must:

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

(b) immediately implement odour abatement measures so that emissions of odour from the ERAs do not result in further environmental nuisance.

End of Conditions for Schedule B

Schedule C Water

Release to Waters and Monitoring

(C1-1) Process water or storm water contaminated by the ERAs must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 1 and monitoring of water released from point 2 must comply with the contaminant limits defined in Schedule C - Table 2.

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

Monitoring point	Latitude	Longitude	Description of location	Monitoring frequency
1 (Background)	-27.606818	152.821508	Council stormwater discharge into drain at Railway Street/Ebbw Vale Memorial Park, Ebbw Vale	When monitoring point 2 is sampled.
2 (Discharge Point)	-27.606754	152.822997	Discharge point at northern boundary of ML4559 adjoining Jordan Street, Ebbw Vale	"event release"

NOTE: This does not apply to dams containing hazardous waste

Schedule C - Table 2 (Receiving water contaminant limits)

Parameter	Units	Minimum	Maximum
pH	-	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	Must not exceed 110% of the value at monitoring point 1[1] or if concurrent sampling is not possible must not exceed a value of 20[2].
Conductivity	µs/cm	-	1500

[1] for the same monitoring event

[2] *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 Bremer River environmental values and water quality* objectives - Table 2a Water quality objectives to protect aquatic ecosystem environmental value. NOTE: This does not apply to dams containing hazardous waste.

(C1-2) All determinations of the quality of waters released must be:

(a) made in accordance with methods prescribed in the latest edition of the Administering Authority Water Quality Sampling Manual; and

(b) carried out on samples that are representative of the discharge from monitoring point 2 and of the background water quality at monitoring point 1.

(C1-3) Contaminants must not be released from the site to any waters or the bed and banks of any waters, except as mentioned in condition (C1-1).

Stormwater management

(C2-1) There must be no release of stormwater runoff that has been in contact with any contaminants at the site to any waters, roadside gutter or stormwater drain, except as mentioned in condition (C1-1).

End of Conditions for Schedule C

Schedule D - Noise

Noise nuisance

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

(D1-2) When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable 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 an authorised person) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.

(D1-3) Where the noise limits defined in Schedule D - Table 1 are not being exceeded by the conduct of the ERAs, then condition (D1-1) is not breached. For the purposes of this condition, noise monitoring must include:

(a) $L_{A,\ max\ adj,\ T}$; and

(b) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise; and

(c) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction; and (d) location, date and time of recording.

(D1-4) If noise monitoring indicates exceedance of the limits in Schedule D - Table 1, 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 ERAs do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Schedule D - Table 1 (Noise limits)

Noise level dB(A) measured as	*Monday to Saturday*			*Sundays and public holidays*		
	7am - 6pm	*6pm – 10pm*	*10pm - 7am*	*9am - 6pm*	*6pm - 10pm*	*10pm - 9am*
	Noise measured at a 'Noise sensitive place'					
L_{A10}, *adj, 10 mins*	*50*	*45*	*35*	*50*	*45*	*35*
L_{A1}, *adj, 10 mins*	*55*	*50*	*40*	*55*	*50*	*40*
	Noise measured at a 'Commercial place'					
L_{A10}, *adj, 10 mins*	*55*	*50*	*40*	*55*	*50*	*40*
L_{A1}, *adj, 10 mins*	*60*	*55*	*45*	*60*	*55*	*45*

Note: The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the Environmental Protection Agency's Noise Manuals.

End of Conditions for Schedule D

Schedule E Waste

General

(E1-1) The holder of this environmental authority must not:

(a) burn waste at or on the site; nor

(b) allow waste to burn or be burnt at or on the site; nor

(c) remove waste from the site and burn such waste elsewhere.

(E1-2) Records of agreements for disposal, treatment or transport of waste must be made available for inspection on request.

Notification of Improper Disposal of Regulated Waste

(E2-1) If the holder of this environmental authority becomes aware that a person has removed regulated waste from the site and disposed of the regulated waste in a manner which is not authorised by this environmental authority, or is improper or unlawful, then the registered operator of this environmental authority must, as soon as practicable, notify the administering authority of all relevant facts, matters and circumstances known concerning such removal or disposal.

On site waste disposal

(E3-1) Where general waste associated with the manufacture of bricks on the site was disposed of thereon (other than as permitted by another schedule of this environmental authority), the registered operator of this environmental authority must keep records of:

(a) the date, quantity and type of waste disposal;

(b) the location of disposal of the waste; and

(c) the method of disposal of the waste.

(E3-2) All waste must be disposed of at a facility that lawfully accepts such waste, or removed from the site for lawful recycling.

Storage of waste on the site

(E4-1) Waste stored on the site must be stored in a manner sufficient to prevent any unauthorised environmental contamination.

(E4-2) The area authorised for waste disposal is within the bounds prescribed in Schedule E – Table 1 (Location of waste disposal area).

Schedule E - Table 1 (Location of waste disposal area)

Latitude	Longitude	Description of location
S27°36’39.2”	E152°49’33.4”	ML4559
S27°36’36.9”	E152°49’34.7”	
S27°36’36.9”	E152°49’36.8”	
S27°36’37.8”	E152°49’35.5”	

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End of Conditions for Schedule E

Schedule F - Land

Buffer zones

(F1-1) There must be no mining activities conducted in the buffer zones identified on figure 1 of Schedule I of this environmental authority, other than for the construction or removal of amenity banks, environmental control works, and activities involved with access or provision of services to the lease areas.

Depth of excavations

(F2-1) Excavations for mining activities on ML4553, ML4559 and ML50077 are restricted to the depths from the surface prescribed in Schedule F – Table 1.

Schedule F – Table 1 (Depth Limitations)

Tenure ID	Real Property Details	Depth Limitations
ML4553	Lot 2 on SP207444	To the depth of 30.48m from the surface
ML4559	Lot 2 on SP207444	Below the depth of 30.48m from the surface
ML50077	Part of Lot 89 on RP90564	To the depth of 18.29m from the surface

Rehabilitation landform criteria

(F3-1) All areas significantly disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated in accordance with Schedule F – Table 2.

Schedule F - Table 2 (Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Outcome Schedule)

Tenure ID	Disturbance Type	Projective Surface Area (ha)	Rehabilitation Outcome
ML4553	Old coal mining spoil dumps	4.0	Industrial or Residential
ML4559	Backfilled/rehabilitated old coal mining void (eastern sector of lease)	13.0	Residential
	Old coal mining spoil dumps	1.5	Residential
	Mine excavations	15.0	Residential
ML4714	Old coal mining spoil dumps and adjacent disturbed areas	1.5	Industrial or residual spoil dump
ML50077	Mine excavation and adjacent disturbed areas	1.0	Scientific purposes

Rehabilitation Outcome – Industrial/Residential

(F4-1) For the purposes of Schedule F – Table 2 (Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Outcome Schedule), disturbed land nominated for industrial or residential rehabilitation outcome will be considered rehabilitated when the land is stabilised and does not, or will not have potential to cause environmental harm.

(F4-2) Despite (F2-1), disturbed land and/or mine voids remaining at the end of mine life and nominated for the rehabilitation outcome of Industrial or Residential, will only be considered suitable for surrender when a development approval and environmental authority (with development approval) application (or applicable local government and environmental statutory approvals relevant at the time) has been approved for the proposed industrial or residential use.

(F4-3) Where the relevant statutory approval(s) described in (F4-2) are not obtained, an application must be made by the holder of this environmental authority to nominate an alternative rehabilitation outcome.

(F4-4) To remove any doubt, the nomination of the final land use of Industrial or Residential in Schedule F Table 2, does not negate any local or state government planning or approval requirements for the development of that land.

Residual spoil heaps

(F5-1) For the purposes of Schedule F – Table 2 (Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Outcome Schedule), disturbed land nominated for the rehabilitation outcome of residual spoil heaps will be considered rehabilitated when:

(a) long term geo-technical stability has been achieved;

(b) the heaps are resistant to erosion by wind and water; and

(c) vegetation cover suitable to achieve a) and b) has been achieved.

(F5-2) Complete an investigation into rehabilitation of residual spoil heaps and submit a report to the administering authority proposing acceptance criteria for the outcomes of (F4-1) prior to making an application to surrender any area where residual spoil heaps are the proposed rehabilitation outcome.

Scientific purposes

(F7-1) For the purposes of Schedule F – Table 2 (Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Outcome Criteria),

areas that are to be rehabilitated for scientific purposes will not be considered rehabilitated until discharges of suspended solids in the stormwater released from the lease area consistently meet 50mg/L.

Progressive Rehabilitation

(F8-1) Progressive rehabilitation must commence within three years of areas become available within the operational land.

Infrastructure

(F9-1) 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.

NOTE: This is not applicable where the landowner / holder is also the environmental authority holder.

End of Conditions for Schedule F

Schedule G - Community

Complaint response

(G1-1) All complaints received must be recorded including investigations undertaken, conclusions formed and action taken. This information must be made available to the administering authority on request.

