

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental Authority

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

Environmental authority number: EPML00802813

Environmental authority takes effect on 19 March 2026. This is the take effect date.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
KC Resources Pty Ltd	Suite 3B Level 33 52 Martin Place SYDNEY NSW 2000
Winchester Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Gateway Suite 4101 Level 41 1 Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000
Peabody Coppabella Pty Ltd	Level 14, 31 Duncan Street, Fortitude Valley BRISBANE CITY QLD 4006
NS Coal Pty Ltd	Level 2, Navision House 10 Market Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000
CITIC Australia Coppabella Pty Ltd	Level 7, CITIC House 99 King Street MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Schedule 3, 13: Mining black coal	ML70290 ML70291 ML70319
Resource Activity, 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)	
Resource Activity, Ancillary 31 - Mineral processing, 2: Processing, in a year, the following quantities of mineral products, other than coke, (b) more than 100,000t	
Resource Activity, Ancillary 63 - Sewage Treatment, 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no- release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of, (a-ii) 21 to 100EP otherwise	

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

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

Contaminated land

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

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

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

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200(1) of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

- (a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority—on the nominated day; or
- (b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect—on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or
- (c) otherwise—on the day the authority is issued.

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

- (a) if the authority is for a resource activity—the day the relevant tenure is granted to the applicant; or
- (b) if a development permit for a material change of use of premises under the *Planning Act 2016* is necessary for carrying out an activity that related to the authority—the day the development permit takes effect; or
- (c) if an SDA Approval under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* is necessary for carrying out an activity that relates to the authority—the day the approval takes effect.

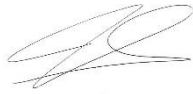
If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

The anniversary day of this EA is the same day each year as the effective date. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day.

Permit

Environmental Authority

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



Signature

Jason Dunlop

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Delegate of the administering authority

Environmental Protection Act 1994

19/03/2026

Date

Enquiries:

Coal Business Centre

PO Box 3028, Emerald QLD 4720

Phone: (07) 4987 9320

Email: CRMining@detsi.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the Environmental Protection Act 1994

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

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

Other permits required

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

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

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

Development approval

This permit is not a development approval under the *Planning Act 2016*. The conditions of this EA are separate, and in addition to, any conditions that may be on the development approval. If a copy of this EA is attached to a development approval, it is for information only and may not be current. Please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation to ensure that you have the most current version of the EA relating to this site.

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

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

Conditions of Environmental Authority

The environmentally relevant activities 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:

- Schedule A: General;
- Schedule B: Air;
- Schedule C: Acoustic;
- Schedule D: Water;
- Schedule E: Regulated Structures;
- Schedule F: Waste;
- Schedule G: Land;
- Schedule H: Social
- Definitions; and
- Attachments.

Schedule A: General	
Condition number	Condition
A1	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; c) that such measures, plant and equipment are operated in a proper manner; and d) that all instruments and devices used for the measurement or monitoring of any parameter under any condition of this environmental authority are properly calibrated.
A2	Spillage of all chemicals and fuels 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 5.8 of <i>AS 1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 2004</i>.
A3	Monitoring and records Record, compile and keep for a minimum of five (5) years all monitoring results required by this environmental authority and make available for inspection all or any of these records upon request by the administering authority.
A4	Where monitoring is a requirement of this environmental authority, ensure that a competent person(s) conducts all monitoring.
A5	Notification of emergencies and incidents All reasonable actions are to be taken to minimise environmental harm, or the risk thereof, resulting from any emergency, incident or circumstances not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.
A6	Not more than ten (10) business days following the initial notification of an emergency, incident or information about circumstances which result or may result in environmental harm, written advice must be provided to the administering authority in relation to: a) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident; b) the outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise environmental harm; and c) proposed actions to respond to the information about circumstances which result or may result in environmental harm.
A7	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.

A8	As soon as practicable, but not more than six (6) weeks following the initial notification of an emergency, incident or information about circumstances which results or may result in environmental harm, conduct of any environmental monitoring performed in relation to the 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, written advice must be provided of the results of any such monitoring performed to the administering authority.
A9	Authorised disturbance In carrying out mining activities authorised by the environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must comply with the disturbance areas in Attachment 2 – Authorised Disturbance Areas.

Schedule B: Air	
Condition number	Condition
B1	Subject to Conditions B2 and B3 , 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.
B2	When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place, and the results must be notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
B3	If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the following limits are not being exceeded then the holder is not in breach of Condition B1: a) dust deposition of one hundred and twenty (120) milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over averaged over one (1) month, when monitored in accordance with <i>AS 3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of particulates - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method of 1991</i>(or more recent editions); and/or b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than ten (10) micrometre (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of fifty (50) micrograms per cubic metre over a twenty-four (24) hour averaging time, at a sensitive place downwind of the operational land, when monitored in accordance with: i) Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method, when monitored in accordance with AS 3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method of 2003 (or more recent editions); or ii) Any alternative method of sampling PM10, which may be permitted by the Air Quality Sampling Manual as published from time to time by the administering authority.

B4	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the relevant limits in Condition B3, then the environmental authority holder must: a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or b) immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.
-----------	--

Schedule C: Acoustic	
Condition number	Condition
C1	Subject to Conditions C2 and C3 , noise from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place.
C2	When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
C3	If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in Table C1 (Noise Limits) are not being exceeded, then the holder is not in breach of Condition C1 of this environmental authority. Monitoring must include: a) LA_{max}; b) LA_{1,15mins}; c) LA_{10,15mins}; d) LA_{eq,15mins}; e) LA_{90,15mins}; f) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise; g) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction; and h) location, date and time of recording.
C4	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the limits in Table C1 (Noise Limits), 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.
C5	The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the administering authority's Noise Measurement Manual.

