Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPR00410213

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

Environmental authority number: EPPR00410213

Environmental authority takes effect on 27 July 2017

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
FITZROY (CQ) PTY LTD	Comalco Place Level 14 12 Creek St BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000 Australia
Nebo Central Coal Pty Ltd	Level 11 100 Creek Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Schedule 2A, 09: A mining activity involving drilling, costeaning, pitting or carrying out geological surveys causing significant disturbance	EPC722

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 contaminated land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days);

that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

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

Take effect

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

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

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 or an SDA Approval under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

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

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

Kate Bennink
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Date issued: 27 July 2017

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Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Environmental Authority

Condition

General

A1 Financial Assurance

The holder of the environmental authority must submit the required amount of financial assurance to the administering authority prior to carrying out any activities on the mining tenement. If the activities that are being carried out by the holder of the environmental authority are altered so as to cause a change in the category of total area of disturbance shown in Form 3: Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs, the holder of the environmental authority must submit an application to amend their financial assurance to the administering authority. If an application is lodged to transfer the environmental authority to another person or company, the proposed transferee must submit the required financial assurance prior to the transfer taking effect.

Note 1 - Financial assurance must be calculated in accordance with Form 3: Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs.

Note 1 – Section 292 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 requires that the holder of the environmental authority gives the administering authority a financial assurance in a form acceptable to the administering authority. When necessary, the holder of the environmental authority must submit an application to amend their financial assurance under section 294 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The holder of the environmental authority must lodge a single financial assurance with the District Mining Registrar, Department of Natural Resources and Mines. The financial assurance will consist of two components:

(i) An amount to cover the potential costs of rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining activities (ie. Environmental Protection Agency component); and
(ii) An amount to cover the potential costs of restoring property improvements disturbed by mining activities and the failure of the tenure holder to pay rents and royalties (ie. Department of Mines and Energy component).

A2 Air Quality

The holder of the environmental authority must not cause an unreasonable release of dust.

Note 5 - To prevent the unreasonable release of dust, the following measures or similar measures can be used:

- altering work practices to avoid or minimise the generation of dust;
- scheduling activities for times when they will have least impact;
- spraying water on roads and tracks;
- revegetating disturbed areas as soon as practicable;
- leaving or creating wind breaks or screening; and
- installing pollution control equipment (e.g. fitting bag filters or a cyclone to dust generating equipment).

A3 Noise Emissions

The holder of the environmental authority must not cause unreasonable noise at a noise sensitive place.

Note 6 - To prevent causing unreasonable noise at a noise sensitive place the following measures or similar measures can be used:

- construct and maintain noise barriers and enclosures around noisy equipment or along the noise transmission path;

- implement noise reduction measures at noise sensitive places;
- provide and maintain low noise equipment;
- carry out routine maintenance on fans to minimise bearing noise;
- repair or replace defective mufflers of vehicles and plant with suitable effective mufflers;
- limit the hours of operation of the project to between the hours of 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday.

Note 7 - If aircraft are being used for mining activities operate them so as to minimise disturbance to livestock (e.g. helicopters).

A4 Erosion and Sediment Control

The holder of the environmental authority must design, install and maintain adequate banks and/or diversion drains to minimise the potential for storm water runoff to enter disturbed areas.

A5 Erosion and Sediment Control

The holder of the environmental authority must design, install and maintain adequate erosion and sediment control structures wherever necessary to prevent or minimise erosion of disturbed areas and the sedimentation of any watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake.

Note 8 - When designing and constructing sediment ponds refer to the “Engineering Guidelines for Queensland Construction Sites” Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

Note 9 - Regularly clean out sediment traps, ponds and drains and maintain them in effective working order, until erosion stability has been achieved in disturbed areas.

Note 10 - The capacity of sediment traps, ponds, drains and banks should not be reduced below 70% of their design capacity.

A6 Topsoil and Overburden Management

The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that Topsoil is removed and stockpiled prior to carrying out any mining activity. Prevent or minimise the mixing and erosion of topsoil and Overburden stockpiles.

Note 11 - To separate topsoil and overburden and to prevent or minimise the erosion of these stockpiles the following measures or similar measures can be used:

- Identify topsoil and overburden layers before stripping topsoil;
- Store topsoil and overburden in separate stockpiles;
- Install silt fences or bunding around the stockpiles;
- Where practical reuse topsoil stockpiles within 12 months;
- Establish and maintain a temporary cover crop on stockpiles; and
- Limit the height of topsoil stockpiles to 2 metres.

A7 Hazardous Contaminants

The holder of the environmental authority must plan and conduct activities on site to prevent any potential or actual release of a Hazardous Contaminant.

Note 12 - Section 442 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 makes it an offence to release a prescribed contaminant. A prescribed contaminant is a contaminant prescribed by an Environmental Protection Policy.

Note 13 - Section 443 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 makes it an offence to cause or allow a contaminant to be placed in a position where it could reasonably be expected to cause serious or material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

A8 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that spills of hazardous contaminants are cleaned up as quickly as practicable. Such spillage must not be cleaned up by hosing, sweeping or otherwise releasing such contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.

Note 14 - If a mining tenement becomes Significantly Disturbed Land because it is contaminated land, it ceases to be significantly disturbed land if a Suitability Statement* is issued for the land. Refer to section 384 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Note 15 - A Site Management Plan approved under part 413 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 may be required by the administrating authority for sites recorded on the Environmental Management Register or Contaminated Land Register. Such sites may include acid producing overburden stockpiles and tailings dams containing acid producing wastes.

A9 The holder of the environmental authority must where practical separate acid producing waste rock from benign waste rock

A10 The holder of the environmental authority must dispose of acid producing waste rock in an excavation or pit and backfill as soon as practical. Backfill the excavation or pit containing acid producing waste rock with benign, low permeability material and seal the excavation or pit with a compacted capping layer at least 1m thick.

Note 16 -The owner or occupier of a mining tenement must notify the administering authority if they become aware that a Notifiable Activity* listed in schedule 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, is being carried out on the land within 30 days, by giving notice to the administering authority in the approved form. For example, an exploration or mineral development project that generates waste materials that contain hazardous contaminants, must notify the administrating authority that this activity is being carried out. Refer to section 371 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Note 17 - For detailed information on the management of acid mine waste material refer to the "Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland", Part B, 'Assessment and Management of Acid Drainage' and the 'Guidelines for Sampling and Analysis of Lowland Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) in Queensland'.

A11 Nature Conservation

The holder of the environmental authority must prevent the spread of Declared Plants by ensuring that all vehicles and machinery are adequately cleaned before taking the vehicles and machinery out of a Declared Plant Area.

Note 18 - Sections 23 (b) and 29 (b) of the Mineral Resources Regulation 1990 requires that every precaution be taken to ensure there is no dispersal of parthenium weed or the seed of any other declared plant within the meaning of the Rural Lands Protection Act 1985 as a result of mining activities or as a result of access to the area of the mining tenement.

Note 19 – The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry provided Pest Facts sheets for declared plants in Queensland and clean down procedures for vehicles and machinery working in declared plant areas. For advice on declared plant areas contact the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry or your local Council.

A12 The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities within 100m of a Historical, Archaeological or Ethnographic site.

Note 21 – With regard to cultural heritage issues refer to the Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 and the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 . Prior to carrying out any activities on the mining tenement, the holder of the environmental authority should consult with the administrating authority if a site has the potential to be designated as a historical, archaeological or ethnographic site.

A13 Other Level 2 Environmentally Relevant Activities

The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out the following Level 2 Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERA) on the mining tenement:

- ERA (7) Chemical Storage - storage of chemicals (other than crude oil, natural gas and petroleum products) including ozone depleting substances, gases or dangerous goods under the dangerous goods code in containers with a design storage volume of more than 10m3 but less than 1000m3;
- ERA (76) Incinerating waste – operation of a waste incineration facility for incinerating ¬
  a) vegetation;
  b) clean paper or cardboard;
- ERA (77) Battery Recycling - operation of a facility for receiving and recycling or reprocessing any kind of battery; and
- ERA (80) Tyre Recycling - operation of a facility for receiving and commercially recycling or reprocessing tyres (other than retreading tyres).

A14 Roads And Tracks

The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the Landowner prior to establishing any new roads and tracks.

Note 22 - Refer to the Technical Guidelines when planning and constructing all new roads and tracks.

Note 23 - Repair all damage to existing private roads and tracks resulting from mining activities, so that they are as trafficable as they were prior to any damage.

A15 When constructing new roads and tracks, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses is minimised.

Note 24 - When planning and constructing new roads and tracks the following measures or similar measures can be used to minimise the area and duration of disturbance of land, vegetation and watercourses:

- wherever possible use or upgrade existing roads and tracks;
- construct roads and tracks along natural grades;
- minimise the width of roads and tracks;
- minimise the number of crossings in riverine areas;
- construct crossings in riverine areas in a stable section of the bed;
- avoid constructing roads or tracks that run straight down the bank to the crossing;
- do not disadvantage other users of existing public roads & tracks;
- construct a bed level causeway, a culvert or a bridge where natural bed conditions within a - watercourse will not carry the intended traffic load or where crossing of the bed will generate a significant increase in turbidity;
- minimise the number of cuts and fills in riverine areas;
- position cuts and fills in riverine areas to minimise risk of erosion from subsequent flood events;

- position crossings to prevent flow being directed towards the banks and provide erosion resistance to the bed and banks downstream of a crossing for a distance equal to the width of the normal flow channel;
- do not create any downstream or upstream drops at the lip of culverts or causeways;
- regularly clean out culverts, bridges and causeways to prevent flow being impeded or redirected; and
- construct in-stream crossings outside of main fish migration periods.

A16 Campsites

The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any Campsites.

A17 When establishing a campsite, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses is minimised.

Note 25 - When establishing and maintaining campsites the following measures or similar measures can be used to minimise the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses:
- locate campsites at least 100m from any riverine areas;
- only disturb the minimum area necessary for the safe functioning of the campsite;
- install an appropriate human waste disposal facility (e.g. portable self contained toilets, pit toilets, septic tanks);
- use absorption trenches, transpiration beds or spray irrigation to dispose of grey water; and
- locate all disposal areas at least 100m distance from any watercourse, waterway, groundwater recharge area, wetland or lake.

Note 26 – With regard to the on site management of water refer to the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997.

A18 Waste Management

The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release waste from the project area to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.

Note 27 - When managing waste materials the following strategy should be adopted:
- avoid creating excess waste;
- reuse waste materials;
- recycle waste;
- create and utilise energy from waste;
- treat waste; and
- dispose of waste (e.g. provide rubbish containers on site).

Note 28 - Where practicable take all General Waste to a Licensed General Waste Disposal Facility.

A19 Service, Maintenance and Storage Areas

The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release fuels, oils, lubricants or other contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.

Note 31 - To prevent the direct or indirect release of fuels, lubricants or other contaminants to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake the following measures or similar measures can be used:
- maintain all refuelling equipment in good working order;

- use groundsheets or drip trays to capture spillage during maintenance of machinery and vehicles;
- locate all fuel storages within an impermeable bund;
- ensure all liquid containment, including fuel tank bunds and process water ponds, have a volume at least equal to the design volume plus an additional 10% of that volume; and
- where practical, undertake all refuelling and routine maintenance of vehicles within designated service areas

A20 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that all chemical, fuel and oil storage facilities less than 10 000L on a mining tenement, must be designed and operated in accordance with Australian Standard 1940 – 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids', Section 2, Minor Storage.

A21 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:

(1) all chemical, fuel and oil storage facilities of more than 10 000 L on a mining tenement, must be bunded to contain at least one hundred percent of the volume of the largest container, plus twenty-five percent of the storage capacity of the largest container up to a maximum of 10,000 L, together with ten percent of the storage capacity beyond 10, 000 L; and

(2) the facility must be operated and maintained in accordance with the Australian Standard 1940 – "The Storage and Handling of flammable and combustible liquids".

A22 Drilling, Excavating and Sampling

The holder of the environmental authority must ensure:
- all marker pegs are marked with contrasting colour so as to be clearly visible;
- all marker pegs are removed from the tenement at the completion of exploration activities;
- all permanent markers (example, concrete plugs or steel plates) are installed at ground level and made safe.

A23 When drilling, excavating or sampling, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised.

Note 32 - When drilling, excavating or sampling the following measures or similar measures can be used to minimise the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation:
- consider seasonal influences, such as rainfall before excavating or establishing a drill site;
- construct drill pads no larger than necessary to safely accommodate the drilling rigs and ancillary equipment;
- use excavators or backhoes wherever possible in preference to bulldozers; and
- use drilling fluids and other process fluids which are non-toxic.

Note 33 - Prior to working in riverine areas refer to the "Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Mining and Exploration in Queensland", Part B, "Exploration and Mining in Watercourses".

Note 34 - Install and maintain adequate warning signs, fences and rock bunds to exclude people, livestock and native animals from excavations and shafts.

Note 35 - Provide safe access to water for livestock and native animals by:
- providing hard surfaces around water storage areas; and
- fencing off any soft areas around the edge of water storage areas.

A24 The holder of the environmental authority must not drill, excavate or clear vegetation:
- in standing waters, wetlands or lakes; or
- on the sloped banks or within 3m of the top of the bank or 5m of the toe of the bank; or
- within, or on the levee banks of the normal flow channel.

Note 36 -For representative diagrams that define the different landform elements that make up a watercourse refer to Figure 1 - Cross Section Through a Watercourse and Figure 2 – Plan View of a Watercourse.

A25 The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release wastewater to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.

Note 37 - To prevent the direct or indirect release of waste water to any watercourse, waterway or groundwater, wetland or lake the following measures or similar measures can be used:
- where practical recycle all waste water (e.g. recycle waste water for drilling water);
- use waste water for dust suppression;
- discharge waste water onto benign overburden or waste rock heaps for absorption; and
- discharge wastewater to an evaporation pond.

Note 38 - With regard to the on site management of water refer to the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997.

A26 Exploration drill holes

The holder of the environmental authority must decommission all non-artesian drill holes, apart from those still required for monitoring purposes as soon as practical, but no later than 6 months after the hole was drilled by undertaking the following actions:
- where practical dispose of all unused drill chips to the hole or to a sump pit and;
- cap the hole at a depth that is appropriate for the previous land use of the area (unless the land owner stipulates a future use which requires the cap to be placed deeper); and
- backfill the hole above the cap with soil or material similar to the surrounding soil or material.

Note 39 - The following depths are considered as appropriate for capping:
- surface level in rock outcrops; and
- at least 1 metre below the surface on land used for cropping; and
- at least 300 mm below the surface on other land.

A27 The holder of the environmental authority must isolate non artesian aquifers where a drill hole intersects more than one water bearing strata by casing or plugging the hole as soon as practical after the hole is no longer required, but no later than 2 months after the hole was drilled, apart from those holes that are still required for monitoring purposes if:
- the flow difference between aquifers exceeds 500 L/hour; and
- the difference in electrical conductivity of water is greater than 10% of the lower value.

A28 Conditions 26 and 27 do not apply to a non-artesian exploration drill hole if:
- the land owner and the explorer have agreed that it should be left for conversion to a water bore; and
- the landowner gives a written undertaking to accept responsibility for the hole; and
- the details of the agreement and the drill hole (such as its GPS location and the drill logs showing the water bearing strata and flow rates) are provided to the

Department of Natural Resources within 30 days of the land owner giving the undertaking; and
- the hole is temporarily capped so as to prevent possible ingress of surface waters and associated sediments and pollutants.

Note 40 - Drill holes that are to be converted to a water bore must be done so by a licensed water bore driller.

A29 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that exploration drill holes that strike artesian flows of water that exceeds 500 L/hour for seven days must be either:

(1) decommissioned as soon as practical, but no later than 1 month after the hole was drilled, apart from holes that are still required for monitoring or evaluation purposes. Refer to Report No. SW4 – “Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia”, (ARMCANZ 1997); or
(2) capped to allow for future conversion into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller; or
(3) converted into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller, provided that:

(a) the land owner has undertaken in writing to accept responsibility for the drill hole; and
(b) the explorer provides details of the agreement and the drill hole to the Department of Natural Resources within 30 days of obtaining the landowner’s agreement.

Note 41 - Provisions apply under the Water Act 2000 with respect to the utilisation of ground water from boreholes in Proclaimed Areas (which include all Artesian Basin areas) and the rehabilitation of boreholes.

A30 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that exploration drill holes that are to be retained for future mineral resource evaluation purposes are cased and capped. Holes to be retained for more than three years must be capped with steel casing and appropriately identified.

A31 Gridlines and Geophysical Surveys

The holder of the environmental authority must plan and determine the final position of gridlines and geophysical lines in consultation with the landowner.

A32 When constructing gridlines and geophysical lines, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised.

Note 42 - When constructing gridlines and geophysical lines the following measures or similar measures can be used to ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised:

- conduct surveying of gridlines on foot;
- use existing gates, tracks, roads and seismic lines;
- before deciding on the location of new seismic lines, record the location of all underground or surface pipelines, cables, power lines, etc. and avoid these areas;
- in planning for drilling and sampling activities, where possible, ensure the activities occur at least 100m from riverine areas;
- construct seismic lines that do not exceed the width necessary to safely undertake the survey;
- use Global Positioning Systems (GPS), or other techniques, to reduce the need for line of sight clearing;
- maintain buffer widths of at least 25m between all disturbed areas;
- minimise the use of bulldozers and excavators when cutting gridlines and/or seismic lines; and
- notify landowners at least 24 hours prior to detonating seismic explosives.

A33 Monitoring, Reporting and Emergency Response Procedures

The holder of the environmental authority must record and notify the administering authority of any emergency or incident which demonstrates non-compliance with the Standard Environmental Conditions.

Note 43 - A notification of any emergency or incident which demonstrates non-compliance to the standard environmental conditions cannot be used in evidence in any further action taken by the administrating authority as a result of the notification.

Note 44 - To demonstrate ongoing compliance with the standard environmental conditions, the holder complete Form 1, 'Monitoring and Record Keeping Summary' and establish programs to monitor project activities and maintain monitoring records for review by the administrating authority.

Note 45 -To demonstrate compliance complete Form 2, 'Emergency Response Table'. Provide and maintain appropriate emergency response equipment and inform all operational personnel, contractors and visitors of emergency procedures.

Note 46 - Observe the provisions and regulations under the Fire and Rescue Authority Act 1990 and the Mines Regulation Act 1985.

A34 Rehabilitation

In Riverine Areas, the holder of the environmental authority must complete the Rehabilitation Processes on all areas disturbed by mining activities, apart from those areas currently being utilised for mining activities, as soon as practical and prior to the onset of the wet season.

Note 47 -Condition 37 is to ensure that there is adequate erosion protection in riverine areas prior to the onset of the wet season. In Queensland the wet season is generally considered to be from November to April each year.

A35 For all other areas on the mining tenement, the holder of the environmental authority must complete the rehabilitation processes on all areas disturbed by mining activities, apart from those areas currently being utilised for mining activities, as soon as practical and at least within six months of the completion of works in those areas.

Note 48 – Where practical undertake progressive rehabilitation wherever possible.

A36 The holder of the environmental authority must backfill all excavations drill holes or sampling sites as soon as practical following the completion of exploration activities.

A37 Condition 39 does not apply to any excavations, drill holes or sampling sites that are to remain after the completion of exploration activities, by agreement with the land owner.

A38 The holder of the environmental authority must rehabilitate areas disturbed by mining activities to a stable landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas.

Note 49 - When rehabilitating disturbed areas refer to the "Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Mining and Exploration in Queensland", Part D, 'Geo-technical Slope Stability'.

A39 The holder of the environmental authority must spread seeds or plant species that will promote vegetation of a similar species and Density of Cover to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas or vegetation that is appropriate for providing erosion control and stabilisation of the disturbed areas.

Note 50 - To revegetate disturbed areas the following measures or similar measures can be used:

- for areas which have become compacted during the project, break up the soil surface to a depth
- that is suitable for establishing vegetation; and
- spread stockpiled topsoil over disturbed areas to a depth that is suitable as a rooting medium for
- the revegetation process; and
- provide suitable nutrient conditions for planting by using fertiliser if necessary; and
- collect and store native seeds to be used in rehabilitation.

Note 51 -When revegetating disturbed areas, the holder of the environmental authority should plant native species endemic to the area and location in the landscape (e.g. if clearing has occurred in a riverine area, revegetate the disturbed area using local riverine species).

Note 52 - Vegetation used to provide erosion protection and stabilise disturbed areas in the short term should be comprised of sterile, short-lived species (e.g. a cover crop). However, the long term aim of revegetating any disturbed area is to establish a stable vegetation community that is similar to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas or endemic species.

Note 53 - The environmental authority holder is not liable for rehabilitating disturbed areas that existed prior to the grant of the tenure unless those areas are disturbed during the term of the tenure.

A40 For any Mine Infrastructure to remain after all mining activities have ceased the holder of the environmental authority must obtain the written agreement of the land owner stating they will take over responsibility for that infrastructure.

A41 The holder of the environmental authority must complete rehabilitation of disturbed areas to the satisfaction of the administrating authority.

Note 54 - Condition 44 is a requirement of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The environmental authority holder must submit a Final Rehabilitation Report (FRR) and an Environmental Audit Statement (EAS) prior to the cancellation or expiry of the mining tenement. The surrender of the environmental authority will not be granted until the administrating authority has accepted the FRR and the EAS.

A42 If there is any inconsistency between a standard environmental condition and an additional condition in this environmental authority, the additional condition prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

A43 Monitoring, Reporting and Emergency Response Procedures

Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the administering authority within twenty four (24) hours of becoming aware of the breach and record full details of the breach and any subsequent actions.

A44 The notification in condition A3 must include, but not be limited to, the following:
(a) The environmental authority number and name of the holder;
(b) The name and telephone number of the designated contact person;
(c) The location of the emergency or incident;
(d) The date and time of the emergency or incident;
(e) The time the holder of the environmental authority became aware of the emergency or incident;
(f) Where known:
(i) the estimated quantity and type of substances involved in the emergency or incident;
(ii) the actual or potential cause of the emergency or incident;

(iii) a description of the nature and effects of the emergency or incident including environmental risks, and any risks to public health or livestock;
(g) Any sampling conducted or proposed, relevant to the emergency or incident;
(h) Immediate actions taken to prevent or mitigate any further environmental harm caused by the emergency or incident; and
(i) What notification of stakeholders who may be affected by the emergency or incident has occurred or is being undertaken.

A45 As soon as practicable, but not more than **six (6) weeks** following the initial notification of an incident or information about circumstances which result or may result in environmental harm, environmental monitoring must be performed and written advice must be provided of the results of any such monitoring performed to the administering authority.

Water

B1 Contaminants must not be released from the site to any waters or the bed and banks of any waters.

C1 General waste must not be disposed of within EPC722.

C2 Regulated waste must not be disposed of within EPC722.

Land

D1 Land Disturbance

Contaminants must not be released to land.

D2 The environmental authority holder is authorised to undertake no more than one (1) proposed drill site in 2017 plus 42 previously drilled sites, totalling 43 drill sites, within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas, in accordance with the locations specified as proposed drill sites in Figure 1: Map of proposed and completed/rehabilitated drill sites on EPC 722.

D3 The environmental authority holder is authorised to undertake no more than seven (7) proposed drill sites in 2017 plus 276 previously drilled sites, totalling 281 drill sites, within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas, in accordance with the locations specified as proposed drill sites in Figure 1: Map of proposed and completed/ rehabilitated drill sites on EPC 722.

D4 Drilling, Excavation and Sampling

Drill holes constructed in accordance with condition D2 and D3 are to be located as far as is practical in previously cleared areas.

D5 The operational area of the individual drill sites must not exceed 1,000 square meters, except for drill sites listed in condition **D6**.

D6 The operational area of up to thirty six (36) drill sites located outside of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas or the 500m buffer of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas must not individually exceed 1,500 square meters and only at the locations specified as proposed drill sites in Figure 1: Map of proposed and completed/ rehabilitated drill sites on EPC722.

D7 Drill holes are to be a maximum of 300mm in diameter.

D8 The construction of sumps within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas must not exceed 9 square meters in area per drill site.

D9 Exploration activities within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas must not include costeaning or bulk sampling.

D10 Roads and Tracks

When constructing tracks within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas, the environmental authority holder must minimise disturbance and avoid clearing of trees.

D11 Tracks must be constructed less than 5m in width, including shoulder width and must be more than 250m apart.

D12 Track construction involving blade clearing of established ground cover vegetation and/or clearing of mature trees is to be minimised.

D13 Tracks should not be used when soil is saturated and prone to displacement or erosion by vehicle movement.

D14 All new tracks within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas are to be recorded with GPS and records kept of their location and made available to the administering authority on request.

D15 Burning of vegetation is not permitted.

D16 Topsoil and Overburden Management

Topsoil stripping within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas is limited to the sump areas of 9 square meters per drill site. Where topsoil is removed it must be stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation.

D17 Campsites

This environmental authority does not authorise a camp within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas or within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

D18 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation must be carried out in accordance with the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects.

D19 The environmental authority holder must revegetate disturbed areas within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas with native plant species endemic to the area that will promote the same vegetation type and density of cover to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas.

D20 Rehabilitation of disturbance within Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas and within the 500m buffer zone of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Areas must be completed as soon as practicable, but no longer than **three (3) months** after completion of the disturbance activity.

D21 Reporting

An annual report must be prepared each year and submitted with each annual return. The report must include a map identifying all exploration activities undertaken to date on EPC 722. The map is to clearly distinguish between proposed, completed and rehabilitated mining activities to demonstrate compliance with this environmental authority.