End of Conditions for Schedule G

Schedule H - Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

"acceptance criteria" means the measures by which the actions implemented to rehabilitate the land are deemed to be complete. The acceptance criteria indicate the success of the rehabilitation outcome or remediation of areas which have been significantly disturbed by the mining activities. Acceptance criteria may include information regarding:

- vegetation establishment, survival and succession;
- vegetation productivity, sustained growth and structure development;
- fauna colonisation and habitat development;
- ecosystem processes such as soil development and nutrient cycling, and the recolonisation of specific fauna groups such as collembola, mites and termites which are involved in these processes;
- microbiological studies including recolonisation by mycorrhizal fungi, microbial biomass and respiration;
- effects of various establishment treatments such as deep ripping, topsoil handling, seeding and fertiliser application on vegetation growth and development;
- resilience of vegetation to disease, insect attack, drought and fire;
- vegetation water use and effects on ground water levels and catchment yields.

"administering authority" means the Environmental Protection Agency or its successor.

"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.

"annual return" means the return required by the annual notice (under section 316 of the *Environment Protection Act, 1994*) for the section 86(2) environmental authority that applies to the environmental authority. **"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 land the subject of this environmental authority.

"competent person" means a person with the demonstrated skill and knowledge required to carry out the task to a standard necessary for the reliance upon collected data or protection of the environment.

"dam" means a containment or proposed containment whether permanent or temporary, which is designed to contain, divert or control flowable substances. However this does not include a fabricated or manufactured tank or container designed to a recognised standard.

"dust sensitive place" means -

- a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential place;
- a motel, hotel or hostel;
- a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution;
- a medical centre or hospital;
- a protected area;
- a park or gardens; or
- a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes.

and includes the curtilage of any such place.

"dwelling" means any of the following structures or vehicles that is principally used as a residence-

- a house, unit, motel, nursing home or other building or part of a building;
- a caravan, mobile home or other vehicle or structure on land;
- a watercraft in a marina.

"environmental authority registered operator" means the registered operator of this environmental authority.

"event release" means when water is released or at least four times a year.

"hazardous waste" means any substance, whether liquid, solid or gaseous, derived by or resulting from, the processing of minerals that tends to destroy life or impair or endanger health.

"$L_{A\ 10,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$" means the A-weighted sound pressure level, *(adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound)* exceeded for ten percent (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 one percent (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.

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

"mg/L" means milligrams per litre.

"µs/cm" means micro semen per centimetre.

"mineral" means a substance which normally occurs naturally as part of the earth's crust or is dissolved or suspended in water within or upon the earth's crust and includes a substance which may be extracted from such a substance, and includes—

(a) clay if mined for use for its ceramic properties, kaolin and bentonite;
(b) foundry sand;
(c) hydrocarbons and other substances or matter occurring in association with shale or coal and necessarily mined, extracted, produced or released by or in connection with mining for shale or coal or for the purpose of enhancing the safety of current or future mining operations for coal or the extraction or production of mineral oil therefrom;
(d) limestone if mined for use for its chemical properties;
(e) marble;
(f) mineral oil or gas extracted or produced from shale or coal by in situ processes;
(g) peat;
(h) salt including brine;
(i) shale from which mineral oil may be extracted or produced;
(j) silica, including silica sand, if mined for use for its chemical properties;
(k) rock mined in block or slab form for building or monumental purposes;

but does not include—

(l) living matter;
(m) petroleum within the meaning of the *Petroleum Act 1923*;
(n) soil, sand, gravel or rock (other than rock mined in block or slab form for building or monumental purposes) to be used or to be supplied for use as such, whether intact or in broken form;

(o) water.

“noxious” means harmful or injurious to health or physical wellbeing, other than trivial harm.

"nuisance sensitive place" includes -

- a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
- a motel, hotel or hostel; or
- a kindergarten, school, university or other 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 thoroughfare, park or gardens; or
- a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes.

and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place.

"odour sensitive place" has the same meaning as a "dust sensitive place"

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

“progressive rehabilitation” means rehabilitation (defined below) undertaken progressively or a staged approach to rehabilitation as mining operations are ongoing.

“reference site” (or analogue site) may reflect the original location, adjacent area or another area where rehabilitation success has been completed for a similar biodiversity. Details of the reference site may be as photographs, computer generated images and vegetation models etc.

“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
- 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 activity and does not include employees accommodation or public roads.

"site" means the place to which this environmental authority relates or the premises to which this environmental authority relates.

“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.

"this authority" means this environmental authority/environmental authority.

“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.

"you" means the registered operator of this environmental authority or owner / occupier of the land which is the subject of this environmental authority.

"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, 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 ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY