

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPML00732813

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

Environmental authority number: EPML00732813

Environmental authority takes effect on 19 March 2020

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
IDEMITSU AUSTRALIA RESOURCES PTY LTD	Level 1 42-60 Albert St BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia
BOWEN INVESTMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	Suite 903 275 Alfred St N NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 Australia
BLIGH COAL LIMITED	Level 1 AM60 60 Albert Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Ancillary 56 - Regulated Waste Storage Receiving and storing regulated waste	ML7460

Environmental authority

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Ancillary 60 - Waste disposal 1: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a) (d) more than 200,000t	ML70049
Schedule 3 13: Mining black coal	ML7459
Ancillary 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	ML70366
Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 3: Storing more than 500 cubic metres of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 under subsection (1)(c)	ML70367
Ancillary 62 - Waste transfer station operation Operating, on a commercial basis or in the course of carrying on a commercial enterprise, a waste transfer station that receives a total quantity of at least 30t or 30 cubic metres of waste on any day	ML70365
Ancillary 56 - Regulated Waste Storage Receiving and storing regulated waste	ML70049
Ancillary 60 - Waste disposal 1: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a) (d) more than 200,000t	ML7459
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Ancillary 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of (b-i) more than 100 but not more than 1500EP if treated effluent is discharged from the works to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	ML70326

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Ancillary 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a	ML70049

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Additional information for applicantsEnvironmentally 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 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);

Environmental authority

- 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'.

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 *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* 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.

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.

Juliana McCosker
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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Department of Environment and Science

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Date issued: 19 March 2020

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)

Environmental authority

Legislative requirements and conditions of environmental authority

Legislative requirements

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.

Conditions of environmental authority

The environmentally relevant activity(ies) conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site-specific conditions of approval. This environmental authority consists of the following Schedules and Appendices:

<i>Schedule A</i>	<i>General</i>
<i>Schedule B</i>	<i>Air</i>
<i>Schedule C</i>	<i>Water</i>
<i>Schedule D</i>	<i>Dams and Levees</i>
<i>Schedule E</i>	<i>Noise</i>
<i>Schedule F</i>	<i>Waste</i>
<i>Schedule G</i>	<i>Land</i>
<i>Schedule H</i>	<i>Community</i>

Schedule A: General	
Condition number	Condition
A1	This environmental authority authorises environmental harm referred to in the conditions. Where there is no condition or this environmental authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence does not authorise environmental harm
A2	Conditions of this environmental authority continue to apply in the event that this environmental authority is suspended.
A3	Contaminants must not be released to the receiving environment unless they are in accordance with the contaminant limits authorised by this environmental authority.

Environmental authority

A4	Prevent and /or minimise likelihood of environmental harm In carrying out the environmentally relevant activities, you must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent and/or 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.
A5	Scope of activity This environmental authority authorises the mining of twelve (12) million tonnes of run of mine (ROM) coal per annum.
A6	Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) The environmental authority holder must not carry out, or allow the carrying out of, a resource activity under this environmental authority unless: (a) an ERC decision is in effect for the resource activity being carried out; and (b) the environmental authority holder has paid a contribution to the scheme fund or given a surety for the environmental authority under the Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018; and (c) the environmental authority holder has complied with the requirements under the Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018 for paying a contribution to the scheme fund, or giving a surety for the environmental authority, as required from time to time.
A7	New Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) decision before expiry When an ERC decision is in force for this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must apply, under section 298 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, for a new ERC decision, at least three (3) months before the ERC period to which the decision relates ends.
A8	When holder must re-apply for Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) decision When an ERC decision is in force for this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must re-apply, under section 298 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, for an ERC decision, within ten (10) business days of when the environmental authority holder becomes aware that: (a) there is an increase in the likely maximum amount of disturbance to the environment as a result of the environmental authority holder carrying out the resource activity; or (b) there is a change relating to the carrying out of the resource activity that may result in an increase in the ERC for the resource activity.

Environmental authority

A9	Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment The environmental authority holder must ensure: (a) that all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority are installed; (b) that such measures, plant and equipment are maintained in a proper condition; and (c) that such measures, plant and equipment are operated in a proper manner.
A10	Monitoring and records Except where specified otherwise in another condition of this environmental authority, all monitoring records and reports required by this environmental authority must be kept for a period of not less than five (5) years.
A11	Monitoring and determinations required under any condition of this environmental authority must be conducted by an appropriately qualified person(s).
A13	Management Plans and Reports Management plans and reports required under any condition of this environmental authority must be developed by an appropriately qualified person.
A14	Upon request from the administering authority, copies of monitoring results, records, registers, management plans, reports, and spatial information required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be made available and provided to the administering authority within fourteen (14) days or an alternative timeframe agreed between the administering authority and the environmental authority holder.
A15	Within thirty (30) days of receiving comments from the administering authority for a management plan or report required under any condition of this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must: (a) update the management plan or report to address the comment(s); and (b) amend the management plan or report to adopt any recommendation(s).
A16	Notification of emergencies, incidents and exceptions All reasonable actions are to be taken to minimise environmental harm, or potential environmental harm, resulting from any emergency, incident or circumstances not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority
A17	As soon as practicable after becoming aware of any emergency, incident or information about circumstances which results or may result in environmental harm not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority, the administering authority must be notified in writing.
A18	Any further monitoring results related to information provided in accordance with condition A17 must be provided to the administering authority within four (4) weeks after they are received by the holder.

Environmental authority

A19	Complaints The holder must record in a register all complaints received about the mining activities.
A20	The register required by condition A19 must include: (a) complainant details: (i) name; (ii) address; (iii) contact number; and (b) time and date of complaint; (c) the complainant's observations (statement, photo and/ or video); (d) reasons for the complaint; (e) investigations undertaken by the holder; (f) conclusions formed by the holder; (g) actions taken to resolve the complaint by the holder; (h) any abatement measures implemented by the holder; and (i) person responsible for resolving the complaint.
A21	When requested by the administering authority, the holder must investigate any complaint that is neither frivolous nor vexatious in the opinion of the authorised person, of nuisance or environmental harm, by: (a) undertaking the monitoring specified by the administering authority; (b) undertaking the monitoring in the timeframe nominated or agreed to by the administering authority; (c) completing an analysis and interpretation of the monitoring results; and (d) implementing abatement measures, where required.
A23	The results of the investigation undertaken in accordance with condition A21 must be provided to the administering authority within thirty (30) days of completion of the monitoring timeframe in accordance with condition A21(b), or an alternative timeframe agreed to by the administering authority.
A24	If the monitoring undertaken in accordance with condition A21 indicates the occurrence of environmental harm or nuisance then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address any complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement abatement measures so that the environmental harm or nuisance to which the complaint relates ceases.

Environmental authority

A25	Definitions Words and phrases used throughout this environmental authority are defined in Definitions section of this environmental authority. Where a definition for a term used in this environmental authority is sought and the term is not defined within this environmental authority, the definitions in the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, its Regulations and Environmental Protection Policies must be used.
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Schedule B: Air	
Condition number	Condition
B1	Dust nuisance The release of dust or particulate matter or both resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place.

Environmental authority

B2	When requested by the administering authority or as a result of a complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised person), dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken, and the results thereof notified to the administering authority within fourteen (14) days following completion of monitoring. Monitoring must be carried out at a place(s) relevant to the potentially affected dust sensitive place. Dust and particulate matter must not exceed the following levels when measured at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place: (a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 of 2003 (or more recent editions); and (b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, at a nuisance sensitive or commercial place downwind of the site, cannot be exceeded more than five (5) times per year, when monitored in accordance with: (i) Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 of 2003 (or more recent editions) Ambient air -Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet -Gravimetric method; or (ii) 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. (iii) any alternative method of monitoring PM10 as set out in the relevant Australian Standard including AS/NZ 3580.9.9:2006 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 low volume sampler – Gravimetric method; AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2003 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of particulate matter – PM10 high volume sampler with size-selected inlet – Gravimetric method; AS/NZS 3580.9.7:2009 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – Dichotomous sampler (PM10, coarse PM and PM2.5) – Gravimetric method; AS/NZS 3580.9.8:2008 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Method 9.8: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser, AS/NZS 3580.9.11:2008 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Method 9.11 Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 beta attenuation monitors (or more recent editions).
B3	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in condition B2, then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.
B4	The release of noxious or offensive odour(s) or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminant(s) resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place.

Environmental authority

B5	When requested by the administering authority, odour 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 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.
B6	If the administering authority determines the odour released to constitute an environmental nuisance, then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement odour abatement measures so that emissions of odour from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Schedule C: Water					
Condition number	Condition				
C1	Contaminant Release Contaminants that will, or have the potential to cause environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters as a result of the authorised mining activities, except as permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority.				
C2	Unless otherwise permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority, the release of mine affected water to waters must only occur from the release points specified in Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters and Appendix 1 attached to this environmental authority.				
Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters					
Release Point (RP)	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Mine Affected Water Source and Location	Monitoring Point	Receiving Waters description
RP 1	653731	7401335	Ramp 24 Fill Point Dam, Ramp ¾ Drain, A, B, C, D, E, F and Y Pits	End of pipe	Nogoa River
RP3	651680	740068	Ramp 24 Fill Point Dam, Ramp ¾ Drain, A, B, C, D, E, F and Y Pits	End of pipe	Nogoa River
C3	The release of mine affected water to internal water management infrastructure that is installed and operated in accordance with a water management plan that complies with condition C30 is permitted.				
C4	The release of mine affected water to waters in accordance with condition C2 must not exceed the release limits stated in Table C2 – Mine Affected Water Release Limits when measured at the monitoring points specified in Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters for each quality characteristic.				

Environmental authority

Table C2 – Mine Affected Water Release Limits

Quality Characteristics	Release Limits	Monitoring Frequency
Electrical conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	12,500 (end of pipe)	Real time telemetry for EC and pH with grab samples at commencement and weekly thereafter when safe to do so and access permits. Daily grab samples if telemetry not available. The first sample must be taken as soon as practicable following commencement of release.
pH (pH Unit)	6.5 (minimum) 9.0 (maximum)	
Sulphate (SO_4^{2-}) (mg/L)	1,000	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during release.
Turbidity (NTU)	360	Daily during release (the first sample must be taken within two (2) hours of commencement of release).

C5	The release of mine affected water to waters from the release points must be monitored at the locations specified in Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters for each quality characteristics and at the frequency specified in Table C2 – Mine Affected Water Release Limits and Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels. <i>NOTE: The administering authority will take into consideration any extenuating circumstances prior to determining an appropriate enforcement response in the event condition C5 is contravened due to a temporary lack of safe or practical access. The administering authority expects the environmental authority holder to take all reasonable and practicable measures to maintain safe and practical access to designated monitoring locations.</i>
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Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels

Quality Characteristic	Trigger Levels* (µg/L)	Monitoring Frequency
Aluminium	300	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during release.
Ammonia	900	
Arsenic	13	
Boron	370	
Cadmium	0.2	
Chromium	1.0	
Cobalt	90	
Copper	10	
Fluoride (total)	2000	
Iron	300	
Lead	4	
Manganese	1900	
Mercury	0.2	
Molybdenum	34	
Nickel	11	
Nitrate	1100	
Selenium	10	
Silver	1	
Sodium	TBA	
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C6-C9)	20	
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C10-C36)	100	
Uranium	20	
Vanadium	20	
Zinc	20	

NOTE:

1. All metals and metalloids must be measured as total (unfiltered) and dissolved (filtered). Trigger levels for metal/metalloids apply if dissolved results exceed trigger.

Environmental authority

C6	If quality characteristics of the release exceed any of the trigger levels specified in Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels during a release event, the environmental authority holder must compare the downstream monitoring point (MP5) to the trigger values specified in Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels and: (a) where the trigger values are not exceeded then no action is to be taken; or (b) where the downstream monitoring points outlined in Table C5 – Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points exceed the trigger values specified Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels for any quality characteristic, compare the results of the downstream site to the data from background monitoring sites and; (i) if the result is less than or equal to the background monitoring site data, then no action is to be taken; or (ii) if the result is greater than the background monitoring site data, complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and provide a written report to the administering authority within ninety (90) days, outlining: (1) details of the investigations carried out; and (2) actions taken to prevent environmental harm. <i>NOTE: Where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with condition C6 (b) (ii) of this condition, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.</i>
C7	If an exceedance in accordance with condition C6 (b) (ii) is identified, the holder of the authority must notify the administering authority in writing within twenty four (24) hours of receiving the result.
C8	Mine Affected Water Release Events The environmental authority holder must ensure a stream flow gauging station/s is installed, operated and maintained to determine and record stream flows at the locations and flow recording frequency specified in Table C4 – Contaminant Release during Flow Events.

Environmental authority

Table C4 – Contaminant Release during Flow Events

Receiving waters	Release point (RP)	Gauging Station	Gauging Station Easting (GDA94)	Gauging Station Northing (GDA94)	Receiving water flow recording frequency	Receiving water flow criteria for discharge (m ³ /s)	Electrical conductivity and sulphate release limits (µS/cm)
Nogoa River	RP1 RP3	“GS2” DNRM Gauging Station 130219A Nogoa River at Duck Ponds.	650482	7402403	Continuous real time	>30	Electrical conductivity (µS/cm): ≤12,500 Sulphate (SO₄²⁻) (mg/L): ≤1,000
C9	Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, the release of mine affected water to waters in accordance with condition C2 must only take place during periods of natural flow events in accordance with the receiving water flow criteria for discharge specified in Table C4 – Contaminant Release during Flow Events for the release point(s) specified in Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters .						
C10	The holder is prohibited from releasing mine affected water into releases made from Fairbairn Dam for entitlement holders or environmental flows in accordance with the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , <i>Water Regulation 2002</i> , <i>Water Resource (Fitzroy Basin) Plan 2011</i> or <i>Fitzroy Basin Resource Operations Plan</i> .						
C11	The daily quantity of mine affected water released from each release point must be measured and recorded at the monitoring points in Table C1 – Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters .						
C12	Releases to waters must be undertaken so as not to cause erosion of the bed and banks of the receiving waters, or cause a material build-up of sediment in such waters.						
C13	Electrical conductivity (EC) values recorded at the downstream monitoring point (MP5) must not exceed 850µS/cm at any time during the release influence period. <i>NOTE: The release influence period is the period during which the downstream monitoring points are influenced by mine affected water released from Ensham Coal Mine and includes both the duration of release and any lag time between release point/s and downstream monitoring points.</i>						
C14	If electrical conductivity recorded at MP6 exceeds 650µS/cm during a release event, the environmental authority holder must immediately notify the administering authority and seek written approval to continue releasing mine affected water.						

Environmental authority

C15	Notification of Release Event The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as soon as practicable and no later than twenty-four (24) hours after commencing to release mine affected water to the receiving environment. Notification must include the submission of written advice to the administering authority of the following information: (a) release commencement date/time; (b) details regarding the compliance of the release with the conditions of Department Interest: Water of the environmental authority (that is, contaminant limits, natural flow, discharge volume); (c) release point/s; (d) release rate; (e) release salinity; and (f) receiving water/s including the natural flow rate. <i>NOTE: Notification to the administering authority must be addressed through a notification to the WaTERS Unit.</i>
C16	The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority via WaTERS as soon as practicable and no later than twenty-four (24) hours after cessation of a release event notified under condition C15. The release cessation notification must include the submission of written advice to the administering authority of the following information: (a) release cessation date and time; (b) receiving water(s) including the natural flow rate; and (c) volume of water released. <i>NOTE: Successive or intermittent releases occurring within twenty-four (24) hours of the cessation of any individual release can be considered part of a single release event and do not require individual notification for the purpose of compliance with conditions C15, C16 and C17, provided the relevant details of the release are included within the notification provided in accordance with conditions C15, C16 and C17.</i>
C17	Within twenty-eight (28) days of notification under condition C16, the environmental authority holder must provide the administering authority via WaTERS the following information in writing: (a) confirmation of: (i) the release commencement date and time; (ii) the release cessation date and time; (iii) receiving water(s) including the natural flow rate; (iv) volume of water released; (b) all in-situ and laboratory water quality monitoring results; (c) details regarding the compliance of the release with the conditions of Schedule C: Water of this environmental authority (i.e. contamination limits, natural flow, discharge volume); (d) whether the release of water resulted in any impacts to the receiving environment; and (e) any other matter(s) pertinent to the water release event.

Environmental authority

C18	Notification of Release Event Exceedance If the release limits defined in Table C2 – Mine Affected Water Release Limits are exceeded, the holder of the environmental authority must notify the administering authority within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving the results.
C19	The environmental authority holder must, within twenty-eight (28) days of a release that is not compliant with the conditions of this environmental authority, provide a report to the administering authority detailing: (a) the reason for the release; (b) the location of the release; (c) the total volume of the release and which (if any) part of this volume was non-compliant; (d) the total duration of the release and which (if any) part of this period was non-compliant; (e) all water quality monitoring results (including all laboratory analyses); (f) identification of any environmental harm as a result of the non-compliance; (g) all calculations; and (h) any other matters pertinent to the water release event.
C20	Release notification – potentially affected stakeholder The environmental authority holder must notify all potentially affected stakeholders on commencement (within two (2) hours or another time frame as agreed to in writing with the relevant potentially affected stakeholder) of releasing mine affected water to the receiving environment. Notification must be in the form agreed to by the potentially affected stakeholder. Notification must include the following information unless otherwise agreed to by the potentially affected stakeholder: (a) release commencement date/time; (b) release location (release point/s); (c) release rate; (d) receiving waters for the release; (e) receiving water flow rate (f) water quality of the release including salinity and pH; and (g) estimated duration of the release.
C21	Receiving Environment Monitoring and Contaminant Trigger Levels The quality of the receiving waters must be monitored at the locations specified in Table C5 – Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points for each quality characteristic and at the monitoring frequency stated in Table C6 – Receiving water contaminant trigger levels.

Environmental authority

Table C5 – Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points

Monitoring Points	Receiving Waters Location Description	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)
<i>Upstream background monitoring point</i>			
MP2	Nogoa River at Duckponds (130219A)	650482	7402403
<i>Downstream monitoring points</i>			
MP5	Nogoa River at Ensham Lease Boundary	654688	7400679
MP6	Mackenzie River at Riley's Crossing (130113A)	663861	7395396

C22	If quality characteristics of the receiving water at the downstream monitoring points exceed any of the trigger levels for pH, suspended solids or sulphate specified in Table C6 – Receiving water contaminant trigger levels during a release event the environmental authority holder must compare the downstream results to the upstream results in the receiving waters and: (a) where the downstream result is the same or a lower value than the upstream value for the quality characteristic then no action is to be taken; or (b) where the downstream results exceed the upstream results complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and provide a written report to the administering authority in the next annual return, outlining: (i) details of the investigations carried out; and (ii) actions taken to prevent environmental harm. <i>NOTE: Where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with condition C22 (b) of this condition, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.</i>
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Table C6 – Receiving water contaminant trigger levels

Quality Characteristic	Contaminants Trigger Levels	Monitoring Frequency	Comments
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Cease Release: >850 (MP5) Approval Trigger 650 (MP6)	Real time telemetry. Daily grab samples if telemetry not available (the first sample must be taken as soon as practicable).	Grab samples shall be taken only when safe to do so and access permits. Refer to condition C13 and C14 .
pH (pH Unit)	6.5 (minimum) 9.0 (maximum)		
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	1,000	Grab samples at commencement and weekly thereafter.	
Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁻) (mg/L)	250		

Environmental authority

C23	Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP) The environmental authority holder must maintain and implement a Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP) to monitor, identify and describe any adverse impacts to surface water environmental values, quality and flows due to the authorised mining activity. This must include monitoring the effects of the mine on the receiving environment periodically (under natural flow conditions) and while mine affected water is being discharged from the site. For the purposes of the REMP, the receiving environment is the waters of the Nogoia River, downstream of Ensham Coal Mine to Riley's Crossing of the Mackenzie River and downstream of the Comet River junction. The REMP should encompass any sensitive receiving waters or environmental values downstream of the authorised mining activity that will potentially be directly affected by an authorised release of mine affected water.
C24	The REMP must: (a) assess the condition or state of receiving waters, including upstream conditions, spatially within the REMP area, considering background water quality characteristics based on accurate and reliable monitoring data that takes into consideration temporal variation (e.g. seasonality); (b) be designed to facilitate assessment against water quality objectives for the relevant environmental values that need to be protected; (c) include monitoring from background reference sites (e.g. upstream or background) and downstream sites from the release (as a minimum, the locations specified in Table C5 – Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points); (d) specify the frequency and timing of sampling required in order to reliably assess ambient conditions and to provide sufficient data to derive site specific background reference values in accordance with the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2006. This should include monitoring during periods of natural flow irrespective of mine or other discharges; (e) include monitoring and assessment of dissolved oxygen saturation, temperature and all water quality parameters listed in Table C2 – Mine Affected Water Release Limits and Table C3 – Release contaminant trigger investigation levels; (f) include, where appropriate, monitoring of metals/metalloids in sediments (in accordance with ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000, BATLEY and/or the most recent version of AS5667.1 Guidance on Sampling of Bottom Sediments); (g) include, where appropriate, monitoring of macroinvertebrates in accordance with the AusRivas methodology, (h) apply procedures and/or guidelines from ANZECC & ARMCANZ 2000 and other relevant guideline documents; (i) describe sampling and analysis methods and quality assurance and control; and incorporate stream flow and hydrological information in the interpretations of water quality and biological data.

Environmental authority

C25	A report outlining the findings of the REMP, including all monitoring results and interpretations in accordance with conditions C23 and C24 must be prepared annually and made available on request to the administering authority. This must include an assessment of background reference water quality, the condition of downstream water quality compared against water quality objectives, and the suitability of current discharge limits to protect downstream environmental values.
C26	Water reuse Mine affected water may be piped or trucked or transferred by some other means that does not contravene the conditions of this environmental authority and deposited into artificial water storage structures, such as farm dams or tanks, or used directly at properties owned by the environmental authority holder or a third party for the purpose of: (a) supplying stock water subject to compliance with the quality release limits specified in Table C7 - Stock Water Release Limits; or (b) supplying irrigation water subject to compliance with the quality release limits specified in Table C8 - Irrigation Release Limits.

