

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPVX03406115

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

Environmental authority number: EPVX03406115

Environmental authority takes effect on 14 August 2017

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Stanmore Wotonga Pty Ltd	Level 8 100 Edward Street BRISBANE CITY QLD 4000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Non-Scheduled, Mining Activity, Mineral Development Licence - MDL	MDL 135

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'.

Environmental authority

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.

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

Date issued: 15 August 2017

Enquiries:
Coal & Gemstone Mining
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
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Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Environmental Authority

Condition

General

- RSG001 (S) 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 RA003 - 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 - Financial assurance must be calculated in accordance with Form 3: Schedule of Rehabilitation Costs in RA003 of this environmental authority.
- Note - Chapter 5, Part 12, Division 2 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 302 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 to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection of rehabilitating areas disturbed by mining activities should the environmental authority holder failure to do so; and
 - (ii) an amount to cover the potential costs to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines of restoring property improvements disturbed by mining activities and the failure of the tenure holder to pay rents and royalties.

Land

- RSL064 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised. Not more than 1000m squared can be disturbed at any one location, excluding campsites.
- Note - To minimise the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation the following measures or similar measures can be used:
- (a) avoid disturbing large and/or mature trees;
 - (b) select specific trees to be cleared and avoid causing damage to surrounding vegetation;
 - (c) where practical leave the rootstock intact to promote regeneration and regrowth.
- Note - Before carrying out activities on the tenement refer to the Technical Guideline 'Good Relations with Landowners' and the Department of Mines and Energy Code of Conduct, 'Procedure for Sound Landholder/Explorer Relations'.

Air

- RSA001 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not cause an unreasonable release of dust.
- Note - 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).

Acoustic

- RSN001 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not cause unreasonable noise at a noise sensitive place.
- Note - 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; and
 - limit the hours of operation of the project to between the hours of 7am to 6pm Monday to Saturday.
- Note - If aircraft are being used for mining activities operate them so as to minimise disturbance to livestock (e.g. helicopters).

Water

- RSW001 (S) 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.
- RSW002 (S) 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 - When designing and constructing sediment ponds refer to the "Engineering Guidelines for Queensland Construction Sites" Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Note - 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 - The capacity of sediment traps, ponds, drains and banks should not be reduced below 70% of their design capacity.
- RSL065 (S) 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 - 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.
- RSG002 (S) 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 - 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 - 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.

Environmental authority

- RSG003 (S) 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 - If a mining lease becomes Significantly Disturbed Land because it is contaminated, it ceases to be significantly disturbed land if a Suitability Statement is issued for the land. Refer to Chapter 7, Part 8 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
 Note - A Site Management Plan approved under Chapter 7, Part 8 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 may be required by the administering authority for sites recorded on the Environmental Management Register or the Contaminated Land Register. Such sites may include acid producing waste rock stockpiles or tailings dams containing acid producing wastes.
- RSL080 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must, where practical, separate acid producing waste rock from benign waste rock.
- RSL081 (S) 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 - The owner or occupier of a mining lease must notify the administering authority if they become aware that a Notifiable Activity listed in Schedule 4 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 administering authority that this activity is being carried out. Refer to section 371 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
 Note - For detailed information on the management of acid mine waste material refer to RA005 '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'.
- RSL066 (S) 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 - Every precaution should be taken to ensure there is no dispersal of Parthenium weed or the seed of any other declared plant within the meaning of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 as a result of mining activities or as a result of access to the area of the mining tenement.
 Note - The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries provided Pest Fact sheets for declared plants in Queensland as well as clean down procedures for vehicles and machinery working in declared plant areas. For advice on declared plant areas contact the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries or your Local Government.
- RSL067 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities in a category A or B environmentally sensitive area. Activities involving machinery must not be carried out within 1km of a category A environmentally sensitive area or within 500m of category B environmentally sensitive area. Prior to carrying out activities in a category C environmentally sensitive area, consult with the relevant administering authority and the Environmental Protection Agency. If it is determined through the consultation that additional conditions are necessary, the holder must comply with those conditions.
 Note - Refer to RA002 - Environmentally sensitive areas.

Social

- RSS001 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities within 100m of a Historical, Archaeological or Ethnographic site.
 Note- Refer to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register established under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 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.

- RSG004 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out the following prescribed environmentally relevant activities (ERA) on the mining tenement:
- (a) ERA 61 Waste incineration and thermal treatment at threshold 1 - incinerating waste vegetation, clean paper or cardboard;
 - (b) ERA 52 Battery Recycling - operating a facility for receiving, and recycling or reprocessing, any type of battery; and
 - (c) ERA 59 Tyre Recycling - operating a facility on a commercial basis for receiving and recycling or receiving and reprocessing 1000 or more equivalent passenger units of tyres, or parts of tyres, in a year. (The relevant activity does not include retreading tyres).
- RSL068 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any new roads and tracks.
Note - Refer to the Technical Guidelines in RA005 when planning and constructing all new roads and tracks.
Note - 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.
- RSL069 (S) 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 - 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.
- RSS002 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any campsites.
- RSS003 (S) 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 - 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 - With regard to on site waste water management refer to the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2008.

- RSG005 (S) 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 - 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 - Where practicable take all General Waste to a Licensed General Waste Disposal Facility.
- RSG006 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must not dispose of more than 50 tonnes of general waste on the mining tenement per year.
Note - The holder of the environmental authority may bury up to 50 tonnes of general waste on the mining tenement per year. When burying general waste the following measures or similar measures should be used:
- locate the waste pit so as to ensure that the waste will not contaminate any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake;
 - divert stormwater runoff from entering the pit;
 - crush drums and other containers to reduce the volume of waste;
 - make the pit safe and protect it from scavengers;
 - backfill the pit when the level of rubbish in the pit is not less than 1m below the surface; and
 - sufficiently overfill the pit to allow for settlement.
- Note - The holder of the environmental authority may dispose of limited regulated waste to a licensed general waste disposal facility provided the annual volume of limited regulated waste does not exceed 10% of the annual volume of general waste (e.g. tyres).
- RSG007 (S) 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 - 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.
- RSG008 (S) 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.
- RSG009 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that:
- (a) all chemical, fuel and oil storage facilities of more than 10,000L 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 10,000L, together with ten percent of the storage capacity beyond 10,000L; and
(b) the facility must be operated and maintained in accordance with the Australian Standard 1940 - "The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids".

RSG010_B12
(S) Drilling, Excavating and Sampling

The holder of the environmental authority must ensure:

1. all marker pegs are marked with contrasting colour so as to be clearly visible;
2. all marker pegs are removed from the tenement at the completion of exploration activities;
3. all permanent markers (example, concrete plugs or steel plates) are installed at ground level and made safe.

RSG011 (S)

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

Note - 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.

RSG012 (S)

The holder of the environmental authority must not drill, excavate or clear vegetation:

- (a) in standing waters, wetlands or lakes; or
- (b) on the sloped banks or within 3m of the top of the bank or 5m of the toe of the bank; or
- (c) within, or on the levee banks of the normal flow channel.

Note - For representative diagrams that define the different landform elements that make up a watercourse refer to RA004 - Figure 1 - Cross Section Through a Watercourse and Figure 2 - Plan View of a Watercourse.

RSW003_B15

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 2008.

- RSG013 (S) 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:
- (a) where practical dispose of all unused drill chips to the hole or to a sump pit and;
 - (b) 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
 - (c) backfill the hole above the cap with soil or material similar to the surrounding soil or material.
- Note - The following depths are considered as appropriate for capping:
- surface level in rock outcrops; and
 - at least 1m below the surface on land used for cropping; and
 - at least 300 mm below the surface on other land.
- RSG014 (S) 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:
- (a) the flow difference between aquifers exceeds 500L/hour; and
 - (b) the difference in electrical conductivity of water is greater than 10% of the lower value.
- RSG015 (S) Conditions RSG013 and RSG014 do not apply to a non-artesian exploration drill hole if:
- (a) the land owner and the explorer have agreed that it should be left for conversion to a water bore; and
 - (b) the landowner gives a written undertaking to accept responsibility for the hole; and
 - (c) 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 and Mines within 30 days of the land owner giving the undertaking; and
 - (d) the hole is temporarily capped so as to prevent possible ingress of surface waters and associated sediments and pollutants.
- Note - Drill holes that are to be converted to a water bore must be done so by a licensed water bore driller.
- RSG016 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that exploration drill holes that strike artesian flows of water that exceeds 500L/hour for seven days must be either:
- (a) 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
 - (b) capped to allow for future conversion into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller; or
 - (c) converted into a controlled artesian bore by a licensed water bore driller, provided that:
 - (i) the land owner has undertaken in writing to accept responsibility for the drill hole; and
 - (ii) the explorer provides details of the agreement and the drill hole to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines within 30 days of obtaining the landowner's agreement.
- Note - 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.
- RSG017 (S) 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.

- RSG018 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must plan and determine the final position of gridlines and geophysical lines in consultation with the landowner.
- RSG019 (S) 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 - 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:
- (a) conduct surveying of gridlines on foot;
 - (b) use existing gates, tracks, roads and seismic lines;
 - (c) 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;
 - (d) in planning for drilling and sampling activities, where possible, ensure the activities occur at least 100m from riverine areas;
 - (e) construct seismic lines that do not exceed the width necessary to safely undertake the survey;
 - (f) use Global Positioning Systems (GPS), or other techniques, to reduce the need for line of sight clearing;
 - (g) maintain buffer widths of at least 25m between all disturbed areas;
 - (h) minimise the use of bulldozers and excavators when cutting gridlines and/or seismic lines; and
 - (i) notify landowners at least 24 hours prior to detonating seismic explosives.
- RSS004 (S) 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 - 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 administering authority as a result of the notification.
Note - To demonstrate ongoing compliance with the standard environmental conditions, the holder complete Form 1 in RA003, 'Monitoring and Record Keeping Summary' and establish programs to monitor project activities and maintain monitoring records for review by the administering authority.
Note - To demonstrate compliance complete Form 2, 'Emergency Response Table' in RA003. Provide and maintain appropriate emergency response equipment and inform all operational personnel, contractors and visitors of emergency procedures
Note - Observe the provisions and regulations under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990 and the Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999.
- RSL070 (S) 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 - Condition RSL070 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.
- RSL071 (S) 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 - Where practical undertake progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
- RSL072 (S) 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.
- RSL073 (S) Condition RSL072 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.

- RSL074 (S) 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 - When rehabilitating disturbed areas refer to the "Technical Guidelines RA005 for the Environmental Management of Mining and Exploration in Queensland", Part D, 'Geo-technical Slope Stability'.
- RSL075 (S) 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 - 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 - 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 - 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 - 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.
- RSL076_B30 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.
- RSL077 (S) The holder of the environmental authority must complete rehabilitation of disturbed areas to the satisfaction of the administering authority.
Note - Condition RSL077 is a requirement of the Environmental Protection Act 1994. The environmental authority holder must submit a Final Rehabilitation Report (FRR) and a compliance statement prior to the cancellation or expiry of the mining tenement. The surrender of the environmental authority will not be granted until the administering authority has accepted the FRR and the compliance statement.
- COND0047 This environmental authority does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained within the authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition or the authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence shall not be construed as authorising harm.
- COND0048 For exploration activities the environmental authority holder must comply with each of the standard environmental conditions contained in the 'Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for exploration and mineral development projects – Version 2' (the standards), except Condition A2 and Condition A13, which are replaced by Conditions COND0050 to COND0058 in this environmental authority.
- COND0049 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 any inconsistency.
- COND0050 Exploration within 500m of any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area

This environmental authority authorises exploration activities within the 500m buffer of any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area on MDL135. Exploration activities are not permitted within any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.

- COND0051 Land disturbance within 500m of any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area
The operational area of drill sites must not exceed 1,200 square meters.
- COND0052 Drill holes are limited to no more than 200mm in diameter.
- COND0053 The construction of sumps must not exceed 25 square meters, with a maximum of three sumps per drill site.
- COND0054 Topsoil stripping must be limited to the sump area.
- COND0055 Exploration activities within the 500m buffer of any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area must not involve costeaning or bulk sampling activities.
- COND0056 Exploration camps are not permitted to be established within the 500m buffer of any Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.
- COND0057 All new tracks are to be recorded with GPS co-ordinates and records kept of their location and made available to the administering authority on request.
- COND0058 Exploration Reporting
An annual exploration report must be prepared each year and submitted with the annual return. The report must include a map identifying all exploration activities undertaken to date. The map is to clearly distinguish between proposed, completed and rehabilitated exploration activities to demonstrate compliance with this environmental authority.