

Environmental authority EPPR02790015

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

Permit¹ number: EPPR02790015

Environmental authority takes effect on 4 February 2015.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 27 March of every year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
Glencore Coal Queensland Pty Limited	Glencore Coal Queensland Pty Ltd Level 38, 1 Macquarie Place SYDNEY NSW 2000
Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Limited	Level 6, 44 Martin Place SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 2000
Itochu Coal Resources Australia Pty Limited	Level 24, Comalco Place 12 Creek Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000
ICRA OC Pty Ltd	Level 15, Commonwealth Bank of Australia Building 240 Queen Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity(ies)	Location(s)
ERA 10 - investigating the potential development of a mineral resource by large bulk sampling or constructing an exploratory shaft, adit or open pit	MDL163

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

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

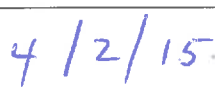
A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

Contaminated land

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


Signature

Christopher Loveday
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994


Date

Enquiries:
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Protection
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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General	
Condition number	Condition
A1	The conditions of this environmental authority are in force until a surrender of the authority is accepted pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The conditions apply unless an amendment is approved pursuant to the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
A2	The environmental authority holder is to give the administering authority a financial assurance in the amount and form and at the time required by the administering authority.
A3	The environmental authority holder must comply with each of the Standard Environmental Conditions contained in the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects.
A4	Exploration activities may be conducted within 500m of, and within, Category B environmentally sensitive area subject to the conditions in this Environmental Authority. This condition prevails to the extent of any inconsistency with the Standard Environmental Condition 13 of the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects.
Schedule B – Specific Controls for Activities Within Endangered Regional Ecosystems (ERE)	
B1	General ERE mapping (as supplied by the Queensland Herbarium) must be ground truthed prior to the commencement of clearing or drilling.
B2	Wherever practical, boreholes must be located outside of ERE areas identified either by mapping or ground truthing.

B3	Drilling or Seismic Grid Drilling and/or Seismic Grids must comply with the following: a) Spacing of gridlines is not less than 250m apart b) Spacing may be reduced to 100m at no more than 5 specified prospects
B4	Drill Sites Drill Sites must comply with the following: a) Operational area is no greater than 1000m² b) Sump size is no greater than 30m² c) Topsoil stripping is limited to sump area d) Clearing of mature trees is prevented or minimised
B5	Tracks Tracks must comply with the following: a) Spacing between tracks is not less than 250m. b) Existing access and fence line tracks are used where possible and any new tracks are constructed by linking natural clearings where possible. c) Track construction involving blade clearing of established ground cover vegetation and/or clearing of mature trees is prevented or minimised. d) Line of sight clearing is prevented or minimised. e) Construction of new crossings of major natural drainage lines is prevented or minimised.
B6	Other Land Disturbance Exploration will not involve costeaning or bulk sampling.



Definitions

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

'authority' means an environmental authority.

'borehole' means either an artesian bore or a sub artesian bore.

'campsite' means the area encompassing any dwelling, amenities (e.g. toilet block, power generator), sewage or general waste disposal facility and includes the office area and vehicle parking areas associated with a temporary or permanent mining camp.

'category B environmentally sensitive area' means any of the areas mentioned in section 26 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

'costeaning' means the digging of a trench or pit across the seam or ore body for exposing, sampling and mapping of the ore body.

'disturbance' of land includes:

- a) compacting, removing, covering, exposing or stockpiling of earth;
- b) removal or destruction of vegetation or topsoil or both to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion;
- c) carrying out mining within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake;
- d) the submersion of areas by tailings or hazardous contaminant storage and dam/structure walls;
- e) temporary infrastructure, including any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dam/structures, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after the mining activity has ceased; or
- f) releasing of contaminants into the soil, or underlying geological strata.

However, the following areas are not included when calculating areas of 'disturbance':

- a) areas off lease (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the mining lease);
- b) areas previously disturbed which have achieved the rehabilitation outcomes;
- c) by agreement with the administering authority, areas previously disturbed which have not achieved the rehabilitation objective(s) due to circumstances beyond the control of the mine operator (such as climatic conditions);
- d) areas under permanent infrastructure. Permanent infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dam/structures, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be left by agreement with the landowner.
- e) disturbance that pre-existed the grant of the tenure.

"disturbed" means any area that has had its natural state altered by the action or interference of carrying out an activity associated with the exploration project.



“Endangered Regional Ecosystem” means an endangered regional ecosystem identified in the database maintained by the department called ‘Regional Ecosystem Description Database’ containing regional ecosystem numbers and descriptions.

“Environmentally Sensitive Areas” refers to locations, however large or small, that have environmental values that contribute to maintaining biological diversity and integrity, have intrinsic or attributed scientific, historical or cultural heritage value, or are important in providing amenity, harmony or sense of community. Refer to Appendix A of the *Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects*.

‘holder’ means any person who is the holder of, or is acting under, that environmental authority.

‘infrastructure’ means water storage dams, levees, roads and tracks, buildings and other structures built for the purpose of the mining activity.

‘land’ in the ‘land schedule’ of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere, that is, the term has a different meaning from the term as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. For the purposes of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, it is expressly noted that the term ‘land’ in this environmental authority relates to physical land and not to interests in land.

‘land use’ –means the selected post mining use of the land, which is planned to occur after the cessation of mining operations.

‘m’ means metres.

‘measures’ includes any measures to prevent or minimise environmental impacts of the mining activity such as bunds, silt fences, diversion drains, capping, and containment systems.

‘rehabilitation’ the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform

‘standard environmental conditions’ For an environmental authority, means the standard environmental conditions approved for the authority under section 549 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

‘tracks’ means roads, tracks or paths, greater than ten (10) metres in length, that has been fully stripped of all vegetation to enable the progress of vehicles, equipment or pedestrians.