Table C7 - Stock Water Release Limits

Quality Characteristic	Units	Minimum	Maximum
pH	pH units	6.5	8.5
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	0	5000

Table C8 – Irrigation Release Limits

Quality Characteristic	Units	Minimum	Maximum
pH	pH units	6.5	8.5
Electrical Conductivity	µS/cm	0	Site specific value determined in accordance with ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000) Irrigation Guidelines

C27	Mine affected water may be piped or trucked or transferred by some other means that does not contravene the conditions of this environmental authority and deposited into artificial water storage structures, such as farm dams or tanks, for the purpose of supplying water to any operation licensed for either ERA13 (mining black coal) or ERA31 (mineral processing). The volume, pH and electrical conductivity of water transferred must be monitored and recorded.
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Environmental authority

C28	If the responsibility for mine affected water is given or transferred to another person in accordance with conditions C26 or C27: (a) the responsibility for the mine affected water must only be given or transferred in accordance with a written agreement (the third party agreement); and (b) the third party agreement must include a commitment from the person utilising the mine affected water to use it in such a way as to prevent environmental harm or public health incidents and specifically make the persons aware of the General Environmental Duty (GED) under section 319 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>, environmental sustainability of the water disposal and protection of environmental values of waters; and (c) the third party agreement must be signed by both parties to the agreement.
C29	Annual water monitoring reporting The following information must be recorded in relation to all water monitoring required under the conditions of this environmental authority and submitted to the administering authority in the specified format with each annual return: (a) the date on which the sample was taken; (b) the time at which the sample was taken; (c) the monitoring point at which the sample was taken; (d) the measured or estimated daily quantity of the contaminants released from all release points; (e) the release flow rate at the time of sampling for each release point; (f) the results of all monitoring and details of any exceedances with the conditions of this environmental authority; and (g) water quality monitoring data must be provided to the administering authority in the specified electronic format upon request.
C30	Water Management Plan A Water Management Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented.
C31	The release of any contaminants as permitted by this environmental authority, directly or indirectly to waters, other than internal water management infrastructure that is installed and operated in accordance with a water management plan that complies with condition C30: (a) must not produce any visible discolouration of receiving waters; and (b) must not produce any slick or other visible or odorous evidence of oil, grease or petrochemicals nor contain visible floating oil, grease, scum, litter or other objectionable matter.
C32	Saline drainage The holder of this environmental authority must ensure proper and effective measures are taken to avoid or otherwise minimise the generation and/or release of saline drainage.

Environmental authority

C33	Acid rock drainage The holder of this environmental authority must ensure proper and effective measures are taken to avoid or otherwise minimise the generation and/or release of acid rock drainage.
C34	Stormwater and water sediment controls An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented for all stages of the mining activities on the site to minimise erosion and the release of sediment to receiving waters and contamination of stormwater.
C35	Stormwater, other than mine affected water, is permitted to be released to waters from: (a) erosion and sediment control structures that are installed and operated in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan required by condition C34; and (b) water management infrastructure that is installed and operated, in accordance with a Water Management Plan that complies with condition C31, for the purpose of ensuring water does not become mine affected water.
C36	The maintenance and cleaning of any vehicles, plant or equipment must not be carried out in areas from which contaminants can be released into any receiving waters.
C37	Any spillage of wastes, contaminants or other materials must be cleaned up as quickly as practicable to minimise the release of wastes, contaminants or materials to any stormwater drainage system or receiving waters.
C38	Sewage effluent Sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not exceed sewage release limits defined in Table C9 – Sewage effluent quality standards .

Table C9 – Sewage effluent quality standards

Quality	Release limit	Units	Limit type	Monitoring frequency
5 Day BOD	20	mg/L	max	On release
pH	6 - 8		range	On release
Free Chlorine residuals	1.0	mg/L	max	On release
Faecal coliformis (based on the average of a minimum of 5 samples)	1,000	Colonies per 100ml	max	On release

C39	Groundwater Mining operations must not adversely impact the groundwater receiving environment.
C40	Groundwater quality and levels must be monitored by an appropriately qualified person at the locations and frequencies defined in Table C10 – Groundwater monitoring locations and for quality characteristics identified in Table C11 – Groundwater investigation trigger levels .

Environmental authority

Table C10 – Groundwater monitoring locations

Location	Monitoring Point	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Aquifer	Standing Water Levels (mAHD)	Frequency
Nogoa River Alluvium	EC01	650018	7403059	Alluvium	143.63	Quarterly
	EC03	650338	7402547		143.18	
	EC07	650973	7401746		141.39	
	EC09A	651354	7401504		140.33	
	EC11	651517	7401192		139.54	
	EC13	651517	7400776		138.95	
	EC14	651676	7400653		138.76	
	GW01	653934	7400423		139.50	
Regional Bores (Private Property)	Karanga (Bore A)	649043	7388304	Unknown	133.15	Quarterly
	Winton Creek (Bore 4)	642771	7400758		137.76	
	Twin Bore (Bore 5)	641319	7401567		153.25	
	Jamar Bore (Bore 7)	642025	7399084	Rewan Formation	115.02	
	Yongala (RN89383)	657586	7415693	Burngrove Formation	213.47	
	Fairhills (RN89380)	658696	7416877	Burngrove Formation	213.75	
	Railway (RN90140)	663591	7412470	Undiff Coal Measures	162.61	
Regional Bores (Ensham Mine)	RB01	650018	7412835	Rewan, Rangal	146.24	Quarterly
	RB02	647787	7410365		135.29	
	RB03	645503	7402324		136.42	
	RB04	642784	7398932	Rewan	136.06	
	RB05	646209	7395311	Rangal – overburden, coal	137.21	
	RB06	648836	7392168	Rangal coal	139.44	

Table C11 – Groundwater investigation trigger levels

Parameter	Unit	Trigger Levels	Limit Type
pH	pH Units	mean $\pm$ 3s#	Minimum/Maximum
Electrical Conductivity	μ S/cm	mean $\pm$ 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Calcium	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Magnesium	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Sodium	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Potassium	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Chloride	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
SO ₄	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
CO ₃	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
HCO ₃	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Iron	mg/L	mean + 3s#	DERM (2010) ¹
Aluminium	mg/L	5	ANZECC (2000) Livestock Drinking Water Level
Silver	mg/L	0.002	Based on available dataset upper limit
Arsenic	mg/L	0.5	ANZECC (2000) Livestock Drinking Water Level
Mercury	mg/L	0.002	ANZECC (2000) Livestock Drinking Water Level
Antimony	mg/L	0.005	Based on available dataset upper limit
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.15	ANZECC (2000) Livestock Drinking Water Level
Selenium	mg/L	0.1	Based on available dataset upper limit
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C6-C9 (silica gel)*	μ g/L	$\leq$ 20 (LOR)	Laboratory limit of reporting (LOR)
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C10-C14 (silica gel)*	μ g/L	$\leq$ 50 (LOR)	Laboratory limit of reporting (LOR)
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C15-C28 (silica gel)*	μ g/L	$\leq$ 100 (LOR)	Laboratory limit of reporting (LOR)
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons C29-C36 (silica gel)*	μ g/L	$\leq$ 50 (LOR)	Laboratory limit of reporting (LOR)

NOTE: All metals and metalloids must be measured as total (unfiltered) and dissolved (filtered). Trigger levels for metal/metalloids apply if dissolved results exceed trigger.

* TPH analysis with silica gel clean-up. If monitoring requirements change to TRH according to the National Environment Protection Measures (NEPM) the trigger levels should remain unchanged.

Specific limits for individual monitoring points apply. Trigger levels applied to individual bores at the time of submission of the Background Groundwater Monitoring Program are included in **Appendix 3** with recognition that as the volume of groundwater data increases, these limits will be modified when applied to ongoing sampling results.

¹ DERM (2010) "Guideline – Recording Interpretation and Analysis of Monitoring Results, ERA 60 – Waste Disposal". Trigger levels to be recalculated annually and applied, based on ongoing water quality monitoring data

Environmental authority

C41	The holder of the environmental authority will provide an equivalent (in quality and quantity), alternative water supply to the owner of the privately owned bore/s, as listed in Table C10 – Groundwater monitoring locations , as a result of demonstrated adverse impact caused by the Ensham mine
C42	Subject to Condition C39 , if the groundwater investigation trigger levels defined in Table C10 – Groundwater monitoring locations are exceeded then the environmental authority holder must complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and notify the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving the analysis results.
C43	Groundwater drawdown fluctuations of greater than two (2) meters from the standing water levels specified in Table C10 – Groundwater monitoring locations , not resulting from the pumping of licensed bores, must be notified to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days following detection of drawdown.
C44	Background groundwater monitoring program A background groundwater monitoring program must be developed, implemented and maintained to include bore(s) that are located an appropriate distance from potential sources of impact from mining activities to provide the following: (a) representative groundwater samples from the aquifers potentially affected by mining activities; (b) routine sampling to determine background groundwater data as far as practicable; and (c) background groundwater data in hydraulically isolated background bore(s) that have not been affected by any mining activities.
C45	The groundwater monitoring data must be reviewed on an annual basis. The review must include the assessment of groundwater levels and quality data and the suitability of the monitoring network. The assessment must be submitted to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving the review report.
C46	The following information must be recorded in relation to all groundwater water sampling: (a) the date on which the sample was taken; (b) the time at which the sample was taken; (c) the monitoring point at which the sample was taken; and (d) the results of all monitoring.

Environmental authority

Schedule D: Dams and Levee	
Condition number	Condition
D1	Assessment of consequence category The consequence category of any structure must be assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635) at the following times: (a) prior to the design and construction of the structure, if it is not an existing structure; or (b) prior to any change in its purpose or the nature of its stored contents.
D2	A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence assessment for more than one structure.
D3	Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).
D4	Design and construction¹ of a regulated structure conditions D5 to D9 inclusive do not apply to existing structures. <i>Note: ¹ Construction of a dam includes modification of an existing dam – refer to the definitions.</i>
D5	All regulated structures must be designed by, and constructed² under the supervision of, a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the requirements of the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635). <i>Note: ² Certification of design and construction may be undertaken by different persons.</i>
D6	Construction of a regulated structure is prohibited unless the holder has submitted a consequence category assessment report and certification to the administering authority has been certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person for the design and design plan and the associated operating procedures in compliance with the relevant condition of this authority.
D7	Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who oversees the preparation of the design plan in the form set out in the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635), and must be recorded in the Regulated Dams/Levees register.

Environmental authority

D8	Regulated structures must: (a) be designed and constructed in accordance with and conform to the requirements of the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635); (b) be designed and constructed with due consideration given to ensuring that the design integrity would not be compromised on account of: (i) floodwaters from entering the regulated dam from any watercourse or drainage line; and (ii) wall failure due to erosion by floodwaters arising from any watercourse or drainage line. (c) have the floor and sides of the dam designed and constructed to prevent or minimise the passage of the wetting front and any entrained contaminants through either the floor or sides of the dam during the operational life of the dam and for any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation of the dam.
D9	Certification by the suitably qualified and experienced person who supervises the construction must be submitted to the administering authority on the completion of construction of the regulated structure, and state that: (a) the 'as constructed' drawings and specifications meet the original intent of the design plan for that regulated structure; (b) construction of the regulated structure is in accordance with the design plan.
D10	Operation of a regulated structure Operation of a regulated structure, except for an existing structure, is prohibited unless: (a) the holder has submitted to the administering authority: (i) one paper copy and one electronic copy of the design plan and certification of the 'design plan' in accordance with condition D6, and (ii) a set of 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, and (iii) certification of those 'as constructed drawings and specifications' in accordance with condition D9, and (iv) where the regulated structure is to be managed as part of an integrated containment system for the purpose of sharing the DSA volume across the system, a copy of the certified system design plan. (v) the requirements of this authority relating to the construction of the regulated structure have been met; (vi) the holder has entered the details required under this authority, into a Register of regulated structures; and (vii) there is a current operational plan for the regulated structures.

Environmental authority

D11	For existing structures that are regulated structures: (a) where the existing structure that is a regulated structure is to be managed as part of an integrated containment system for the purpose of sharing the DSA volume across the system, the holder must submit to the administering authority within twelve (12) months of the commencement of this condition a copy of the certified system design plan including that structure; and (b) there must be a current operational plan for the existing structures.
D12	Each regulated structure must be maintained and operated, for the duration of its operational life until decommissioned and rehabilitated, in a manner that is consistent with the current operational plan and, if applicable, the current design plan and associated certified 'as constructed' drawings.
D13	Mandatory reporting level Conditions D14 to D17 inclusive only apply to Regulated Structures which have not been certified as low consequence category for 'failure to contain – overtopping'.
D14	The Mandatory Reporting Level (the MRL) must be marked on a regulated dam in such a way that during routine inspections of that dam, it is clearly observable.
D15	The holder must, as soon as practical and within forty-eight (48) hours of becoming aware, notify the administering authority when the level of the contents of a regulated dam reaches the MRL.
D16	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that the MRL has been reached, act to prevent the occurrence of any unauthorised discharge from the regulated dam.
D17	The holder must record any changes to the MRL in the Register of Regulated Structures.
D18	Design storage allowance The holder must assess the performance of each regulated dam or linked containment system over the preceding November to May period based on actual observations of the available storage in each regulated dam or linked containment system taken prior to 1 July of each year.
D19	By 1 November of each year, storage capacity must be available in each regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems with a shared DSA volume), to meet the Design Storage Allowance (DSA) volume for the dam (or network of linked containment systems).
D20	The holder must, as soon as possible and within forty-eight (48) hours of becoming aware that the regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, notify the administering authority.
D21	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that a regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, act to prevent the occurrence of any unauthorised discharge from the regulated dam or linked containment systems.

Environmental authority

D22	Annual inspection report Each regulated structure must be inspected each calendar year by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
D23	At each annual inspection, the condition and adequacy of all components of the regulated structure must be assessed and a suitably qualified and experienced person must prepare an annual inspection report containing details of the assessment and include recommended actions to ensure the integrity of the regulated structure.
D24	The suitably qualified and experienced person who prepared the annual inspection report must certify the report in accordance with the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635).
D25	The holder must: (a) within twenty (20) business days of receipt of the annual inspection report, provide to the administering authority: (i) the recommendations section of the annual inspection report; and (ii) if applicable, any actions being taken in response to those recommendations; and (b) if, following receipt of the recommendations and (if applicable) actions, the administering authority requests a full copy of the annual inspection report from the holder, provide this to the administering authority within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request.
D26	Transfer arrangements The holder must provide a copy of any reports, documentation and certifications prepared under this authority, including but not limited to any Register of Regulated Structures, consequence assessment, design plan and other supporting documentation, to a new holder on transfer of this authority.
D27	Register of regulated structures A Register of regulated structures must be established and maintained by the holder for each regulated dam.
D28	The holder must provisionally enter the required information in the Register of regulated structures when a design plan for a regulated dam is submitted to the administering authority.
D29	The holder must make a final entry of the required information in the Register of regulated structures once compliance with conditions D10 and D11 has been achieved.
D30	The holder must ensure that the information contained in the Register of regulated structures is current and complete on any given day.
D31	All entries in the Register of regulated structures must be approved by the chief executive officer for the holder of this authority, or their delegate, as being accurate and correct.

Environmental authority

D32	The holder must, at the same time as providing the annual return, supply to the administering authority a copy of the records contained in the Register of regulated structures, in the electronic format required by the administering authority.
D33	Transitional arrangements All existing structures that have not been assessed in accordance with either the Manual or the former Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams must be assessed and certified in accordance with the Manual within 6 months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.
D34	All existing structures must subsequently comply with the timetable for any further assessments in accordance with the Manual specified in Table D34 - Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures , depending on the consequence category for each existing structure assessed in the most recent previous certification for that structure.

Table D34 – Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures

Transition period required for existing structures to achieve the requirements of the Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams			
Compliance with criteria	High	Significant	Low
>90% and a history of good compliance performance in last 5 years	No transition required	No transition required	No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.
>70% - ≤90%	Within 7 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Within 20 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	No transitional conditions apply. Review consequence assessment every 7 years.
>50-≤70%	Within 5 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Within 7 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Review consequence assessment every 7 years.
≤50%	Within 5 years or as per Compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing)	Within 5 years or as per compliance requirements (e.g. TEP timing)	Review consequence assessment every 5 years.

Environmental authority

D35	Table D34 – Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures ceases to apply for a structure once any of the following events has occurred: it has been brought into compliance with the hydraulic performance criteria applicable to the (a) structure under the Manual; or (b) it has been decommissioned; or (c) it has been certified as no longer being assessed as a regulated structure.
D36	Certification of the transitional assessment required by conditions D33 and D34 (as applicable) must be provided to the administering authority within six (6) months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.
D37	Design requirements for the levee and adjacent mining excavation include: (a) the design level of the levee crest shall be at least one (1) metre above the estimated 1 in 1,000 ARI flood event for the adjacent watercourses; and (b) mining excavation slopes adjacent to the levee must remain stable and are to be designed with a factor of safety of one point five (1.5) (calculated from the levee toe) or above based on an accepted stability analysis.
D38	The flood protection levee authorised under this environmental authority must be constructed and maintained such that: (a) it does not result in increased erosion of the bank or bed of the Nogoa River; (b) it does not significantly impact upon riparian or existing remnant vegetation; and (c) the levee itself will not erode during any flood events up to the 1 in 1,000 ARI event. <i>Note: ³ Please note that for some model conditions, such as model conditions for dams associated with a resource activity – non mining activity, the notification requirements may be located in a separate part of the conditions of an environmental authority (e.g. under notification requirement conditions).</i>

Schedule E: Acoustic	
Condition number	Condition
E1	Noise nuisance Noise from activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive receptor or commercial place.
E2	All noise from activities must not exceed the levels for the time periods specified in Table E2 – Noise limits at any sensitive receptor or commercial place.

Environmental authority

Table E2 – Noise limits			
Noise Level dB(A)	7am – 6pm	6pm – 10pm	10pm – 7am
	<i>Noise measured at a 'Noise sensitive place'</i>		
LA 10, adj, 10 mins	B/g + 5	B/g + 5	B/g + 3
LA 1, adj, 10 mins	N/A	N/A	B/g + 8
	<i>Noise measured at a 'Commercial place'</i>		
LA 10, adj, 10 mins	B/g + 10	B/g + 10	B/g + 5
Notes: <i>B/g = background noise level (LA90, adj, 15 mins) measured over 3-5 days at the nearest sensitive receptor</i>			
E3	Noise monitoring When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken to investigate any complaint of noise nuisance, and the results notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority. Monitoring must include: (a) LA 10, adj, 10 mins (b) LA 1, adj, 10 mins (c) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise; (d) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction; (e) effects due to extraneous factors such as traffic noise; and (f) location date and time of recording.		
E4	Noise is not considered to be a nuisance under condition E1 if monitoring shows that noise does not exceed the levels in the time periods specified in Table E2 – Noise limits .		
E5	The method of measurement and reporting of noise monitoring must comply with the current edition of the administering authority's <i>Noise Measurement Manual</i> .		
E6	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in condition E4 , then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement noise abatement measures so that emissions of noise from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.		
E7	Vibration nuisance Vibration from the licensed activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place.		

Environmental authority

E8	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 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.
E9	If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in Table E9 – Vibration limits are not being exceeded then the environmental authority holder is not in breach of condition E7. 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.

Table E9 – Vibration limits

Location	Vibration measured
Sensitive or commercial place	5 mm/s peak particle velocity for nine (9) out of ten (10) consecutive blasts and not greater than 10 mm/s peak particle velocity at any time

E10	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Table E9 – Vibration limits then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement vibration abatement measures so that vibration from the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.
E11	Airblast overpressure nuisance The airblast overpressure level from blasting operations on the premises must not exceed the limits defined in Table E11 – Airblast overpressure level at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place.

Table E11 – Airblast overpressure level

Location	Airblast Overpressure Measured
Sensitive or commercial place	Air blast overpressure level of 115 db (Linear peak) for nine (9) out of ten (10) consecutive blasts initiated and not greater than 120 db (Linear peak) at any time.

E12	When requested by the administering authority, airblast overpressure 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 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.
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Environmental authority

E13	Airblast overpressure monitoring must include the following descriptors, characteristics and conditions: (a) location of the blast(s) within the mining area (including which bench level); (b) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and direction; and (c) location, date and time of recording.
E14	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Table E12, then the environmental authority holder must: (a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; and (b) immediately implement airblast overpressure abatement measures so that airblast overpressure from the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.
E15	The method of measurement and reporting of airblast overpressure levels must comply with the current edition of the administering authority's <i>Noise Measurement Manual</i>.

Schedule F: Waste	
Condition number	Condition
F1	Storage of tyres Scrap tyres stored awaiting disposal or transport for take-back and recycling, or waste-to-energy options must be stored in stable stacks and at least ten (10) metres from any other scrap tyre storage area, or combustible or flammable material, including vegetation.
F2	All reasonable and practicable fire prevention measures must be implemented, including removal of grass and other materials within a ten (10) metres radius of the scrap tyre storage area.
F3	Disposing of scrap tyres resulting from the authorised activities in spoil emplacements is acceptable, provided tyres are placed as deep in the spoil as reasonably practicable. A record must be kept of the number and location for tyres disposed.
F4	Scrap tyres resulting from the mining activities disposed within the operational land must not impede saturated aquifers or compromise the stability of the consolidated landform.

Environmental authority

F5	Waste Management A Waste Management Plan, in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000</i>, must be implemented and must cover: (a) describe how Ensham mine recognise and apply the waste management hierarchy; (b) identify characterisations of wastes generated from the project and general volume trends over the past five (5) years; (c) a program for safe recycling or disposal of all wastes - reusing and recycling where possible; (d) waste commitments with auditable targets to reduce, reuse and recycle; (e) the waste management control strategies must consider: (i) the type of wastes; (ii) segregation of the wastes; (iii) storage of the wastes; (iv) transport of the wastes; (v) monitoring and reporting matters concerning the waste; (vi) emergency response planning; (vii) disposal, reused and recycling options; (f) identify the potential adverse and beneficial impacts of the wastes generated; (g) detail the hazardous characteristics of the waste generated (if any); (h) cover a disposal procedure for hazardous wastes ; (i) outline the process to be implemented to allow for continuous improvement of the waste management systems; (j) identify responsible staff (positions) for implementing, managing and reporting the Waste Management Plan; and (k) cover a staff awareness and induction program that encourages re-use and recycling.
F6	Waste must not be burned or allowed to be burned on the licensed site unless by approval of the administering authority.
F7	A designated area must be set aside for the segregation of economically viable, recyclable solid and liquid waste.

Environmental authority

F8	Records must be kept for five (5) years, and must include the following information: (a) date of pickup of waste; (b) description of waste; (c) cross reference to relevant waste transport documentation; (d) quantity of waste; (e) origin of the waste; (f) destination of the waste; and (g) intended fate of the waste, for example, type of waste treatment, reprocessing or disposal. <i>NOTE: Records of documents maintained in compliance with a waste tracking system established under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 or any other law for regulated waste will be deemed to satisfy this condition.</i>
F9	Records of trade and regulated wastes or material leaving the mining lease for recycling or disposal, including the final destination and method of treatment, must be in accordance with the <i>Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000</i> .
F10	All regulated waste received at and removed from the site must be transported by a person who holds a current authority to transport such waste under the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
F11	Except as otherwise provided by the conditions of this authority, all waste removed from the site must be taken to a facility that is lawfully allowed to accept such waste under the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .

Schedule G: Land	
Condition number	Condition
G1	Preventing contaminant release to land Contaminants must not be released to land in a manner which constitutes nuisance, material or serious environmental harm.
G2	Bord and pillar – factors of safety The holder of the environmental authority will determine relevant pillar and roadway dimensions to ensure that the following factors of safety are achieved: a) 2.11 for bord and pillar workings beneath the Nogoia River anabranch; b) 2.11 for access roadways beneath the Nogoia River to connect the bord and pillar and longwall mining areas; and c) 1.6 for all other bord and pillar workings beneath the floodplain of the Nogoia River.

Environmental authority

G3	Operational management protocols must be put in place to ensure that minimum pillar and roadway dimensions calculated to achieve the factors of safety in condition G2 are achieved during the life of the bord and pillar operation.
G4	Rehabilitation success criteria All surface areas significantly disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated to a safe, stable and non-polluting landform, with a self-sustaining vegetation cover in accordance with Appendix 4: Rehabilitation success criteria. Underground workings must be rehabilitated to be safe, stable and non-polluting.
G5	Appendix 4: Rehabilitation success criteria The environmental authority holder must apply to amend the environmental authority to update Appendix 4: Rehabilitation success criteria for all domains excluding voids by 28 April 2017.
G6	The environmental authority holder must apply to amend the environmental authority to update Appendix 4: Rehabilitation Success Criteria for all domains including voids by 31 March 2019 .
G7	Rehabilitation activities Rehabilitation must commence progressively in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan required by condition G11.
G8	In addition to condition G7 , rehabilitation activities must be completed as specified in Table G8 – Rehabilitation schedule and as shown in Appendix 5: Location of rehabilitation , in accordance with Appendix 4: Rehabilitation success criteria .

Table G8 – Rehabilitation schedule

Time Frame	Location	Area	Activity
30 June 2017	Low wall spoil Pit B	At least 110 ha	Topsoil, rip and seed
30 June 2017	Low wall spoil Pit D, E	At least 50 ha	Reshape
19 December 2017	Low wall spoil Pit D, E	At least 50 ha	Reshape
19 December 2017	Low wall spoil Pit D, E	At least 100 ha	Topsoil, rip and seed
29 June 2018	Low wall spoil Pit D, E, F	At least 50 ha	Reshape
31 January 2019	Low wall spoil Pit D, E, F	At least 50 ha	Reshape
31 January 2019	Low wall spoil Pit D, E, F	At least 100 ha	Topsoil, rip and seed

G9	Within twenty (20) business days after each due date in Table G8 – Rehabilitation schedule , the administering authority must receive notification on how rehabilitation has been undertaken in accordance with condition G8 .
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Environmental authority

G10	A final report that describes and confirms that rehabilitation in accordance with Table G8 – Rehabilitation schedule , has been undertaken, must be completed by a suitably qualified person and provided to the administering authority by 31 March 2019 .
G11	Rehabilitation Management Plan A Rehabilitation Management Plan for all mining domains must be developed by a suitably qualified person that includes the following: (a) a map existing of areas of rehabilitation including classification of stage (i.e. time since establishment) and quality; (b) a strategy for progressive rehabilitation, including a progressive rehabilitation schedule; (c) details of the design objectives for rehabilitation of each domain to achieve rehabilitation success criteria and the identified post mining land uses; (d) specify the spoil characteristics, soil analysis and soil separation for use on rehabilitation; (e) specify the topsoil requirements for the site and how topsoil will be managed for use in rehabilitation; (f) details of any topsoil deficit and how any deficit will be managed for successful rehabilitation; (g) details of rehabilitation methods to be applied to areas; (h) details of landform design including end of mine design; (i) details of how landform design will be consistent with surrounding topography; (j) identification of planned native vegetation rehabilitation areas and corridors; (k) identification of at least a minimum of three (3) reference sites for use in rehabilitation monitoring; (l) description of rehabilitation indicators and how these will be monitored; (m) description of management actions to address unsuccessful rehabilitation or redesign; (n) description of end of mine landform design planning and post mining land uses across the mine; and (o) include a triple bottom line assessment (or a comparative alternative assessment method) of the proposed final landform design criteria and alternatives.
G12	The Rehabilitation Management Plan required by condition G11 must be submitted to the administering authority by 31 May 2017 for review and comment.
G13	Within twenty (20) business days of receiving comments from the administering authority, the Rehabilitation Management Plan must be updated to address the comments and resubmitted to the administering authority for approval.
G14	Rehabilitation activities must comply with the Approved Rehabilitation Management Plan.

Environmental authority

G15	Residual voids 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.
G16	Residual Void Project A Residual Void Project must be completed and submitted to the administering authority for review and comment by 31 March 2019, and must be comprised of the following at a minimum: (a) Terms of Reference; (b) Residual Void Study; (c) Progress Reports; and (d) Rehabilitation success criteria for voids
G17	The Terms of Reference for the Residual Void Project required by condition G16 must be submitted to the administering authority by 15 March 2017 for review and comment.
G18	Within twenty (20) business days of receiving comments from the administering authority, the Terms of Reference must be updated to address the comments and resubmitted to the administering authority for approval. Once approved, the Terms of Reference may only be amended with written agreement from the administering authority.
G19	The Residual Void Project must be carried out in accordance with the Approved Terms of Reference.
G20	The Residual Void Project required by condition G16 must include, but not be limited to, the following: (a) options available for minimising final void area and volume; (b) design objectives for rehabilitation of final voids; (c) void hydrology, addressing the long-term water balance in the voids, connections to groundwater resources and water quality parameters in the long term; (d) pit wall stability, considering the effects of long-term erosion and weathering of the pit wall and the effects of significant hydrological events; (e) options available for minimising risk of flood interaction for all flood events up to and including the Probable Maximum Flood level; (f) void capability to support native flora and fauna; and (g) void rehabilitation success criteria and final void areas and volumes to meet the outcomes in condition G4.

Environmental authority

G21	Progress reports must detail the status of the Residual Void Project in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference and must be provided to the administering authority on or before the following dates: (a) 31 July 2017; (b) 31 January 2018; (c) 31 July 2018; and (d) 31 October 2018; or (e) at any time upon request by the administering authority within twenty eight (28) business days of receiving the request.
G22	The Residual Void Project must be submitted to the administering authority in accordance with the approved Terms of Reference for review and comment.
G23	Within twenty (20) business of receiving comments from the administering authority, the Residual Void Project required by condition G16 must be updated to address the comments and resubmitted to the administering authority for approval.
G24	Prior to 31 March 2019 the environmental authority holder must submit an Environmental Authority amendment application to populate Appendix 4: Rehabilitation Success Criteria with rehabilitation success criteria for voids and residual void areas and volumes.
G25	Rehabilitation monitoring Rehabilitation monitoring in accordance with condition G11 must be conducted by a suitably qualified person on a yearly basis and provided to the administering authority upon request.
G26	An annual report that describes rehabilitation status against the requirements of condition G4 must be developed by a suitably qualified person and provided to the administering authority upon request
G27	Post Closure Management Plan A Post Closure Management Plan for the site must be prepared at least eighteen (18) months prior to the final coal processing on site and implemented for a nominal period of: (a) at least thirty (30) years following final coal processing on site; or (b) a shorter period if the site is proven to be geotechnically and geochemically stable and it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the administering authority that no release of contaminants from the site will result in environmental harm.

G28	The Post Closure Management Plan must include the following elements: (a) operation and maintenance of: (i) wastewater collection and reticulation systems; (ii) wastewater treatment systems; (iii) the groundwater monitoring network; (iv) final cover systems; and (v) vegetative cover. (b) monitoring of: (i) surface water quality; (ii) groundwater quality; (iii) seepage rates; (iv) erosion rates; (v) the integrity and effectiveness of final cover systems; and (vi) the health and resilience of native vegetation cover.
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Environmental authority

G29	Mine Waste A Mining Waste Management Plan together with the certification by an appropriately qualified person must be developed and implemented during the continuation of the environmental authority. The Mining Waste Management Plan must at a minimum include: (a) characterisation programs to ensure that all mining waste is progressively characterised during disposal for net acid producing potential, salinity and the following parameters: pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Acid Neutralising Capacity (ANC), Net Acid Generation (NAG) (reporting NAG capacity and NAG pH after oxidation), Total Sulphur (S), Chromium Reducible Sulphur (Scr), Boron (B) Cadmium (Cd), Iron (Fe), Aluminium (Al), Copper (Cu), Magnesium (Mg), Manganese (Mn), Calcium (Ca), Sodium (Na), Zinc (Zn) and Sulphate (SO₄); (b) individual parameters in a) above can be removed following sufficient mine waste characterisation to demonstrate that certain individual parameters are not present in sufficient quantities to warrant further characterisation; (c) characterisation programs to ensure that the physical properties of the mining waste is progressively characterised during disposal; (d) the availability or leachability of metals from the mining waste; (e) quantification of PAF from mining waste present; (f) review impacts of the PAF mining waste on the rehabilitation; (g) management actions for mining waste that has been identified as having a high availability or leachability of metals; (h) management actions for mining waste that has been defined as PAF; (i) identification of environmental impacts and potential environmental impacts; (j) control measures for routine operations to minimise likelihood of environmental harm; (k) contingency plans and emergency procedures for non-routine situations; and (l) periodic review of environmental performance and continual improvement.
G30	Storage and handling of chemicals and flammable or combustible liquids All chemicals and flammable or combustible liquids must be stored and handled in accordance with the most recent version of an Australian Standard where such is applicable. Where no relevant Australian Standard exists, store such materials within an effective on-site containment system.
G31	Infrastructure All infrastructure, constructed by or for the environmental authority holder during the licensed activities including water storage structures, must be removed from the site prior to surrender, except where agreed in writing by the post mining land owner / holder. <i>NOTE: This is not applicable where the landowner / holder is also the environmental authority holder.</i>

Environmental authority

G32	Exploration Disturbance due to exploration activities in areas not authorised to be mined must be rehabilitated in accordance with provisions detailed in the <i>Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects</i> or its successor.
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Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases bolded in this environmental authority 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 actions implemented are deemed to be complete. The acceptance criteria indicate the success of the decommissioning and rehabilitation outcomes or remediation of areas which have been significantly disturbed by the environmentally relevant activities. Acceptance criteria may include information regarding:

- (a) stability of final land forms in terms of settlement, erosion, weathering, pondage and drainage;
- (b) control of geochemical and contaminant transport processes;
- (c) quality of runoff waters and potential impact on receiving environment;
- (d) vegetation establishment, survival and succession;
- (e) vegetation productivity, sustained growth and structure development;
- (f) fauna colonisation and habitat development;
- (g) 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;
- (h) microbiological studies including recolonisation by mycorrhizal fungi, microbial biomass and respiration;
- (i) effects of various establishment treatments such as deep ripping, topsoil handling, seeding and fertiliser application on vegetation growth and development;
- (j) resilience of vegetation to disease, insect attack, drought and fire; and
- (k) vegetation water use and effects on ground water levels and catchment yields.

“accepted engineering standards” in relation to dams, means those standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance that are broadly accepted within the profession of engineering as being good practice for the purpose and application being considered. In the case of dams, the most relevant documents would be publications of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD), guidelines published by Queensland government departments, and relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards.

“acid rock drainage” means any contaminated discharge emanating from a mining activity formed through a series of chemical and biological reactions, when geological strata is disturbed and exposed to oxygen and moisture as a result of mining activity.

“administering authority” means the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection or its successor.

“affected person” is someone whose drinking water can potentially be impacted as a result of discharges from a dam or their life can be put at risk due to dwellings or workplaces being in the path of a dam break flood.

“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.

“annual exceedence probability” or **“AEP”** means the probability that at least one event in excess of a particular magnitude will occur in any given year.

“annual inspection report” means an assessment prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person containing details of the assessment against the most recent consequence assessment report and design plan (or system design plan):

- (a) against recommendations contained in previous annual inspections reports;
- (b) against recognised dam safety deficiency indicators;
- (c) for changes in circumstances potentially leading to a change in consequence category;
- (d) for conformance with the conditions of this authority;
- (e) for conformance with the ‘as constructed’ drawings;
- (f) for the adequacy of the available storage in each regulated dam, based on an actual observation or observations taken after 31 May each year but prior to 1 November of that year, of accumulated sediment, state of the containment barrier and the level of liquids in the **dam** (or network of linked containment systems);
- (g) for evidence of conformance with the current operational plan.

“ANZECC” means the *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh Marine Water Quality 2000*.

“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 relative to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

“assessed” or **“assessment”** by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to a hazard assessment of a dam, means that a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit at any time:

- (a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that assessment;
- (b) the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based;
- (c) the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and
- (d) the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.

“associated works” in relation to a dam, means:

- (a) operations of any kind and all things constructed, erected or installed for that dam; and
- (b) any land used for those operations.

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

“bed and banks” for a waters, river, creek, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland or dam means land over which the water of the waters, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland or dam normally flows or that is normally covered by the water, whether permanently or intermittently; but does not include land adjoining or adjacent to the bed and banks that is from time to time covered by floodwater.

“beneficial use” in respect of dams means that the current or proposed owner of the land on which a dam stands, has found a use for that dam that is:

- (a) of benefit to that owner in that it adds real value to their business or to the general community,
- (b) in accordance with relevant provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*,
- (c) sustainable by virtue of written undertakings given by that owner to maintain that dam, and
- (d) the transfer and use have been approved or authorised under any relevant legislation.

“blasting” means the use of explosive materials to fracture-

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

“certification” means assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by this Manual, including design plans, ‘as constructed’ drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).

“certifying, certify or certified” have a corresponding meaning as ‘certification’.

“chemical” means –

- (a) an agricultural chemical product or veterinary chemical product within the meaning of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Commonwealth); or
- (b) a dangerous good under the dangerous goods code; or
- (c) a lead hazardous substance within the meaning of the *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997*; or
- (d) a drug or poison in the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons* prepared by the Australian Health Ministers’ Advisory Council and published by the Commonwealth; or
- (e) any substance used as, or intended for use as –
 - (i) a pesticide, insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, rodenticide, nematocide, miticide, fumigant or related product; or
 - (ii) a surface active agent, including, for example, soap or related detergent; or
 - (iii) a paint solvent, pigment, dye, printing ink, industrial polish, adhesive, sealant, food additive, bleach, sanitiser, disinfectant, or biocide; or
 - (iv) a fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use; or
- (f) a substance used for, or intended for use for –
 - (i) mineral processing or treatment of metal, pulp and paper, textile, timber, water or wastewater; or
 - (ii) manufacture of plastic or synthetic rubber.

“commercial place” means a work place used as 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.

“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.

“consequence category” means a category, either low, significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)*.

“consequence” in relation to a structure as defined, means the potential for environmental harm resulting from the collapse or failure of the structure to perform its primary purpose of containing, diverting or controlling flowable substances

“construction” or “constructed” in relation to a dam includes building a new dam and modifying or lifting an existing dam, but does not include investigations and testing necessary for purposes of preparing a design plan.

“contaminant” A contaminant can be –

- (a) a gas, liquid or solid; or
- (b) an odour; or
- (c) an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or
- (d) energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation; or
- (e) a combination of contaminants.

“contaminated” means the substance has come into contact with a contaminant.

“dam crest volume” means the volume of material (liquids and/or solids) that could be within the walls of a dam at any time when the upper level of that material is at the crest level of that dam. That is, the instantaneous maximum volume within the walls, without regard to flows entering or leaving (for example, via spillway).

“dam” means a land-based structure or a void that contains, diverts or controls flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and **associated works**.

“design plan” is a document setting out how all identified consequence scenarios are addressed in the planned design and operation of a regulated structure.

“design storage allowance or DSA” means an available volume, estimated in accordance with the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)* published by the administering authority, must be provided in a dam as at 1 November each year in order to prevent a discharge from that dam to an **annual exceedance probability (AEP)** specified in that Manual.

“designer” for the purposes of a regulated dam, means the certifier of the design plan for the regulated dam.

“effluent” treated waste water discharged from sewage treatment plants.

“emergency action plan” means documentation forming part of the operational plan held by the holder or a nominated responsible officer, that identifies emergency conditions that sets out procedures and actions that will be followed and taken by the dam owner and operating personnel in the event of an emergency. The actions are to minimise the risk and consequences of failure, and ensure timely warning to downstream communities and the implementation of protection measures. The plan must require dam owners to annually update contact.

“end of pipe” means the location at which water is released to waters or land.

“environmental authority holder” means the holder of this environmental authority.

“environmental authority” means an environmental authority granted in relation to an environmentally relevant activity under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Environmental authority

“environmentally relevant activity” means an environmentally relevant activity as defined under Section 18 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and listed under Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

“ERC decision” means a decision made by the administering authority under section 300 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* about the estimated rehabilitation cost for a resource activity.

“ERC period” for the estimated rehabilitation cost for a resource activity, means:

- a) if a PRCP schedule applies for the activity, the period of between 1 and 5 years stated in the application for an ERC decision under section 298(2)(b); or
- b) if the activity is a petroleum activity that is an ineligible ERA, other than a petroleum activity to which a plan of operations applies, or the activity relates to a 1923 Act petroleum tenure granted under the *Petroleum Act 1923*, the period of between 1 and 5 years stated in the ERC decision about the estimated rehabilitation cost; or
- c) if a plan of operations applies for the activities, the plan period for the plan of operations; or
- d) otherwise, the total period during which the resource activity is likely to be carried out under the environmental authority for the activity.

“estimated rehabilitation cost (ERC)” for a resource activity, see section 300(2) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

“existing structure” means a structure that was in existence prior to the adoption of this schedule of conditions under the authority.

“extreme Storm Storage” – means a storm storage allowance determined in accordance with the criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)* published by the administering authority

“flowable substance” means matter or a mixture of materials which can flow under any conditions potentially affecting that substance. Constituents of a flowable substance can include water, other liquids fluids or solids, or a mixture that includes water and any other liquids fluids or solids either in solution or suspension.

“foreseeable future” is the period used for assessing the total probability of an event occurring. Permanent structures and ecological sustainability should be expected to still exist at the end of a 150 year foreseeable future with an acceptable probability of failure before that time.

“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.

“holder” means:

- (a) where this document is an environmental authority, any person who is the holder of, or is acting under, that environmental authority; or
- (b) where this document is a development approval, any person who is the registered operator for that development approval.

“hydraulic performance” means the capacity of a regulated dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on the design criteria specified for the relevant consequence category in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)*.

“infrastructure” means water storage dams, roads and tracks, buildings and other structures built for the purpose and duration of the conduct of the environmentally relevant activities, but does not include other facilities required for the long term management of the impact of those activities or the protection of potential resources. Such other facilities include dams other than water storage dams, waste dumps, voids, or stockpiles and assets, that have been decommissioned, rehabilitated, and lawfully recognised as being subject to subsequent transfer with ownership of the land.

“ $L_{A, 1, \text{adj}, 10 \text{ mins}}$ ” 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.

“ $L_{A, 10, \text{adj}, 10 \text{ mins}}$ ” 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.

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

“lake” includes –

- (a) lagoon, swamp or other natural collection of water, whether permanent or intermittent; and
- (b) the bed and banks and any other element confining or containing the water.

“land capability” as defined in the *Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland* (DME 1995).

“land suitability” as defined in the *Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland* (DME 1995).

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

“levee” means an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of **water** or **flowable substances** at any other times.

“low consequence dam” means any dam that is not a high or significant consequence category as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).

“mandatory reporting level or MRL” means a warning and reporting level determined in accordance with the criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority.

“manual” means the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority.

“mg/L” means milligrams per litre.

“mine affected water”

- (a) means the following types of water:
- (i) pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water;
 - (ii) water contaminated by a mining activity which would have been an environmentally relevant activity under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 if it had not formed part of the mining activity;
 - (iii) rainfall runoff which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by mining activities which have not yet been rehabilitated, excluding rainfall runoff discharging through release points associated with erosion and sediment control structures that have been installed in accordance with the standards and requirements of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to manage such runoff, provided that this water has not been mixed with pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water or workshop water;
 - (iv) groundwater which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by mining activities which have not yet been rehabilitated;
 - (v) groundwater from the mine's dewatering activities;
 - (vi) a mix of mine affected water (under any of paragraphs i)-v) and other water.
- (b) does not include surface water runoff which, to the extent that it has been in contact with areas disturbed by mining activities that have not yet been completely rehabilitated, has only been in contact with:
- (i) land that has been rehabilitated to a stable landform and either capped or revegetated in accordance with the acceptance criteria set out in the environmental authority but only still awaiting maintenance and monitoring of the rehabilitation over a specified period of time to demonstrate rehabilitation success; or
 - (ii) land that has partially been rehabilitated and monitoring demonstrates the relevant part of the landform with which the water has been in contact does not cause environmental harm to waters or groundwater, for example:
 - (1) areas that are been capped and have monitoring data demonstrating hazardous material adequately contained with the site;
 - (2) evidence provided through monitoring that the relevant surface water would have met the water quality parameters for mine affected water release limits in this environmental authority, if those parameters had been applicable to the surface water runoff; or both.

“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 there from;
- (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—

- (a) living matter;
- (b) petroleum within the meaning of the Petroleum Act 1923;
- (c) 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;
- (d) water.

“mining activities” means the activities:

- (a) authorised as per the definition in section 110 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and
- (b) all environmentally relevant activities authorised under this environmental authority.

“modification or modifying” (see definition of ‘construction’).

“natural flow” means the flow of water through waters caused by nature.

“nature” includes:

- (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts; and
- (b) all natural and physical resources; and
- (c) natural dynamic processes.

“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.

“operational land” means the land associated with the project for which this environmental authority has been issued.

“operational plan” includes:

- (a) normal operating procedures and rules (including clear documentation and definition of process inputs in the DSA allowance);
- (b) contingency and emergency action plans including operating procedures designed to avoid and/or minimise environmental impacts including threats to human life resulting from any overtopping or loss of structural integrity of the regulated structure.

“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^{-1}).

“Potentially Affected Stakeholders” includes (but should not be limited to)

- (a) the administering authority;
- (b) a local landholder whose property is riparian, downstream of the release point specified in Table C1 of the environmental authority and is determined by the environmental authority holder to be potentially impacted by mine affected water releases;
- (c) other party nominated by the administering authority;
- (d) the relevant local government authority;
- (e) a Resource Operations Licence (ROL) holder or other water entitlement holder under the *Water Act 2000* located between the nearest compliance point listed in Table 1 of the operational policy and the release point specified in Table C1 of the environmental authority; and
- (f) does not include a landholder or other party who by written agreement with the environment authority holder has declined to be notified for the purpose of this condition.

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

“protected area” means - a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or

- (a) a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1992*; or
- (b) a World Heritage Area.

“receiving environment” means all groundwater, surface water, land, and sediments that are not disturbed areas authorised by this environmental authority.

“receiving waters” means all groundwater and surface water that are not disturbed areas authorised by this environmental authority.

“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.

“register of regulated structures” includes:

- (a) date of entry in the register;
- (b) name of the structure, its purpose and intended/actual contents;
- (c) the consequence category of the structure as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)*;
- (d) dates, names, and reference for the design plan plus dates, names, and reference numbers of all document(s) lodged as part of a design plan for the structure;
- (e) name and qualifications of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified the design plan and 'as constructed' drawings;
- (f) for the regulated structure, other than in relation to any levees –
 - (i) the dimensions (metres) and surface area (hectares) of the dam measured at the footprint of the dam;
 - (ii) coordinates (latitude and longitude in GDA94) within five metres at any point from the outside of the dam including its storage area
 - (iii) dam crest volume (megalitres);
 - (iv) spillway crest level (metres AHD).
 - (v) maximum operating level (metres AHD);
 - (vi) storage rating table of stored volume versus level (metres AHD);
 - (vii) design storage allowance (megalitres) and associated level of the dam (metres AHD);
 - (viii) mandatory reporting level (metres AHD);
- (g) the design plan title and reference relevant to the structure;
- (h) the date construction was certified as compliant with the design plan;
- (i) the name and details of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified that the constructed structure was compliant with the design plan;
- (j) details of the composition and construction of any liner;
- (k) the system for the detection of any leakage through the floor and sides of the dam;
- (l) dates when the regulated dam underwent an annual inspection for structural and operational adequacy, and to ascertain the available storage volume for 1 November of any year;
- (m) dates when recommendations and actions arising from the annual inspection were provided to the administering authority;
- (n) dam water quality as obtained from any monitoring required under this authority as at 1 November of each year.

“regulated dam” means any dam in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures (EM635)* published by the administering authority.

“regulated structure” includes dams which are regulated dams, land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.

“regulated waste” means non-domestic waste mentioned in schedule 7 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes:

- (a) for an element – any chemical compound containing the element; and
- (b) anything that has contained the waste.

“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.

“residual void” means an open pit resulting from the removal of ore and/or waste rock which will remain following the cessation of all mining activities and completion of rehabilitation processes.

“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.

“saline drainage” The movement of waters, contaminated with salt(s), as a result of the mining activity.

“scheme fund” means the scheme fund established under section 24 of the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018*.

“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) a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
- (b) a motel, hotel or hostel; or
- (c) an educational institution; or
- (d) a medical centre or hospital; or
- (e) a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 1992* or a *World Heritage Area*; or
- (f) a public park or gardens.

“sewage” means the used water of person’s to be treated at a sewage treatment plant.

“significant disturbance” – includes land

- (a) if it is contaminated land; or
- (b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it.
 - (i) to a state required under the relevant environmental authority; or
 - (ii) if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular state – to its state immediately before the disturbance.

Some examples of disturbed land include:

- (a) areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;
- (b) areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion; (vegetation & topsoil)
- (c) areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;
- (d) areas within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake where mining activities occur;
- (e) areas submerged by tailings or hazardous contaminant storage and dam walls in all cases;
- (f) areas under temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after mining activities have ceased; or
- (g) areas where land has been contaminated and a suitability statement has not been issued.

However, the following areas are not included:

- (a) areas off lease (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the mining lease);
- (b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have achieved the rehabilitation outcomes;
- (c) by agreement with the administering authority, areas previously significantly disturbed which have not achieved the rehabilitation objective(s) due to circumstances beyond the control of the mine operator (such as climatic conditions);
- (d) areas under permanent infrastructure. Permanent infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be left by agreement with the landowner. The agreement to leave permanent infrastructure must be recorded in the Landowner Agreement and lodged with the administering authority; and
- (e) disturbances that pre-existed the grant of the tenure unless those areas are disturbed during the term of the tenure.

“spillway” means a weir, channel, conduit, tunnel, gate or other structure designed to permit discharges from the dam, normally under flood conditions or in anticipation of flood conditions.

“stable” in relation to land, means land form dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (trafficability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage, leachate and related contaminant generation.

“structure” means dam or levee.

“suitably qualified and experienced person” in relation to regulated structures means a person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience:

- (a) for regulated dams, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in dam safety and dam design;
- (b) for regulated levees, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in the design of flood protection embankments.

Note: It is permissible that a suitably qualified and experienced person obtain subsidiary certification from an RPEQ who has demonstrated competence and relevant experience in either geomechanics, hydraulic design or engineering hydrology.

“Suitably qualified person” in relation to rehabilitation means one who holds relevant professional qualifications to the satisfaction of the administering authority; AND demonstrated knowledge, experience and expertise in relevant fields as set out below:

- (a) rehabilitation practices for resource activities; and
- (b) a total of five years of suitable experience and demonstrated expertise in the following categories:
 - (i) coal mine site rehabilitation;
 - (ii) development of rehabilitation management plans and monitoring programs; and
 - (iii) Assessment of rehabilitation performance indicators in the resources industry.

“system design plan” means a plan that manages an integrated containment system that shares the required DSA and/or ESS volume across the integrated containment system.

“Terms of Reference” means the purpose, structure, scope and timing of the Residual Void Project, as approved by the administering authority.

“tolerable limits” means a range of parameters regarded as being sufficient to meet the objective of protecting relevant environmental values. For example, a range of settlement for a tailings capping, rather than a single value, could still meet the objective of draining the cap quickly, preventing pondage and limiting infiltration and percolation.

“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.

“void” means any constructed, open excavation in the ground.

“waste water” means used water from the activity, process water or contaminated storm water.

“waste” as defined in section 13 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

“Water year” means the 12-month period from 1 July to 30 June.

“water” means –

- (a) water in waters or spring;
- (b) underground water;
- (c) overland flow water; or
- (d) water that has been collected in a dam.

“watercourse” has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently—

- (a) in a natural channel, whether artificially improved or not; or
- (b) in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the watercourse.

Watercourse includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.

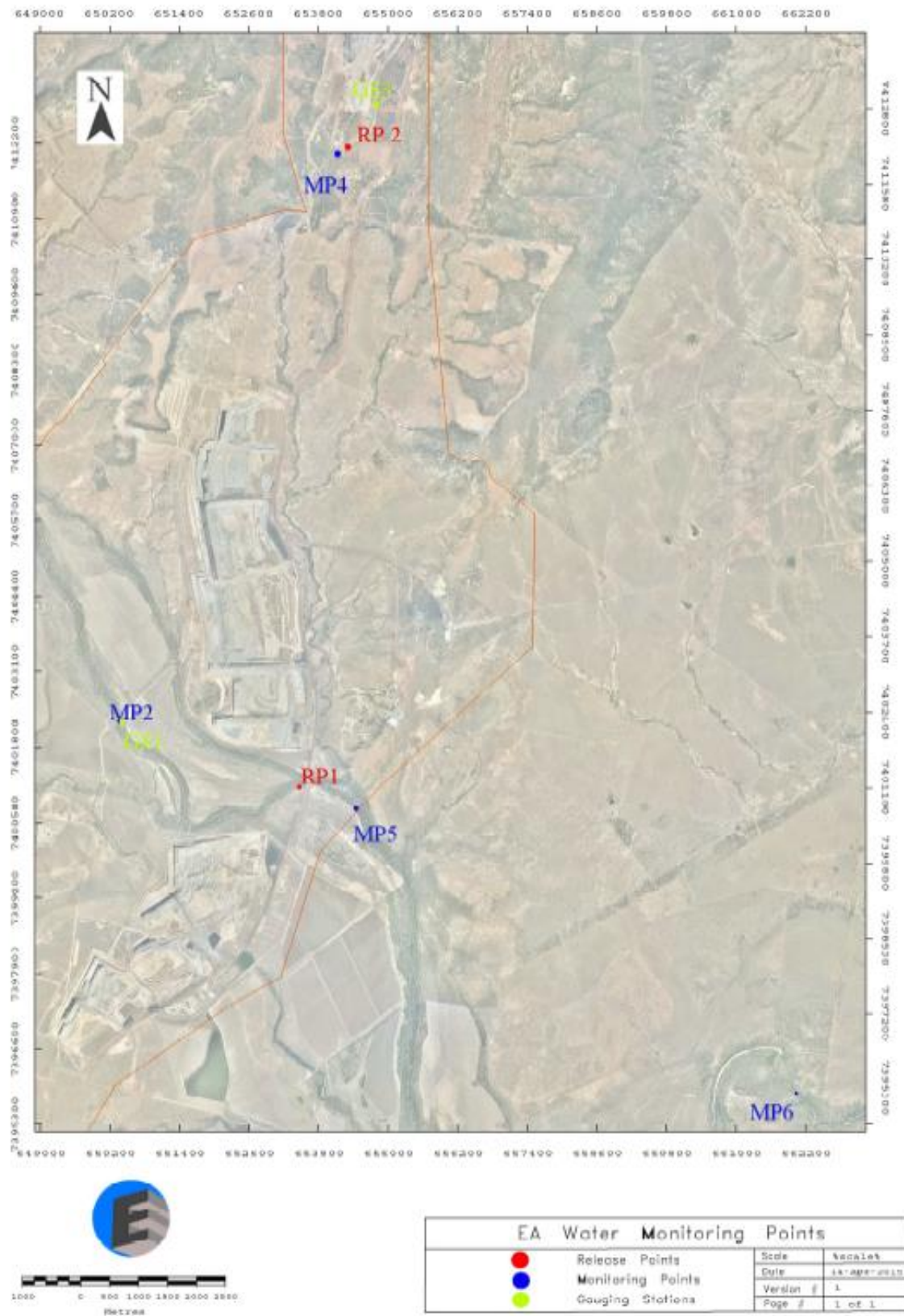
“waters” includes all or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and banks of a watercourse, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater.

“WaTERS” means the Water Tracking and Electronic Reporting System.

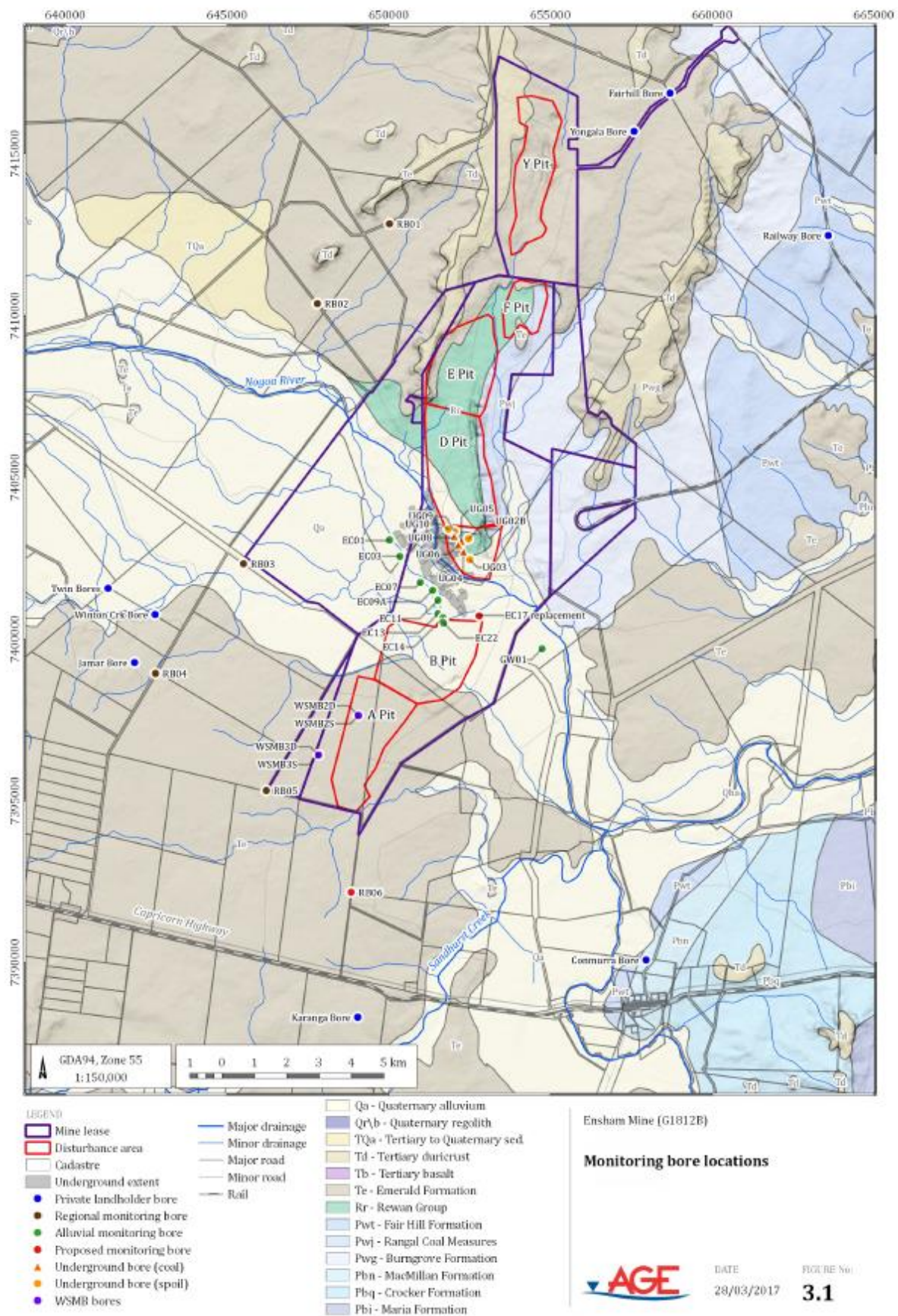
“Wet season” means the time of year, covering one or more months, when most of the average annual rainfall in a region occurs. For the purposes of DSA determination this time of year is deemed to extend from 1 November in one year to 31 May in the following year inclusive.

“µg/L” means micrograms per litre.

Appendix 1 – EA Water Monitoring Points



Appendix 2 – Groundwater Monitoring Network Review



Environmental authority

Appendix 3 – Groundwater Trigger Levels (Background Groundwater Monitoring Report)

Monitoring	pH	EC	TDS	Ca	Mg	Na	K	Cl	SO ₄	CO ₃	HCO ₃	Fe
Units	pH units	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Limit type	range	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max
Bore EC01	6.2 – 8.1	62,98 ₁	43,93 ₄	1,344	2,162	10,71 ₄	15	21,21 ₂	2,040	8	2,739	3.66
Bore EC02	6.7 – 7.9	17,09 ₂	13,99 ₂	149	356	2,720	9	4,413	390	9	1,547	3.82
Bore EC03	5.6 – 8.2	48,04 ₆	40,92 ₈	1,800	2,186	5,672	24	16,64 ₇	1,749	9	1,214	21.21
Bore EC04	6.6 – 8.0	5,763	3,563	275	222	761	9	1,304	173	9	1,519	3.45
Bore EC05	6.9 – 8.2	53,64 ₂	38,43 ₀	1,360	1,853	8,209	27	18,93 ₉	1,783	9	1,220	2.02
Bore EC06	6.3 – 7.8	6,176	4,608	426	317	625	26	1,794	143	9	1,409	7.55
Bore EC07	6.3 – 8.1	30,19 ₁	18,41 ₂	1,149	1,264	4,964	23	11,93 ₀	1,080	9	896	11.31
Bore EC08	6.8 – 7.7	2,502	1,552	136	82	342	13	502	11	10	807	14.08
Bore EC09	6.2 – 8.3	50,52 ₅	42,53 ₂	1,737	1,829	6,807	15	17,96 ₁	1,607	10	869	13.43
Bore EC09A	5.9 – 8.2	47,11 ₀	35,18 ₃	1,406	1,926	6,346	21	15,88 ₁	1,446	9	1,291	21.83
Bore EC10	6.5 – 8.4	7,640	3,637	203	227	832	7	1,583	162	9	563	1.15
Bore EC11	6.0 – 8.2	27,78 ₃	18,58 ₃	838	807	3,362	21	7,820	695	9	1,070	33.45
Bore EC12	5.2 – 8.7	16,73 ₂	11,32 ₆	1,017	1,086	1,594	18	6,768	359	8	615	31.05
Bore EC13	5.7 – 8.4	33,75 ₅	28,17 ₂	1,209	953	4,386	32	10,56 ₇	858	9	1,144	10.16
Bore EC14	5.9 – 8.2	11,81 ₄	10,21 ₁	608	512	1,237	26	3,646	227	9	838	12.57
Bore EC15	6.6 – 8.1	4,280	2,577	258	218	249	6	1,176	79	1	559	2.41
Bore EC16	6.4 – 8.5	1,844	1,106	32	27	386	7	281	23	9	750	9.47
Bore EC17	6.1 – 7.8	2,698	2,173	146	96	327	7	550	425	1	464	9.94
Bore EC18	– ²	– ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²	– ²	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²
Bore EC19	7.0 – 8.1	629	429	21	32	63	1	26	18	1	241	0.05
Bore EC20	6.2 – 7.6	1,326	753	88	53	122	6	196	49	1	409	0.92
Bore EC22	6.2 – 8.5	6,859	6,020	320	342	792	11	2,256	1,727	9	694	2.45
Bore EC23	9.2 – 8.5	9,019	6,352	420	438	1,037	8	2,710	183	1	1,024	1.21
Bore GW1	7.1 – 8.8	15,63 ₄	9,003	182	460	2,189	10	4,178	284	93	2,043	1.25
Bore GW2	6.7 – 7.9	5,078	2,448	57	30	120	8	1,051	143	10	599	2.08
DERM 13020177	6.2 – 9.1	7,092	3,747	60	124	1,060	3	1,561	471	10	748	5.77
Weir Bore	6.5 – 9.4	3,264	1,872	39	56	568	12	879	110	79	1,035	1.30
Jamar	7.1 – 8.6	6,595	3,624	108	81	1,160	18	2,101	3	1	538	8.04
100169	– ²	– ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²	– ²	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²
100037	– ²	– ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²	– ²	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²
132290	– ²	– ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²	– ²	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²
37512	– ²	– ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²	– ²	1,000 ¹	– ²	– ²	– ²

Environmental authority

Monitoring	pH	EC	TDS	Ca	Mg	Na	K	Cl	SO ₄	CO ₃	HCO ₃	Fe
Units	pH units	µS/cm	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Limit type	range	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max	max
103685	- ²	- ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²	- ²	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²
RN100036	- ²	- ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²	- ²	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²
RN103024	- ²	- ²	5,000 ¹	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²	- ²	1,000 ¹	- ²	- ²	- ²

1 ANZECC Water Quality Guidelines (2000) Stockwater used in the absence of sufficient data to support a site specific trigger value.

2 Additional data required to set a trigger value

Environmental authority

Appendix 4: Rehabilitation Success Criteria.

Mine Domain	Rehabilitation Feature Name	Goals	Objective	Indicators	Completion Criteria
1A	Sustainable cattle grazing on overburden emplacement areas	Safe	Safety hazards in rehabilitation are similar to surrounding unmined landscapes	Hazard assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person	0 (zero) significant difference as defined in AS/NZS ISO 13000:2009 Risk Management
		Non-polluting	Surface runoff leaving domain is non-polluting to receiving waters	pH	7.5 – 8.3 as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)
				EC (salinity)	130 – 510µs/cm as per Fitzroy Central zone Rateable 10 th to 90 th percentile of Table G.4 of the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2009).
				Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (sediment loss)	<10mg/L as per Nogoa River Sub-basin EPP Water (2009) Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 130 (part), including all waters of the Nogoa River Sub-basin (2011).
				Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁺)	2.2 – 22.0mg/L as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)
				Groundcover	≥ 50% established and persistent groundcover that is not significantly different from non-mining affected land that is or will be used for a similar purpose.
			Deep drainage (seepage) from domain is non-polluting to recognised groundwater resources	Per condition G6, this table is to be updated by 31 March 2019 to include indicators and criteria for any potential groundwater impacts, as this may be influenced by residual mining voids	
		Stable	Landforms are both geotechnically and erosionally stable	Factor of safety	≥ 1.5 as defined in Guideline Geotechnical considerations in open pit mines (State of Western Australia 1999).
				Slope gradient	Maximum 15% slope
				Groundcover	≥ 50% established and persistent groundcover that is not significantly different from non-mining affected land that is or will be used for a similar purpose
		Land use	Rehabilitation is suitable for sustainable cattle grazing	Land suitability assessment by a suitably qualified person	Class 2 to 4 as defined in the Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland (State Department of Queensland 2013).
2x	Remnant mining voids on mining pits	Per condition G6, this table is to be updated by 31 March 2019 to include indicators and criteria for final voids			
3A	Sustainable cattle grazing on mining infrastructure areas	Safe	Safety hazards in rehabilitation are similar to surrounding unmined landscapes	Hazard assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person	0 (zero) significant difference as defined in AS/NZS ISO 13000:2009 Risk Management
		Non-polluting	Surface runoff leaving domain is	pH	7.5 – 8.3 as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the Queensland Water Quality

Environmental authority

			non-polluting to receiving waters		<i>Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)</i>
				EC (salinity)	130 – 510µs/cm as per Fitzroy Central zone Rateable 10 th to 90 th percentile of Table G4 of the <i>Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2009)</i> .
				TSS (sediment loss)	<10mg/L as per <i>Nogoa River Sub-basin EPP Water (2009) Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 130 (part)</i> , including all waters of the <i>Nogoa River Sub-basin (2011)</i> .
				Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁺)	2.2 – 22.0mg/L as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the <i>Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)</i>
				Groundcover	≥ 50% established and persistent groundcover that is not significantly different from non-mining affected land that is or will be used for a similar purpose
		Stable	Landforms are both geotechnically and erosionally stable	Factor of safety	≥ 1.5 as defined in <i>Guideline Geotechnical considerations in open pit mines (State of Western Australia 1999)</i> .
				Slope gradient	Maximum 15% slope
				Groundcover	≥ 50% established and persistent groundcover that is not significantly different from non-mining affected land that is or will be used for a similar purpose
		Land use	Rehabilitation is suitable for sustainable cattle grazing	Land suitability assessment by a suitably qualified person	Class 2 to 4 as defined in the <i>Guidelines for Agricultural Land Evaluation in Queensland (State Department of Queensland 2013)</i> .
3E	Landholder retained infrastructure on mining infrastructure areas	Safe	Safety hazards in rehabilitation are similar to surrounding unmined landscapes	Hazard assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person	0 (zero) significant difference as defined in <i>AS/NZS ISO 13000:2009 Risk Management</i>
		Non-polluting	Surface runoff leaving domain is non-polluting to receiving waters	pH	7.5 – 8.3 as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the <i>Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)</i>
				EC (salinity)	130 – 510µs/cm as per Fitzroy Central zone Rateable 10 th to 90 th percentile of Table G4 of the <i>Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2009)</i> .
				TSS (sediment loss)	<10mg/L as per <i>Nogoa River Sub-basin EPP Water (2009) Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 130 (part)</i> , including all waters of the <i>Nogoa River Sub-basin (2011)</i> .
				Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁺)	2.2 – 22.0mg/L as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the <i>Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)</i>
				Groundcover	≥ 50% established and persistent groundcover that is not significantly different from non-mining affected land that is or will be used for a similar purpose.

Environmental authority

		Stable	Landholder accepts the condition of infrastructure, including its structural integrity	Legally binding agreement	Executed by each party
		Land use	Landholder formally accepts infrastructure for his/her ongoing beneficial use	Legally binding agreement	Executed by each party
4D	Watercourse bed, banks and riparian vegetation of the Boggy Creek diversion	Safe	Safety hazards in rehabilitation are similar to surrounding unmined landscapes	Hazard assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person	0 (zero) significant difference as defined in AS/NZS ISO 13000:2009 Risk Management
		Non-polluting	Surface runoff leaving domain is non-polluting to receiving waters	pH	7.5 – 8.3 as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)
				EC (salinity)	130 – 510µs/cm as per Fitzroy Central zone Rateable 10 th to 90 th percentile of Table G4 of the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2009).
				TSS (sediment loss)	<10mg/L as per Nogoa River Sub-basin EPP Water (2009) Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 130 (part), including all waters of the Nogoa River Sub-basin (2011).
				Sulphate (SO ₄ ²⁺)	2.2 – 22.0mg/L as developed in accordance with section 4.3 the Queensland Water Quality Guideline 2009 (see Rehabilitation Management Plan for dataset)
		Stable	Landforms are both geotechnically and erosional stable	Factor of safety	≥ 1.5 as defined in Guideline Geotechnical considerations in open pit mines (State of Western Australia 1999).
				Index of diversion condition assessed by a suitably qualified geomorphologist	> 10 as defined in Criteria for functioning river landscape units in mining and post-mining landscapes (ACARP Project number C20017).
		Land use	Riparian vegetation is suitable for conservation of rehabilitated creek diversion areas	Index of diversion condition assessed by a suitably qualified geomorphologist	> 10 as defined in Criteria for functioning river landscape units in mining and post-mining landscapes (ACARP Project number C20017).

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY