

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

Permit¹

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPML00771413

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

Permit¹ number: EPML00771413

Environmental authority takes effect 3 February 2016.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 9 June. An annual return and the payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
Alphadale Pty Ltd	22 Ross Street SOUTH TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity(ies)	Location(s)
31-(2a) Mineral processing >1000t but <100000t yr RESOURCE 60-(1a) Waste disposal <50000t yr (1)(a) 60-(1d) Waste disposal >200000t yr (1)(a) Mining - ML gold ore - 16, Site Specific	ML10168 ML10175 ML10192

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

¹ Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation



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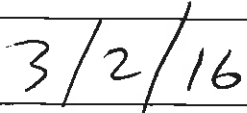
A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.


Signature

Dean Sharpe
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994


Date

Enquiries:
PO Box 7230
CAIRNS QLD 4870
Phone: (07) 4222 5334
Fax: (07) 4222 5070

Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Conditions of environmental authority

Location: 60 km South of Greenvale
Lot 602 Plan PH1444
Parish of Craigie, County of Philip
ML10168, ML10175, ML10192

Relevant activity/ies:

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 incorporates the following schedules:

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

Schedule A - General

Financial assurance

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

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

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

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

Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment

- (A2-1) The environmental authority holder must ensure:

- A) that all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the
- B) conditions of this environmental authority are installed; and
- C) that such measures, plant and equipment are maintained in a proper condition; and
- D) that such measures, plant and equipment are operated in a proper manner.

Monitoring

- (A3-1) Record, compile and keep for a minimum of five years all monitoring results required by this environmental authority and make available for inspection all or any of these records upon request by the administering authority.
- (A3-2) Where monitoring is a requirement of this environmental authority, ensure that a competent person(s) conducts all monitoring.

Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

- (A4-1) Spillage of all flammable and combustible liquids must be contained within an on-site containment system and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm) and maintained in accordance with Section 5.9 of AS 1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 1993.

Definitions

- (A5-1) Words and phrases used throughout this EA are defined in Schedule H – Definitions. Where a definition for a term used in this EA is sought and the term is not defined within this EA, the definitions in the Environmental Protection Act 1994, its Regulations and Environmental Protection Policies must be used.

Exception Reporting

- (A6-1) The administering authority must be notified by telephone or facsimile as soon as practicable after becoming aware of:
- a) any emergency or incident which results in the release of contaminants not in accordance, or reasonably expected to be not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority; or;
 - b) any monitoring result that indicates an exceedance of any limit specified in this environmental authority.

Exploration

- (A7-1) All exploration activities carried out on the mining leases must comply with each of the Standard Environmental Conditions contained in the most recent version of the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects. Where there is any conflict between conditions of the Code and the conditions of this Environmental Authority, the conditions of this Environmental Authority take precedence.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE A



Schedule B - Air

Dust nuisance

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

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE B

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Schedule C - Water

Release to waters

- (C1-1) Receiving waters affected by the release of leachate or storm water contaminated by the mining activities or both must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 1 and Schedule I – Map A and comply with the contaminant limits defined in Schedule C - Table 2.

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

Monitoring point	Latitude (GDA 94)	Longitude (GDA 94)	Monitoring frequency
Raw Water Dam (RWD)	19°24.969' S	144°45.171' E	Biannually
Gorge Creek Upstream (GC- US)	19°24.967' S	144° 45.296' E	Biannually
Gorge Creek Lease Boundary (GC-LB)	19° 25.025' S	144° 46.084' E	Biannually
Diggers Creek (DCK)	19° 25.076' S	144° 46.478' E	Biannually

NOTE: This does not apply to dams containing hazardous waste

Schedule C - Table 2

(Receiving water contaminant limits)

Parameter	Units	Contaminant Limit
pH	-	6-9
TDS	mg/L	4000 ¹
Sulphate	mg/L	1000 ¹
Nitrate	mg/L	400 ¹
Aluminium	mg/L	5 ¹
Arsenic	mg/L	0.5 ¹
Fluoride	mg/L	2 ¹

NOTE: This does not apply to dams containing hazardous waste.

¹ These limits are based upon the ANZECC 2000 trigger values for livestock drinking water. The concentrations in relation to metals therefore relate to total unfiltered concentrations. (See section 4.3.4 of the Guidelines.).

- (C1-2) In the event that the water quality within the heap leach containment system does not comply with release limits defined in Schedule C - Table 3, implement measures to prevent access by all livestock and minimise access by fauna.

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Schedule C - Table 3
(Water quality limits for heap leach containment system)

Parameter	Units	Contaminant limit	Monitoring frequency
pH	-	6-9	Biannually
TDS	mg/L	4000	Biannually
Sulphate	mg/L	1000	Biannually
Nitrate	mg/L	400	Biannually
Aluminium	mg/L	5	Biannually
Arsenic	mg/L	0.5	Biannually
Fluoride	mg/L	2	Biannually

Dams containing hazardous waste

- (C2-1) Mark the mandatory reporting level on the inside of the spillway of all dams containing hazardous waste in accordance with the *Site Water Management Technical Guideline for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland 1995*.
- (C2-2) The holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority when the level in the dam containing hazardous waste reaches the mandatory reporting level required in accordance with the *Site Water Management Technical Guideline for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland 1995*.

Seepage Management

- (C3-1) Seepage from the waste rock dumps must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 4 and Schedule I – Map A and comply with the contaminant limits listed in Schedule C - Table 2.

Schedule C - Table 4
(Waste Rock Dump Seepage monitoring locations and frequency)

Monitoring point	Latitude (GDA 94)	Longitude (GDA 94)	Monitoring frequency
South Waste Dump	19° 25.265' S	144° 45.693' E	Biannually
North Waste Dump	19° 25.873' S	144° 46.135' E	Biannually

Acid Rock Drainage and Leachate Management

- (C4-1) Subject to the release limits defined in Schedule C, all reasonable and practicable measures must be implemented to prevent hazardous leachate being directly or indirectly released or

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likely to be released as a result of the activity to any groundwater or watercourse.

Groundwater

- (C5-1) Groundwater, affected by the mining activities must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in Schedule C - Table 5 and Schedule I – Map A.

Schedule C - Table 5
(Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency)

Monitoring point	Latitude	Longitude	Surface RL (m)	Monitoring frequency
Pregnant Pond Bore (PPB3)	19° 24.864' S	144° 45.778' E	436	Biannually*
Barren Pond Bore (BPB1)	19° 24.872' S	144° 45.810' E	436	Biannually*
Impoundment Dam Bore (IDB1)	19° 24.828' S	144° 45.939' E	430	Biannually*
Impoundment Dam Bore (IDB2)	19° 24.890' S	144° 45.897' E	430	Biannually*
Impoundment Dam Bore (IDB3)	19°24.916' S	144°45.815' E	432	Biannually*
Impoundment Dam Bore (IDB4)	19°24.798' S	144°45.963' E	432	Biannually*

*Sampling events must be at least 5 months apart, and no more than 7 months apart to reflect both wet and dry season conditions.

Schedule C - Table 6
(Groundwater contaminant trigger levels)

Parameter	Units	Limit type	Contaminant trigger levels
pH	-	Acceptable range	6-9
TDS^	mg/L	Maximum	4000
Sulphate^	mg/L	Maximum	1000
Aluminium	mg/L	Maximum	5
Nitrate	mg/L	Maximum	400
Arsenic	mg/L	Maximum	0.5
Fluoride	mg/L	Maximum	2

^ Contaminant trigger levels for TDS and Sulphate do not apply for Impoundment Dam Bore (IDB2), identified in Schedule C-Table 5.

- (C5-2) Subject to Condition (C5-1), if the groundwater contaminant trigger levels defined in Schedule C - Table 6 are exceeded then the environmental authority holder must complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and notify the administering authority within 3 months of receiving the analysis results.

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- (C5-3) Subject to Condition (C5-1), groundwater levels must be monitored and groundwater draw down fluctuations in excess of 2m per year, not resulting from the pumping of licensed bores, must be notified within 14 days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
- (C5-4) The method of water sampling required by this environmental authority must comply with that set out in the latest edition of the Environmental Protection Agency's Water Quality Sampling Manual.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE C

Schedule D - Noise and vibration

Noise nuisance

- (D1-1) Noise from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance, at any sensitive or commercial place.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE D

Schedule E - Waste

Regulated Waste

(E1-1) Regulated waste is not permitted to be stored or disposed of on site.

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE E



Schedule F - Land

Rehabilitation landform criteria

- (F1-1) All areas significantly disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated to a stable landform and meet the final land description as defined in Schedule F – Table 1.

Schedule F - Table 1
(Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Approval Schedule)

Tenure ID	Disturbance type	Projective surface area (ha)	Post mine Land description	Post mine land capability	Analogue site identification (where applicable)
ML10168	Residual Void (Central Pit)	3.0	Open Pit	VIII	-
	Road	0.5	Grazing	VII	A
	Road remaining	0.5	Access Road	VIII	-
ML10175	Residual Void (North Pit, South Pit & Sergei Pit)	3.0	Open Pit	VIII	-
	Waste Dumps (North & South)	16.0	Grazing	50% VII 50% VIII	A for North B for South
	Road	4.0	Grazing	VII	A
	Road remaining	4.0	Access Road	VIII	-
	Ore Stockpile	2.0	Grazing	VII	B
	Plant Site	3.0	Grazing	VII	B
	Heap Leach Dump	8.0	Recontoured rock dump	VIII	-
	Process Ponds (Pregnant & Barren Pond)	0.5			
	Tailings Dam	1.0			
	Drainage Diversion	1.0	Drainage Diversion	VIII	-
	Office	0.2	Grazing	VII	B
	Camp	1.0	Grazing	VII	B
	Fuel Storage	0.2	Grazing	VII	B
	Workshop	0.5	Grazing	VII	B

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ML10192	Road Remaining	0.5	Access Road	VIII	-
	Process Ponds	0.5	Recontoured rock dump	VIII	-
	Tailings Dam	0.5			
	Impoundment Dam	3.0	Water storage	Water Storage	-

(F1-2) Progressive rehabilitation must commence when areas become available within the operational land.

Closure Plan

(F2-1) Complete an investigation into rehabilitation of disturbed areas and submit a report, in the form of a plan of operations, to the administering authority detailing a final rehabilitation plan and program for each disturbance type as well as proposing acceptance criteria to meet the outcomes in Schedule F - Table 1 by **30 October 2004**.

Residual void outcome

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

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

Dams containing hazardous waste

(F4-1) The construction or operation of any dam containing hazardous waste within the operational land must comply with Schedule F - Table 2.

Schedule F— Table 2
(Size and purpose of dams containing hazardous waste)

Name of dam containing hazardous waste ⁽¹⁾	Maximum surface area of dam (ha)	Maximum volume of dam (m ³)	Maximum depth of dam (m) ⁽²⁾	Purpose of dam ⁽³⁾
Impoundment Dam (including containment ponds and ancillary works associated with a heap leach pad)	2.8	84,000	9	Containment of runoff and process water from heap leach containment system and tailings dam

Note ⁽¹⁾: The name of the dam containing hazardous waste should refer to the name of the dam e.g. process residue facility and decant dam.

Note ⁽²⁾: For dams, which do not require a dam wall, input the maximum void depth e.g. where dams are formed by excavating below the land surface or backfilling a residual void.

Note ⁽³⁾: Purpose of the dam should outline the designed function, e.g. "the permanent containment of tailings resulting from the extraction of nickel, cobalt and other metals at the XYZ Refinery".

(F4-2) Any dam containing hazardous waste constructed or operated within the operational land must be located within the control points defined in Schedule F - Table 3.

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Schedule F — Table 3
(Location of dams containing hazardous waste)

Name of dam containing hazardous waste ⁽¹⁾	Latitude ⁽⁴⁾ (GDA 94)	Longitude ⁽⁴⁾ (GDA 94)
Impoundment Dam (including heap piles, process water ponds & tailings dam)	19° 24.8' S	144° 45.6' E
	19° 24.8' S	144° 45.9' E
	19° 25.0' S	144° 45.6' E
	19° 25.0' S	144° 45.9' E

Note ⁽⁴⁾: A minimum of 3 control points is required to constrain the location of all activities associated with the dam containing hazardous waste. Additional infrastructure which forms part of any dam containing hazardous waste may include appurtenant works consisting of tailings discharge pipelines, seepage collection systems, runoff diversion bunds, containment systems, pressure relief wells, decant and recycle water systems.

- (F4-3) The holder of the environmental authority must design, construct and operate all high-hazard dams containing hazardous waste in accordance with the *Code of Environmental Compliance for High Hazard Dams Containing Hazardous Waste*.
- (F4-4) The holder of the environmental authority must design, construct and operate all low-hazard dams containing hazardous waste and non-hazardous dams in accordance with the criteria outlined in Appendix B of the *Code of Environmental Compliance for Mining Lease Projects*.

Infrastructure

- (F5-1) All infrastructure, constructed by or for the environmental authority holder during the mining activities including water storage structures, must be removed from the site prior to mining lease surrender, except where agreed in writing by the post mining land owner / holder.

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

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE F

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Schedule G - Community

Complaint response

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

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE G



Schedule H - Definitions

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

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

“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.

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

“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.

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

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

“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.

“land” in the “land schedule” of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere.

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

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

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

“mandatory reporting level” means the volume below the spillway crest, equivalent to the lower of the AEP, 72 hour storm or the AEP wave allowance (AEP is the annual exceedence probability).

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

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

but does not include—

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

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

“non-standard” means a mining operation that if in the opinion of the administering authority does not have a low risk of serious environmental harm and the activities can not comply with the criteria for standard mining activities prescribed in schedule 1A of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 1998*. The standard mining activity trigger criteria are as follows;

- the mining activities do not or will not cause more than 10 ha of land to be significantly disturbed at any one time;
- the mining activities do not or will not cause more than 5 ha of land to be significantly disturbed at any one time;
 - (a) in a riverine area;
 - (b) because of mine workings;
- the mining activities are not or will not be carried out in, or within 2 km of a category A *Environmentally Sensitive Area*;
- the mining activities are not or will not be carried out in, or within 1 km of a category B environmentally sensitive area;
- the mining activities do not include a level 1 environmentally relevant activity
- no more than 20 persons are carrying out or will, at any one time, carry out the mining activities;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“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.

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

“sensitive place” means;

- a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
- a motel, hotel or hostel; or
- an educational institution; or
- a medical center or hospital; or
- a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, the Marine Parks Act 1992 or a World Heritage Area; or
- a public park or gardens.

“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:

- areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;
- areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion; (vegetation & topsoil)
- areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;
- areas within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake where mining activities occur;
- areas submerged by tailings or hazardous contaminant storage and dam walls in all cases;
- 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
- areas where land has been contaminated and a suitability statement has not been issued.

However, the following areas are not included:

- areas off lease (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the mining lease);
- areas previously significantly disturbed which have achieved the rehabilitation outcomes;
- by agreement with the EPA, 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);
- 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 EPA;
- disturbances that pre-existed the grant of the tenure unless those areas are disturbed during the term of the tenure.

“spillway” means passage or outlet from the dam through which surplus water flows.

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

“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.

“watercourse” - Means a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently in a visibly defined channel (natural, artificial or artificially improved) with:

- (a) continuous bed and banks;
- (b) an extended period of flow for some months after rain ceases, and
- (c) an adequacy of flow that sustains basic ecological processes and maintains biodiversity.

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

END OF CONDITIONS FOR SCHEDULE H



Map A – Big Rush Project Water Quality Monitoring Sites.



BIG RUSH PROJECT

Map A - EA Nos. MIV8002-14503

Comp. 42

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Form 1

END OF PERMIT

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