C6	Blasting activities must be carried out in such a manner that if blasting noise should propagate to a noise sensitive place, then: a) the air blast overpressure must be not more than one hundred and fifteen (115) Db (Linear) Peak for nine (9) out of any ten (10) consecutive blasts initiated, regardless of the interval between blasts; and b) the air blast overpressure must not exceed one hundred and twenty (120) dB (Linear) Peak for any blast.
C7	Subject to Conditions C8 and C9 , vibration from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place.
C8	When requested by the administering authority, vibration monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified within fourteen (14) days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
C9	Blasting operations must be carried out in such a manner that if ground vibration should propagate to a noise sensitive place, then: a) the ground-borne vibration must be not exceed a peak velocity of five (5) mm/sec for nine (9) out of any ten (10) consecutive blasts initiated, regardless of the interval between blasts; and b) the ground-borne vibration must not exceed ten (10) mm/sec for any blast.
C10	If the environmental authority holder can provide evidence through monitoring that the limits defined in Condition C9 are not being exceeded then the holder is not in breach of Condition C7. Monitoring must include: a) peak particle velocity (mm/sec); b) location of the blast/s within the mining area (including which bench level); c) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and direction; d) location, date and time of recording; and e) maximum instantaneous charge (MIC) per delay; and f) distance from blast site/s to closest sensitive place.
C11	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the limits in Condition C9, then the environmental authority holder must: a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or b) immediately implement vibration abatement measures so that vibration from the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.

Table C1 (Noise limits)

Noise descriptor dB(A) measured as	Time Period		
	Day (7am - 6pm)	Evening (6pm - 10pm)	Night (10pm - 7am)
LA90, 15 min	min LA90, 15 mins plus 5	min LA90, 15 mins plus 5	min LA90, 15 mins plus 3
LAm _{ax}	52 ¹	52 ¹	52 ¹

¹ or the existing LAm_{ax}, whichever is the lower.

Note: Measurements carried out in the free field, at least 4m from the façade of any noise affected place

Schedule D: Water

Condition number	Condition
D1	Contaminant Release Contaminants that will, or have the potential to cause environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters except as permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority.
D2	The release of contaminants to waters must only occur from the release points specified in Table D1 (Contaminant Release Points, Sources and Receiving Waters) and depicted on Attachment 1 – Authorised Discharge Points attached to this environmental authority.
D3	The release of contaminants to waters must not exceed the release limits stated in Table D2 (Contaminant Release Limits) when measured at the monitoring points specified in Table D1 for each quality characteristic.
D4	The release of contaminants to waters from the release points must be monitored at the locations specified in Table D1 for each quality characteristic and at the frequency specified in Table D2 and Table D3 (Release Contaminant Trigger Investigation Levels) .

D5	If quality characteristics of the release exceed any of the trigger levels specified in Table D3 during a release event, the environmental authority holder must compare the downstream results in the receiving waters to the trigger values specified in Table D3 and: a) where the trigger values are not exceeded then no action is to be taken; or b) where the downstream results exceed the trigger values specified Table D3 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 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 in accordance with the ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000 methodology, into the potential for environmental harm and provide a written report to the administering authority in the next annual return, outlining: 1) details of the investigations carried out; and 2) actions taken to prevent environmental harm. [Note] Where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with Condition D5 (2)(b)(ii) of this condition, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.
D6	If an exceedance in accordance with Condition D5 (2)(b)(ii) is identified, the holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority within fourteen (14) days of receiving the result.
D7	Contaminant Release Events The environmental authority holder must install, operate and maintain a stream flow gauging station to determine and record stream flows at the locations upstream of each Release Point as specified in Table D4 (Contaminant Release during Flow Events) for any receiving water into which a release occurs.
D8	Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, the release of contaminants to waters must only take place during periods of natural flow events specified as minimum flow in Table D4 for the contaminant release point(s) specified in Table D1.
D9	Contaminant release flow rate must be managed to ensure that the downstream water quality does not exceed the limits specified in Table D7 (Receiving Waters Contaminant Trigger Levels).
D10	The daily quantity of contaminants released from each release point must be measured and recorded at the monitoring points in Table D1.
D11	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.

D12	Notification of Release Event The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as soon as practicable (within no later than 6 hours of having commenced controlled release of mine affected water to the receiving environment from an authorised discharge point, and no later than 12 hours after any uncontrolled release from an authorised discharge point). Notification must include the submission of written advice to the administering authority of the following information: a) release commencement date/time; b) expected release cessation date/time; c) release point/s; d) release volume (estimated); e) receiving water/s including the natural flow rate; and f) any details (including available data) regarding likely impacts on the receiving water(s). [Note] Notification to the administering authority must be addressed through a notification to the WaTERS Unit and in the event WaTERS is not accessible send the notification to CRMining@detsi.qld.gov.au
D13	The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as soon as practicable, (nominally within twenty-four (24) hours after cessation of a release) of the cessation of a release notified under Condition D12 and within twenty-eight (28) days provide the following information in writing: a) release cessation date/time; b) natural flow volume in receiving water; c) volume of water released; d) details regarding the compliance of the release with the conditions of Department Interest: Water of this environmental authority (i.e. contamination limits, natural flow, discharge volume); e) all in-situ water quality monitoring results; and f) any other matters pertinent to the water release event.
D14	Notification of Release Event Exceedance If the release limits defined in Table D2 are exceeded, the holder of the environmental authority must notify the administering authority within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving the results.

D15	The environmental authority holder must, within twenty-eight (28) days of a release that exceeds 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) all water quality monitoring results; d) any general observations; e) all calculations; and f) any other matters pertinent to the water release event.
D16	Monitoring of Water Storage Quality Water storages stated in Table D5 (Water Storage Monitoring) which are associated with the release points must be monitored for the water quality characteristics specified in Table D6 (Onsite Water Storage Contaminant Limits) at the monitoring locations and at the monitoring frequency specified in Table D5.
D17	In the event that water storages defined in Table D5 exceed the contaminant limits defined in Table D6, the holder of this environmental authority must implement measures, where practicable, to prevent access to waters by all livestock.
D18	Receiving Environment Monitoring and Contaminant Trigger Levels The quality of the receiving waters must be monitored at the locations specified in Table D8 for each quality characteristic and at the monitoring frequency stated in Table D7 (Receiving Waters Contaminant Trigger Levels).
D19	If quality characteristics of the receiving water at the downstream monitoring points exceed any of the trigger levels specified in Table D7 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 in accordance with the ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000 methodology, 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. [Note] where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with Condition D19 (2)(ii) of the condition, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.

D20	Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP) A REMP must be developed and implemented by 24 February 2010 to monitor and record the effects of the release of contaminants on the receiving environment periodically and whilst contaminants are being discharged from the site, with the aim of identifying and describing the extent of any adverse impacts to local environmental values and monitoring any changes in the receiving water. A copy of the REMP must be provided to the administering authority prior to its implementation and due consideration given to any comments made on the REMP by the administering authority. For the purposes of the REMP, the receiving environment is the waters of North Creek, Devlin Creek and Harrybrandt Creek and connected waterways within twenty (20) kilometres downstream of the release.
D21	The REMP must address (but not necessarily be limited to) the following: a) Description of potentially affected receiving waters including key communities and background water quality characteristics based on accurate and reliable monitoring data that takes into consideration any temporal variation (e.g. seasonality); b) Description of applicable environmental values and water quality objectives to be achieved (i.e. as scheduled pursuant to the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997); c) Any relevant reports prepared by other governmental or professional research organisations that relate to the receiving environment within which the REMP is proposed; d) Water quality targets within the receiving environment to be achieved, and clarification of contaminant concentrations or levels indicating adverse environmental impacts during the REMP; e) Monitoring for any potential adverse environmental impacts caused by the release; f) Monitoring of stream flow and hydrology; g) Monitoring of toxicants should consider the indicators specified in Table D3 to assess the extent of the compliance of concentrations with water quality objectives and/or the ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000 guidelines for slightly to moderately disturbed ecosystems; h) Monitoring of physical chemical parameters as a minimum those specified in Table D2 (in addition to dissolved oxygen saturation and temperature); i) Monitoring biological indicators (for macroinvertebrates in accordance with the AusRivas methodology) and metals/metalloids in sediments (in accordance with ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000, BATLEY and/or the most recent version of <i>AS5667.1 Guidance on Sampling of Bottom Sediments</i>) for <i>permanent, semi-permanent water holes and water storages</i>; j) The locations of monitoring points (including the locations specified in Table D8 which are background and downstream impacted sites for each release point); k) The frequency or scheduling of sampling and analysis sufficient to determine water quality objectives and to derive site specific reference values within two (2) years (depending on wet season flows) in accordance with the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2006. For ephemeral streams, this should include periods of flow irrespective of mine or other discharges; l) Specify sampling and analysis methods and quality assurance and control; m) Any historical datasets to be relied upon; n) Description of the statistical basis on which conclusions are drawn; and o) Any spatial and temporal controls to exclude potential confounding factors.

D22	A report outlining the findings of the REMP, including all monitoring results and interpretations in accordance with Condition D20 must be prepared and submitted in writing to the administering authority by 1 October 2011 . This should include an assessment of background water quality, any assimilative capacity for those contaminants monitored and the suitability of current discharge limits to protect downstream environment values.
D23	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 (with the written consent of the third party).
D24	Water General All determinations of water quality must be: a) performed by a person or body possessing appropriate experience and qualifications to perform the required measurements; b) made in accordance with methods prescribed in the latest edition of the administering authority's Water Quality Sampling Manual. [Note] Condition D24 requires the Water Quality Manual to be followed and where it is not followed because of exceptional circumstances this should be explained and reported with the results.
D25	The release of contaminants directly or indirectly to waters: 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.
D26	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.

D27	Temporary Interference with waterways Temporarily destroying native vegetation, excavating, or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring necessary for and associated with mining operations must be undertaken in accordance with Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation <i>Guideline - Activities in a Watercourse, Lake or Spring associated with Mining Activities</i> (ESR/2015/1837).
D28	Water Management Plan A Water Management Plan must be developed and implemented by 24 February 2010 that provides for the proper and effective management of the actual and potential environmental impacts resulting from the mining activity and to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority.
D29	The Water Management Plan must be developed in accordance with DEHP Guideline for Preparing a Water Management Plan 2009 (to be developed by 1 October) or any updates that become available from time to time and must include at least the following components: i) Contaminant Source Study; ii) Site Water Balance and Model; iii) Water Management System; iv) Saline Drainage Prevention and Management Measures; v) Acid Rock Drainage Prevention and Management Measures (if applicable); vi) Emergency and Contingency Planning; and vii) Monitoring and Review.
D30	Each year the holder of this environmental authority must undertake a review of the Water Management Plan prior to the wet season (i.e. by 1 November) and a further review following the wet season (i.e. by 1 May the following year) to ensure that proper and effective measures, practices or procedures are in place so that the mine is operated in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority and that environmental harm is prevented or minimised.
D31	A copy of the Water Management Plan and/or a review of the Water Management Plan must be provided to the administering authority on request.
D32	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.
D33	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.
D34	Stormwater and water sediment controls An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person (AQP) 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.

D35	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.
D36	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.
D37	Fitzroy River Basin Study The administering authority and the holder of this environmental authority both acknowledge that the conditions for release of contaminants to the Isaac River System in this environmental authority have been calculated without the benefit of the findings of projects proposed to be undertaken as per recommendations 2 and 3 of the Study of cumulative impacts on water quality of mining activities in the Fitzroy River Basin (April 2009). The administering authority may, based on the information provided in the study report when it becomes available, all relevant information available at the time and the regulatory framework applicable at that time, consult with the holder of this environmental authority about the conditions in the environmental authority concerning the treatment and disposal of waste water. The aim of the consultation shall be the meaningful review of the contaminant release limits imposed in this authority having regard to: a) the study results; b) near field monitoring results; c) QLD Water Quality Guidelines; and d) best practice environmental management. If this review leads to a change in the requirements on this environmental authority holder, this shall be advanced by way of an authority amendment or a Transitional Environmental Program and as is necessary or desirable.
D38	Sewage effluent All effluent released from the sewage treatment plant must be monitored at the location, frequency and for the parameters specified in Table D9 (Sewage effluent quality targets for dust suppression and irrigation).
D39	Sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not exceed sewage effluent release limits defined in Table D9.
D40	Sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not cause a spray drift or overspray to any sensitive place.
D41	When conditions prevent the irrigation of treated effluent to land or for use as dust suppression (such as during rain events) alternative measures must be taken to store/dispose of effluent (such as wet weather storage or tankering offsite).

D42	Water Treatment Backwash waters from the water treatment plant must be directed to the worked water system for reuse through the coal handling and processing plant.
D43	Groundwater After commencement of operations within ML70319, a report must be provided to the administering authority regarding the effect of the operation and the final void on groundwater every three (3) years until surrender of the mining tenure.
D44	Any significant, non-seasonal decreases in groundwater levels or any significant changes in water quality must be reported to the administering authority within seven (7) days .
D45	The method of water sampling required by this environmental authority must comply with that set out in the latest edition of the administering authority's Water Quality Sampling Manual.

Table D1 (Contaminant Release Points, Sources and Receiving Waters)

Release Point (RP)	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Contaminant Source and Location	Monitoring Point	Receiving waters description
RP 1 (Discharge Point 1)	639988	7566394	Environmental Dam Spillway Overflow / End of Pipe	Dam Spillway	Unnamed creek flowing through Mavis Downs and Daunia Station to North Creek
RP 2 (Discharge Point 2a)	643123	7566598	Sediment Dam 1 Spillway Overflow	Dam Spillway	Devlin Creek
RP 3 (Discharge Point 2b)	643582	7566931	Sediment Dam 1 Discharge Valve / End of Pipe	Discharge Valve, end of pipe	Devlin Creek
RP 4 (Discharge Point 3)	645342	7571971	Sediment Dam 3 Spillway Overflow / End of Pipe	Dam Spillway	Harrybrandt Creek

Table D2 (Contaminant Release Limits)

Quality Characteristic	Release Limits	Monitoring frequency	Comments
Electrical conductivity ($\mu\text{S} / \text{cm}$)	2500	Daily during release (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)	
pH (pH Unit)	6.5 (minimum) 9.0 (maximum)	Daily during release (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)	
Turbidity (NTU)	4000	Daily during release ² (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)	Turbidity is required to assess ecosystems impacts and can provide instantaneous results
Suspended Solids (mg/L)	NA ¹	Daily during release ² (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)	Suspended solids are required to measure the performance of sediment and erosion control measures.
Sulphate (mg/L)	1000	Daily during release ² (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)	Drinking water environmental values from NHMRC 2006 guidelines OR ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000 stock water quality guidelines.

¹ NA – not available² local trigger values need to be developed

Table D3 (Release Contaminant Trigger Investigation Levels)

Quality Characteristic	Trigger Levels (micrograms/L)	Comment on Trigger Level	Monitoring Frequency
Aluminium	100	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Arsenic	13	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Cadmium	0.2	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Chromium	1	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Copper	2	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Iron	300	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Lead	10	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Mercury (inorganic)	0.2	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for CV FIMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Nickel	11	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Zinc	8	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Boron	370	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Cobalt	90	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Manganese	1900	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Molybdenum	34	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Selenium	10	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Silver	1	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Uranium	1	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Vanadium	10	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Ammonia	1000	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Nitrate	1100	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on ambient Qld WQ Guidelines (2006) for TN	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C6-C9)	20		Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C10-C36)	100		Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.
Fluoride (total)	2000	Protection of livestock and short term irrigation guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during the release.

[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.

[Note 2] The list of quality characteristics required to be monitored as per Table D3 will be reviewed once the results of the monitoring data is gathered for the interim period until 31 December 2011 or an earlier date if the data is, or becomes, available and if it is determined that there is no need to monitor for certain individual quality characteristics these can be removed from Table D3.

[Note 3] SMD - slightly moderately disturbed level of protection, guideline refers ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000).

[Note 4] LOR - typical reporting for method stated. ICPMS/CV FIMS - analytical method required to achieve LOR.

Table D4 (Contaminant Release during Flow Events)

Receiving water description	Release Point	Gauging station description	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Minimum Flow in Receiving Water Required for a Release Event	Flow recording Frequency
North Creek	UP MP1	Gauging Station 1	635647	7566080	/-- GREATER THAN --/ or = 0.02cubicmeters/sec	Continuous (minimum daily)

Table D5 (Water Storage Monitoring)

Water Storage Description	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Monitoring Location	Frequency of Monitoring
Environmental Dam	639800	7566781	Edge of Dam	Quarterly
Sediment Dam 1	643346	7566817	Edge of Dam	Quarterly
Sediment Dam 3	645069	7571992	Edge of Dam	Quarterly
Return Water Dam	640471	7567698	Edge of Dam	Quarterly

Table D6 (Onsite Water Storage Contaminant Limits)

Quality Characteristic	Test Value	Contaminant Limit
pH (pH unit)	Range	Greater than 4, less than 9 ²
EC (µS/cm)	Maximum	5970 ¹
Sulphate (mg/L)	Maximum	1000 ¹
Fluoride (mg/L)	Maximum	2 ¹
Aluminium (mg/L)	Maximum	5 ¹
Arsenic (mg/L)	Maximum	0.5 ¹
Cadmium (mg/L)	Maximum	0.01 ¹
Cobalt (mg/L)	Maximum	1 ¹
Copper (mg/L)	Maximum	1 ¹
Lead (mg/L)	Maximum	0.1 ¹
Nickel (mg/L)	Maximum	1 ¹
Zinc (mg/L)	Maximum	20 ¹

¹ Contaminant limit based on ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) stock water quality guidelines.

² Page 4.2-15 of ANZECC and ARMCANZ (2000) Soil and animal health will not generally be affected by water with pH in the range of 4–9.

[Note] Total measurements (unfiltered) must be taken and analysed

Table D7 (Receiving Waters Contaminant Trigger Levels)

Quality Characteristic	Trigger Level	Monitoring Frequency
pH (pH unit)	6.5 - 9.0	Daily during the release
EC ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	1000	Daily during the release
Turbidity (NTU)	4000	Daily during the release

Table D8 (Receiving Water Upstream Background Sites and Down Stream Monitoring Points)

Monitoring Points	Receiving Waters Location Description	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)
Upstream Background Monitoring Points			
UP MP 1	North Creek at Rail Bridge	635647	7566080
UP MP 2	Unnamed Creek (tributary of Harrybrandt Creek) 1600m upstream of RP4	645602	7571065
Downstream Monitoring Points			
DN MP 1	North Creek 11, 000m downstream of RP1	640153	7557289
DN MP 2	Devlin Creek 1400m downstream of RP2 and RP3	644111	7565998
DN MP 3	Unnamed Creek downstream of RP4	648659	7579226

[Note] The data from background monitoring points must not be used where they are affected by releases from other mines.

Table D9 (Sewage effluent quality targets for dust suppression and irrigation)

Monitoring Point	Quality characteristics	Release limit	Units	Limit type	Monitoring frequency
Discharge Monitoring Point 4 – Treated Effluent Outlet from Sewage Treatment Plant	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (uninhibited)	20	mg/L	Maximum	Quarterly
Discharge Monitoring Point 4 – Treated Effluent Outlet from Sewage Treatment Plant	pH	6.5-8.5		Range	Quarterly
Discharge Monitoring Point 4 – Treated Effluent Outlet from Sewage Treatment Plant	Free Chlorine Residual	0.5-0.9	mg/L	Range	Quarterly
Discharge Monitoring Point 4 – Treated Effluent Outlet from Sewage Treatment Plant	Faecal Coliforms, based on the average of a minimum of five samples collected	1000	Colonies per 100 millilitres	Maximum	Quarterly

Schedule E: Regulated Structures	
Condition number	Condition
E1	The consequence category of any structure must be assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (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.
E2	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.
E3	Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (EM635).
E4	Design and construction of a regulated structure Conditions E5 to E9 inclusive do not apply to existing structures.
E5	All regulated structures must be designed by, and constructed under the supervision of, a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (EM635).
E6	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.
E7	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 <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (EM635) and must be recorded in the Regulated Dams/Levees register.

E8	Regulated structures must: a) be designed and constructed in accordance with and conform to the requirements of the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (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 any 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.
E9	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.
E10	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 E6, and ii) a set of 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, and iii) certification of those 'as constructed drawings and specifications' in accordance with Condition E9, 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 Dams; and vii) there is a current operational plan for the regulated structures.
E11	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 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.

E12	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.
E13	Mandatory reporting level Conditions E14 to E17 inclusive only apply to Regulated Structures which have not been certified as low consequence category for 'failure to contain - overtopping'.
E14	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.
E15	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.
E16	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.
E17	The holder must record any changes to the MRL in the Register of Regulated Structures.
E18	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.
E19	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).
E20	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.
E21	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.
E22	Annual inspection report Each regulated structure must be inspected each calendar year by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
E23	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.
E24	The suitably qualified and experienced person who prepared the annual inspection report must certify the report in accordance with the <i>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures</i> (EM635).

E25	The holder must: a) within 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 10 business days of receipt of the request.
E26	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.
E27	Decommissioning and rehabilitation Dams must not be abandoned but be either: a) decommissioned and rehabilitated to achieve compliance with Condition E28; or b) be left in-situ for a beneficial use(s) provided that: i) it no longer contains contaminants that will migrate into the environment; and ii) it contains water of a quality that is demonstrated to be suitable for its intended beneficial use(s); and iii) the administering authority, the holder of the environmental authority and the landholder agree in writing that the dam will be used by the landholder following the cessation of the environmentally relevant activity(ies).

E28	After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by the carrying out of the environmentally relevant activity(ies) must be rehabilitated to meet the following final acceptance criteria: a) the landform is safe for humans and fauna; b) the landform is stable with no subsidence or erosion gullies for at least three (3) years; c) any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils) is remediated and rehabilitated; d) not allowing for acid mine drainage; or e) there is no ongoing contamination to waters (including groundwater); f) rehabilitation is undertaken in a manner such that any actual or potential acid sulphate soils on the area of significant disturbance are treated to prevent or minimise environmental harm in accordance with the Instructions for the treatment and management of acid sulfate soils (2001); g) all significantly disturbed land is reinstated to the pre-disturbed soil suitability class; h) for land that is not being cultivated by the landholder: i) groundcover, that is not a declared pest species is established and self-sustaining; ii) vegetation of similar species richness and species diversity to pre- selected analogue sites is established and self-sustaining, and iii) the maintenance requirements for rehabilitated land is no greater than that required for the land prior to its disturbance caused by carrying out the petroleum activity(ies). i) for land that is to be cultivated by the landholder, cover crop is revegetated, unless the landholder will be preparing the site for cropping within 3 months of petroleum activities being completed.
E29	Register of Regulated Structures A Register of Regulated Structures must be established and maintained by the environmental authority holder for each regulated structure.
E30	The environmental authority holder must provisionally enter the required information in the Register of Regulated Structures when a design plan for a regulated structure is submitted to the administering authority.
E31	The holder must make a final entry of the required information in the Register of Regulated Dams once compliance with Condition E10 and E11 has been achieved.
E32	The environmental authority holder must ensure that the information contained in the Register of Regulated Structures is current and complete on any given day.
E33	All entries in the Register of Regulated Structures must be approved by the chief executive officer for the environmental authority holder, or their delegate, as being accurate and correct.
E34	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 Dams, in the electronic format required by the administering authority.

E35	Transitional arrangements All existing structures that have not been assessed in accordance with either the Manual or the former <i>Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams</i> must be assessed and certified in accordance with the Manual within 6 months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.
E36	All existing structures must subsequently comply with the timetable for any further assessments in accordance with the Manual specified in Table E1(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.
E37	Table E1 (Transitional hydraulic performance requirements for existing structures) ceases to apply for a structure once any of the following events has occurred: a) it has been brought into compliance with the hydraulic performance criteria applicable to the 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.
E38	Certification of the transitional assessment required by Conditions E35 and E36 (as applicable) must be provided to the administering authority within 6 months of amendment of the authority adopting this schedule.

Table E1 (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
More than 90 percent 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.
More than 70 percent to less than or equal to 90 percent	Within 7 years, unless otherwise agreed with the administering authority, based on no history of unauthorised releases.	Within 10 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.
More than 50 percent to less than or equal to 70 percent	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.
Less than or equal to 50 percent	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.

Schedule F: Waste	
Condition number	Condition
F1	Tyres stored awaiting disposal or transport for take-back and, recycling, or waste-to-energy options - should be stockpiled in volumes less than three (3) metres in height and two hundred (200) square metres in area and at least ten (10) metres from any other tyre storage area.
F2	All reasonable and practicable fire prevention measures must be implemented, including removal of grass and other materials within a ten (10) metre radius of the scrap tyre storage area.
F3	Where practicable, scrap tyres can be disposed of in underground workings provided this practice does not cause an unacceptable fire risk or compromise mine safety.
F4	Disposing of scrap tyres in spoil emplacements is acceptable, provided tyres are placed as deep in the spoil as possible but not directly on the pit floor. A record must be kept of the number and location of tyres disposed.
F5	Scrap tyres disposed within the operational land must not impede saturated aquifers and compromise the stability of the consolidated landform.
F6	A waste management plan must be developed and implemented prior to commencement of operations and must include: a) waste production; b) waste disposal; c) waste minimisation; d) waste management locations; and e) management methods.
F7	General waste and regulated waste may be temporarily stored on site before being directed to a facility that is lawfully able to accept the waste under the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
F8	All regulated waste removed from the site must be removed by a person who holds a current approval to transport such waste under the provisions of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .

Schedule G: Land	
Condition number	Condition
G1	PRCP Schedule Progressive rehabilitation of the disturbed land must be carried out in accordance with the approved Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule P-PRCP-100896456 for this environmental authority.
G2	Rehabilitation must commence progressively in accordance with the approved PRCP schedule P-PRCP-100896456 for this environmental authority.
G3	All areas of endangered remnant regional ecosystems mapped as occurring outside of the areas disturbed by mining activities on ML70290 and ML70291 must be fenced.
G4	Subject to the release limits defined in this environmental authority, all reasonable and practicable measures must be implemented to prevent hazardous leachate being directly or indirectly released or likely to be released as a result of the activity to any groundwater or water course.
G5	For exploration activities, the environmental authority holder must comply with the Standard Environmental Conditions contained in the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects over the entire area covered by the tenure, except Condition 13, which is replaced by Conditions G6 to G11.
G6	The environmental authority holder must not carry out exploration activities in a Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area. Exploration activities involving machinery must not be carried out within 1km of a Category A Environmentally Sensitive Area. Exploration activities are permitted to be undertaken in or within five hundred (500) metres of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas described as Endangered Regional Ecosystems, contained within and adjacent to the boundaries of ML70290, ML70291 and ML70319.
G7	When carrying out exploration activities in or within five hundred (500) metres of Endangered Regional Ecosystems as permitted by Condition G6, the environmental authority holder must do so in accordance with Conditions G8 to G11.
G8	Drilling or Seismic Grid a) Spacing of gridlines is not less than five hundred (500) metres apart; and b) Spacing may be reduced to two hundred and fifty (250) metres at no more than fifty (50) specified points.
G9	Drill sites a) Operational area is to be no greater than one thousand (1000) square metres; b) Sump size is to be no greater than ten (10) square metres; c) Topsoil stripping must be limited to sump area; and d) Clearing of mature trees must be avoided as far as practicable.

G10	Tracks a) Spacings between tracks must not be less than two hundred and fifty (250) metres; b) Existing access and fence line tracks must be used where possible and any new tracks constructed must link natural clearings where possible; c) Track construction must avoid clearing of mature trees where practicable; d) Line of site clearing must be avoided; e) Construction of new crossings over watercourses must be avoided and is only permitted when no reasonable alternative is available; f) All tracks must be constructed and maintained with adequate drainage to avoid accelerated erosion; and g) All new tracks are to be recorded with GPS and records kept of their location and made available to regulatory authorities on request.
G11	Other Land Disturbances a) Activities must not include costeaning or bulk sampling; b) All equipment such as earthmoving and drilling equipment must be used in a manner which minimises unnecessary disturbance of topsoil and ground cover vegetation; and c) Camp sites must not be established.
G12	Surrender The holder must meet the conditions and the rehabilitation milestones under the approved PRCP Schedule prior to the surrender of the environmental authority.

Schedule H: Social	
Condition number	Condition
H1	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.

Definitions

Words and phrases used throughout this licence are defined below, except where identified in the Environmental Protection Act 1994 or subordinate legislation. Where a word or term is not defined, the ordinary English meaning applies, and regard should be given to the Macquarie Dictionary.

Interpretation

“EIS” means the environmental impact statement titled Moorvale Coal Project Environmental Impact Statement and dated February 2002. Although legally the environmental authority is the enforceable document, not the EIS, if there was any need for interpretation of the conditions, then the interpretation should be in the context of the EIS if applicable.

“EMOS” means the environmental management overview strategy report titled Chapter 5 Attachment to the Moorvale EIS – Environmental Management Overview Strategy proposed Moorvale Mine and dated 2 July 2002. Although legally the environmental authority is the enforceable document, not the EMOS, if there was any need for interpretation of the conditions, then the interpretation should be in the context of the EMOS.

“20th percentile flow” means the 20th percentile of all daily flow measurements (or estimations) of daily flow over a 10-year period for a particular site. The 20th percentile calculation should only include days where flow has been measured (or estimated), i.e. not dry weather days

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

- a) vegetation establishment, survival and succession;
- b) vegetation productivity, sustained growth and structure development;
- c) fauna colonisation and habitat development;
- d) 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;
- e) microbiological studies including recolonisation by mycorrhizal fungi, microbial biomass and respiration;
- f) effects of various establishment treatments such as deep ripping, topsoil handling, seeding and fertiliser application on vegetation growth and development;
- g) resilience of vegetation to disease, insect attack, drought, and fire; and
- h) vegetation water use and effects on ground water levels and catchment yields.

“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 Resource Management or its successor.

“AEP” means the Annual Exceedance Probability, which is the probability that at least one event in excess of a particular magnitude will occur in any given year.

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

“appropriately qualified person” (AQP) 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 consequence 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 of the assessment:

- a) exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination;
- 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.

“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
 - i. a surface active agent, including, for example, soap or related detergent; or
 - ii. a paint solvent, pigment, dye, printing ink, industrial polish, adhesive, sealant, food additive, bleach, sanitiser, disinfectant, or biocide; or
 - iii. a fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use; or
- f) a substance used for, or intended for use for –
 - iv. mineral processing or treatment of metal, pulp and paper, textile, timber, water or wastewater; or
 - v. manufacture of plastic or synthetic rubber.

“climax community” flora and fauna communities have attained a stable biological diversity and have reached equilibrium with the surrounding ecosystems.

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

“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.

“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.

“control measure” means any action or activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level.

“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

“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).

“controlled release” means to exercise restraint or direction over, which includes a system of devices (such as levers, pipes, pumps). The environmental authority holder has practicable and reasonable ability to contain and control the release.

“cover material” means any soil or rock suitable as a germination medium or landform armouring.

“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.

“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).

“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.

“Development approval” means a development approval under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* or the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* in relation to a matter that involves an environmentally relevant activity under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

“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.

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

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

“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.

“general waste” means waste other than regulated waste.

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

“hazard 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 Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams (Version 2.0, 2009) published by the Department of Environment and Resource Management on its website.

“hazardous waste” means a substance, whether liquid, solid or gaseous that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed, is likely to cause environmental harm.

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

“LA 10, adj, 10 mins” means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 10% of any 10-minute measurement period, using Fast response.

“LA 1, adj, 10 mins” means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 1% of any 10-minute measurement period, using Fast response

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

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

“landfill” means land used as a waste disposal site for lawfully putting solid waste on the land.

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

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

“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” means process water and contaminated storm water. **“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.

“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.

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

“peak particle velocity (ppv)” means a measure of ground vibration magnitude which is the maximum rate of change of ground displacement with time, usually measured in millimetres/second (mms-1).

“protected area” means -

- a) a protected area under the Nature Conservation Act 1992;
- b) a marine park under the Marine Parks Act 2004; or
- c) 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.

“Register of Regulated Dams” includes:

- a) Date of entry in the register;
- b) Name of the dam, its purpose and intended/actual contents;
- c) The consequence category of the dam 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
- e) reference numbers of all document(s) lodged as part of a design plan for the dam;
- f) Name and qualifications of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified the design plan and 'as constructed' drawings;
- g) For the regulated dam, 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);
- h) The design plan title and reference relevant to the dam;
- i) The date construction was certified as compliant with the design plan;
- j) The name and details of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified that the constructed dam was compliant with the design plan;
- k) Details of the composition and construction of any liner;
- l) The system for the detection of any leakage through the floor and sides of the dam;
- m) 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;
- n) Dates when recommendations and actions arising from the annual inspection were provided to the administering authority;
- o) 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 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 1998 (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.

“release” means –

- a) to deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and
- b) to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted, or disturbed; and
- c) to allow the contaminant to escape; and to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

“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.

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

“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 2004 or a World Heritage Area; or
- f) a public park or gardens; or
- g) a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes which is not part of the mining activity and does not include employee’s accommodation or public roads.

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

“Shields, P.G. and Williams, B.M. (1991)” means Shields, P.G. and Williams, B.M. (1991) Land resource survey and evaluation of the Kilcummin area, Queensland. QDPI Bulletin QV 91001.

“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.

“storm water” means all surface water runoff from rainfall.

“stable” is as defined in Schedule 8 (Environmental objective assessment) of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.

“Stable condition” is as defined in s111A of the EP Act.

“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.

“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.

“trackable waste” means a waste or combination of waste stated in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000.

“uncontrolled release” means showing no signs of inhibition, unrestrained. To constitute an uncontrolled release the environmental authority holder must demonstrate that practicable and reasonable measures have been undertaken to prevent the release.

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

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

“waste management hierarchy” has the meaning given by the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000.

“waste management principles” has the meaning given by the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000.

“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.

“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.

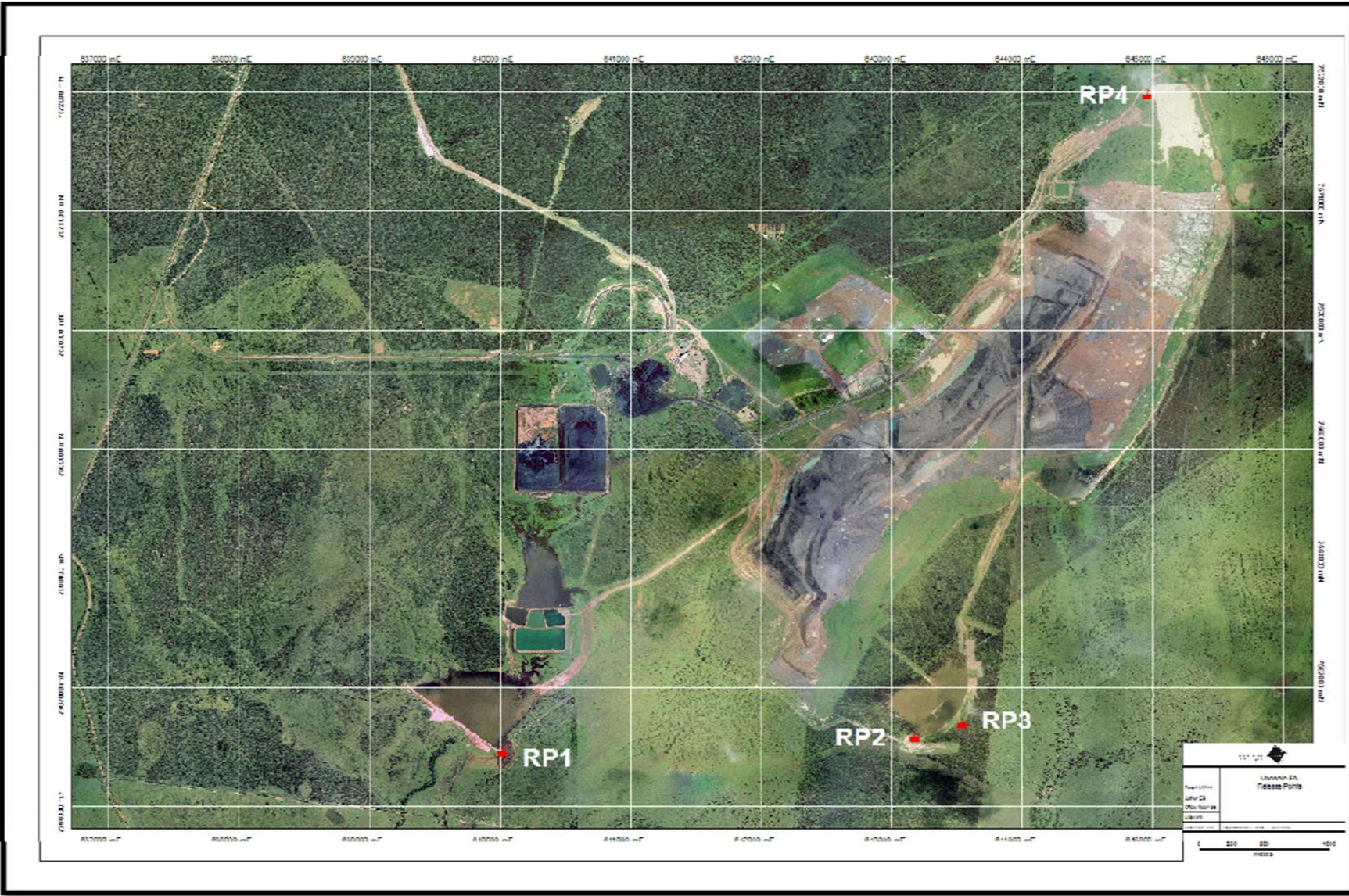
“water quality” means the chemical, physical and biological condition of water.

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

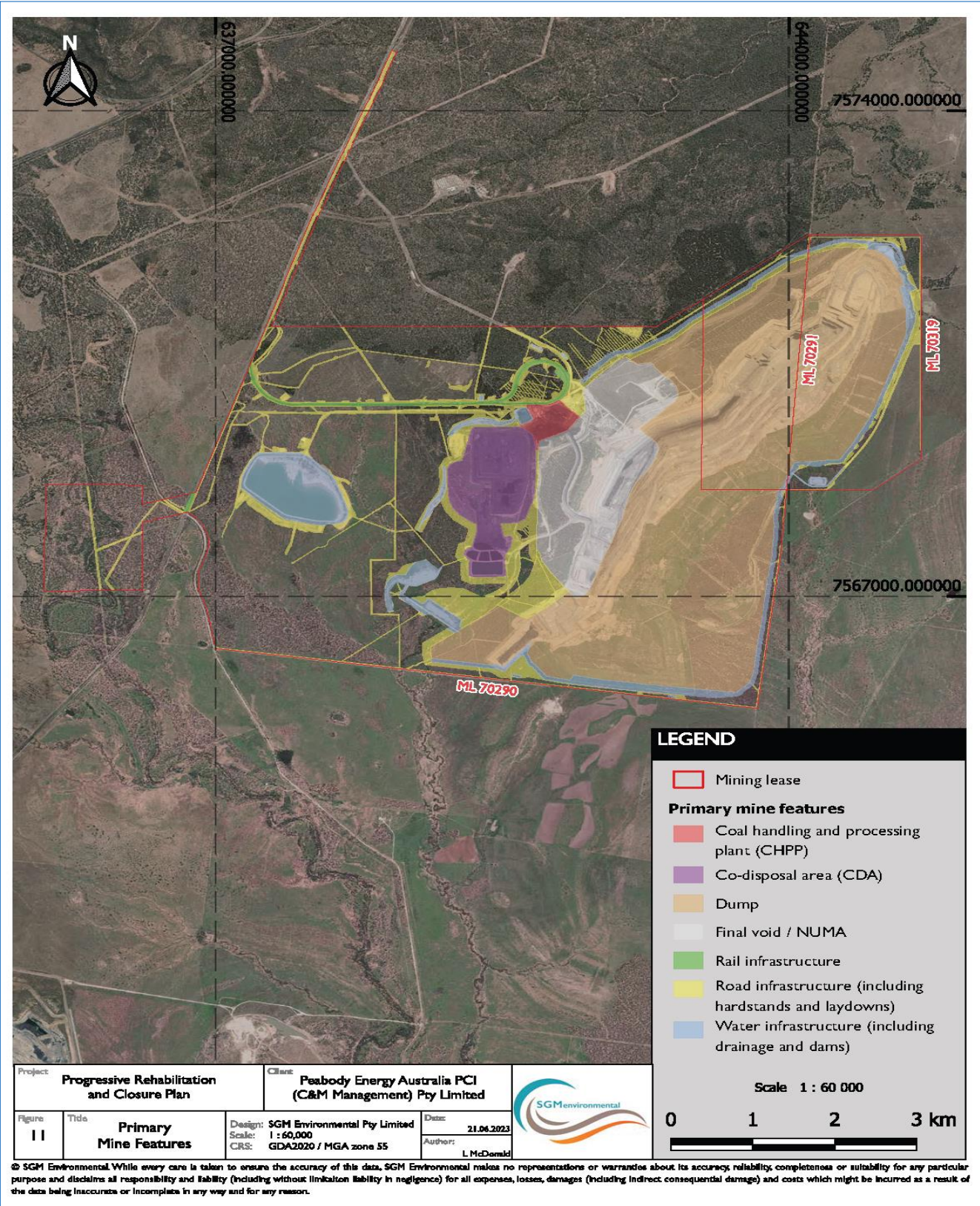
“wet season” means the time of year, covering one or more months, when most of the average annual rainfall in a region occurs. For the purposes of DSA determination this time of year is deemed to extend from 1 November in one year to 31 May in the following year inclusive.

“µs/cm” means microsiemens per centimetre

ATTACHMENT 1 – Figure 1: Authorised Discharge Points



ATTACHMENT 2 – Figure 2: Authorised Disturbance Areas



END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY