Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority P-EA-100483308

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

Environmental authority number: P-EA-100483308

Environmental authority takes effect on 29 April 2024.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 1 November each year.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Cooper Metals Limited	Level 11 216 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000
Revolution Mining Pty Ltd	'Exchange Tower' Level 15 2 The Esplanade PERTH WA 6000

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Schedule 3-09: A mining activity involving drilling, costeaning, pitting and carrying out geological surveys causing significant disturbance.	EPM28087

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).

Queensland Government

Mobile and temporary activities

If you operate a mobile and temporary environmentally relevant activity (ERA), other than regulated waste transport, you are required to maintain a work diary. You must:

- use the approved form for a work diary (ESR/2015/1696);
- keep the work diary records for 2 years after the last entry;
- inform the administering authority within 7 days of the work diary being lost or stolen;
- record the information required in the work diary for each location within 1 day of leaving the location.

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 *Planning Act 2016* 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.

The anniversary day of this environmental authority is the same day each year as the effective date. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day. An annual return will be due each year on 01 April.

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.

Signature	Date
	29 April 2024

Teale Gibbs
Department of Environment, Science and Innovation
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Minerals Business Centre
PO Box 7230, Cairns QLD 4870
Phone: (07) 4222 5352
Email: ESCairns@des.qld.gov.au

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)

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. 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 Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access State controlled roads), the Department of Resources (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Conditions of environmental authority

Schedule A – General

A1 This environmental authority authorises environmental harm referred to in the conditions. Where there is no condition or this environmental authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence does not authorise environmental harm.

A2 All reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused or likely to be caused, by the activities.

Contravention of conditions

A3 Unless specifically authorised by a condition of this environmental authority, details of any contravention of a condition of this environmental authority must:

a) be reported to the administering authority within 24 hours of becoming aware of the contravention; and

b) include the nature and circumstances of the contravention and any immediate actions taken.

A4 As soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 20 business days of a report made under condition **A3** (or a longer period agreed to in writing by the administering authority), an investigation must be undertaken to determine:

a) the potential circumstances and actions that may have contributed to the contravention; and

b) reasonable and practicable measures that will be implemented to address the cause of the contravention to prevent future contraventions of this nature.

A5 As soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 20 business days of investigating a contravention under condition **A4** (or a longer period agreed to in writing by the administering authority), the reasonable and practicable measures identified in the investigation must be implemented.

A6 The outcome of the investigation carried out under condition **A4** and the reasonable and practicable measures implemented under condition **A5** must be recorded.

Complaints

A7 The following details must be recorded for all complaints received and provided to the administering authority upon request:

a) date and time the complaint was received; and

b) if authorised by the person making the complaint, their name and contact details; and

c) nature and details of the complaint.

A8 As soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 5 business days of receiving a complaint (or a longer period agreed to in writing by the administering authority), an investigation must be undertaken to determine:

a) the potential circumstances and actions on site that may have contributed to the basis of the complaint; and

b) reasonable and practicable measures that will be implemented to address the complaint.

A9 As soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 5 business days of investigating a complaint under condition **A8** (or a longer period agreed to in writing by the administering authority), the reasonable and practicable measures identified in the investigation must be implemented.

A10 The outcome of the investigation carried out under condition **A8** and the reasonable and practicable measures implemented under condition **A9** must be recorded.

Plant and equipment

A11 An appropriately qualified person must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain the plant and equipment required to carry out the activity in a proper and effective manner.

A12 Records of installation, calibration and maintenance carried out under condition **A11** must be kept.

Record keeping

A13 Unless otherwise specified by a condition of this environmental authority, records must be:

a) kept for the period of 5 years; and

b) provided to the administering authority upon request and in the format requested.

Environmental risk management procedures

A14 Written procedures must be developed and implemented by an appropriately qualified person that ensure:

a) all potential risks to the environment from the carrying out of the activity are identified and assessed; and

b) for each potential risk identified, any necessary measures to prevent or minimise the potential for environmental harm are implemented; and

c) staff understand their obligations under this environmental authority and the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and

d) environmental risk management procedures are continually reviewed and improved, based on a reasonable risk-management approach.

A15 Where a condition of this environmental authority requires compliance with a standard, policy or guideline published externally to this environmental authority and the standard is amended or changed subsequent to the issue of this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must:

a) comply with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline within two years of the amendment or change being made, unless a different period is specified in the amended standard or relevant legislation;

b) until compliance with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline is achieved, continue to remain in compliance with the corresponding provision that was current immediately prior to the relevant amendment or change.

END OF SCHEDULE A

Schedule B – Air

B1 Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause environmental harm to any sensitive place or commercial place.

END OF SCHEDULE B

Schedule C – Noise

C1 Noise generated by the exploration activity must not cause environmental harm to any sensitive place or commercial place.

END OF SCHEDULE C

Schedule D – Land

D1 The exploration activity must not, at any one time, cause more than 10ha of land to be significantly disturbed.

D2 The holder of the environmental authority must not carry out activities within 100m of a Historical, Archaeological or Ethnographic site.

D3 The holder of the environmental authority must not extract more than $20m^3$ in a year any substance from a riverine area.

D4 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land and vegetation is minimised. Not more than $1,000m^2$ can be disturbed at any one location, excluding campsites.

D5 The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any new roads and tracks.

D6 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.

D7 The exploration activity must not, or will not, at any one time, cause more than $5000m^2$ of land to be disturbed at a camp site.

D8 The holder of the environmental authority must consult with the landowner prior to establishing any new campsites.

D9 When constructing new campsites, the holder of the environmental authority must ensure that the area and duration of disturbance to land, vegetation and watercourses is minimised.

D10 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.

D11 The holder of the environmental authority must plan and determine the final position of gridlines and geophysical lines in consultation with the landowner.

D12 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.

D13 The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that:

a) topsoil is removed and stockpiled prior to carrying out any activity; and

b) measures are implemented to ensure that the mixing and erosion of topsoil stockpiles is prevented.

Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area

D14 Except where specified in condition **D15** exploration activities involving machinery is not authorised within 500m of category B environmentally sensitive area.

D15 Exploration activities involving machinery is authorised up to 200m from the category B environmentally sensitive area identified as an endangered regional ecosystem at the locations specified in Schedule D

– Table 1 – Authorised Activities up to 200m of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Schedule D - Table 1 - Authorised Activities up to 200m of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area

Drill hole number	Easting (GDA2020)[1]	Northing (GDA2020)[1]	Disturbance
VTEM010_001	393985	7732500	Drill pads no greater than 0.24ha
VTEM010_002	394015	7732500	Tracks no greater than 0.26ha
VTEM010_003	393990	7732400	
VTEM010_004	394020	7732400	
VTEM010_005	393995	7732300	
VTEM010_006	394025	7732300	
Tracks	Various[1]	Various[1]	

[1] The locations of the exploration activities in Schedule D – Table 1 – Authorised Activities up to 200m of Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area are described for interpretive purposes in Schedule G Figure 1.

D16 Except where specified in condition **D17**, the holder of the environmental authority is not authorised to carry out activities in a category B environmentally sensitive area.

D17 The holder of the environmental authority is authorised to carry out activities in the category B environmentally sensitive area identified as an endangered regional ecosystem at the locations specified in Schedule D – Table 2 – Authorised Activities in Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area.

Schedule D - Table 2 - Authorised Activities in Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area

Drill hole number	Easting (GDA2020)[1]	Northing (GDA2020)[1]	Disturbance
VTEM003_001	384900	7734600	Drill pads no greater than 0.32ha
VTEM003_002	384940	7734600	Tracks no greater than 0.60ha
VTEM003_003	384910	7734500	Camp no greater than 0.50ha
VTEM003_004	384950	7734500	
VTEM003_005	384920	7734400	
VTEM003_006	384960	7734400	
VTEM003_007	384930	7734300	
VTEM003_008	384970	7734300	
Camp	385360	7734375	
Tracks	Various[1]	Various[1]	

[1] The locations of the exploration activities in Schedule D – Table 2 – Authorised Activities in Category B Environmentally Sensitive Area are described for interpretive purposes in Schedule G – Figure 2.

D18 Disturbance specified in Schedule D – Table 1 and Tabel 2 must not:

a) exceed a total disturbance area of 1.92ha.

b) damage or destroy any mature trees with a trunk diameter of greater than 25cm.

Hazardous contaminants

D19 The holder of the environmental authority must plan and conduct activities on site to prevent any potential or actual release of a hazardous contaminant.

D20 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.

D21 The holder of the environmental authority must, where practical, separate acid producing waste rock from benign waste rock.

D22 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.

Waste Management

D23 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.

D24 All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.

Chemical storage

D25 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.

D26 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.

D27 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".

Drilling, Excavating and Sampling

D28 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.

D29 The holder of the environmental authority must ensure:

a) all marker pegs are marked with contrasting colour so as to be clearly visible;

b) all marker pegs are removed from the tenement at the completion of exploration activities;

c) all permanent markers (example, concrete plugs or steel plates) are installed at ground level and made safe.

D30 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.

D31 The holder of the environmental authority must not directly or indirectly release wastewater to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.

D32 The holder of the environmental authority must decommission all non-artesian drill holes, apart from those 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 landowner 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.

D33 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 required for monitoring purposes if:

a) the flow difference between aquifers exceeds 500 L/hour;

b) the difference in electrical conductivity of water is greater than 10% of the lower value.

D34 Conditions **D32** and **D33** do not apply to a non-artesian exploration drill hole if:

a) the landowner and the holder of the environmental authority 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 exploration drill 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 Resources (or its successor) within 30 days of the landowner giving the undertaking; and

d) the exploration drill hole is temporarily capped to prevent ingress of surface waters and associated sediments and contaminants.

D35 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:

a) decommissioned as soon as practical, but no later than 1 month after the hole was drilled, apart from holes that are 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 landowner has undertaken in writing to accept responsibility for the drill hole;
ii. the holder of the environmental authority provides details of the agreement and the drill hole to the Department of Resources (or its successor) within 30 days of obtaining the landowner's agreement.

D36 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. Exploration drill holes to be retained for more than three years must be capped with steel casing and appropriately identified.

Prescribed Environmental Matters

D37 Significant residual impacts to prescribed environmental matters, are not authorised under this environmental authority or the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

D38 Records demonstrating that each impact to a prescribed environmental matter did not, or is not likely to, result in a significant residual impact to that matter must be:

a) completed by an appropriately qualified person;

b) kept for the life of the environmental authority.

Rehabilitation

D39 In riverine areas, the holder of the environmental authority must complete the rehabilitation processes on all areas disturbed by exploration activities, apart from those areas being utilised for exploration activities, as soon as practical and prior to the onset of the wet season.

D40 The holder of the environmental authority must complete the rehabilitation processes on all areas disturbed by exploration activities, apart from those areas being utilised for exploration activities, as soon as practical and at least within six months of the completion of works in those areas.

D41 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.

D42 Condition **D41** 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 landowner.

D43 The holder of the environmental authority must rehabilitate areas disturbed by exploration activities to a stable landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas.

D44 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.

D45 The holder of the environmental authority must complete rehabilitation of disturbed areas to the satisfaction of the administrating authority.

D46 The holder of the environmental authority must conduct biannual monitoring of the rehabilitation of activities within environmentally sensitive areas for a minimum of two years.

END OF SCHEDULE D

Schedule E – Water

E1 Contaminants must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters or groundwaters as a result of the authorised mining activities.

Stormwater and water sediment controls

E2 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.

E3 The holder of the environmental authority must design, install and maintain adequate erosion and sediment control structures to prevent or minimise erosion of disturbed areas and the sedimentation of any watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake.

END OF SCHEDULE E

Schedule F - Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. 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.

'activity' means the environmentally relevant activities to which the environmental authority relates.

'acid rock drainage' means any contaminated discharge emanating from a mining activity formed through a series of chemical and biological reactions, when geological strata are disturbed and exposed to oxygen and moisture.

'administering authority' is the agency that administers the environmental authority provisions under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

'appropriately qualified person' 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 relating to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

'archaeological site' is a site that has physical evidence of the past, which has the potential to increase our knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities and events.

'artesian drill hole' is an exploration drill hole from which water freely flows at a rate of greater than 500 L/hour for at least 7 days after being drilled.

'banks' means the feature which confines major flows within a watercourse. They are steeper than a terrace and are generally of a slope greater than 1:1 on outer bends.

'bund' is:

a) An earth mound or similar structure (e.g., a concrete block wall), whether impervious or not,
b) constructed to contain spilled material (e.g., petrol, diesel, oil etc.); or
c) a structure to prevent or reduce soil erosion.

'campsite' is 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.

'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 *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail approved by the Australian Transport Council*, 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· g 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, nematicide, miticide, fumigant or related product, or
    ii. a surface-active agent, including, for example, soap or related detergent, or
    iii. a paint solvent, pigment, dye, printing ink, industrial polish, adhesive, sealant, food additive, bleach, sanitiser, disinfectant, or biocide, or
    iv. a fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use, or
    v. a substance used for, or intended for use for mineral processing or treatment of metal, pulp and

paper, textile, timber, water or wastewater, or

vi. manufacture of plastic or synthetic rubber.

'commercial place' means a workplace used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the mining activity and does not include employees' accommodation or public roads.

'density of cover' means in reference to trees and/or shrubs, it means the number of trees or shrubs in a specified area (e.g. 50 trees per square kilometre). With reference to understorey plant species (e.g. grasses and forbs), it means the percentage of surface area covered by a particular species.

'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.

'ethnographic site' means an archaeological site of particular importance to the study of a cultural group

'historical site' refers to site containing objects from the past that allows the study of the way people lived and worked at that place in the past.

'holder', for a mining tenement, means a holder of the tenement under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989,* and the holder of the associated environmental authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

'lake' means a natural or artificial body of water, either permanent or intermittent.

'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.

'minimise' is to reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

'prescribed environmental matters' has the meaning in section 10 of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, limited to the matters of State environmental significant listed in schedule 2 of the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014.

'rehabilitation' the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform.

'riverine area' means the land adjoining and associated with watercourses, including the bed, banks, adjoining terraced land and riparian vegetation.

'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 1992*, or
f) a World Heritage Area, or
g) a public park or gardens.

Note: The definition of 'sensitive place' and 'commercial place ' is based on Schedule 1 of EPP Noise. That is, a sensitive place is inside or outside on a dwelling, library and educational institution, childcare or kindergarten, school or playground, hospital , surgery or other medical institution, commercial & retail activity, protected area or an area identified under a conservation plan under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* as a critical habitat or an area of major interest, marine park under *Marine Parks Act 2004,* park or garden that is outside of the mining lease and open to the public for the use other than for sport or organised entertainment. A commercial place is inside or outside a commercial or retail activity. A mining camp (i.e., accommodation and ancillary facilities for mine employees or contractors or both, associated with the mine the subject of the environmental authority) is not a sensitive place for that mine or mining project, whether or not the mining camp is located within

a mining tenement that is part of the mining project the subject of the environmental authority. For example, the mining camp might be located on neighbouring land owned or leased by the same company as one of the holders of the environmental authority for the mining project, or a related company. Accommodation for mine employees or contractors is a sensitive place if the land is held by a mining company or related company, and if occupation is restricted to the employees, contractors and their families for the particular mine or mines which are held by the same company or a related company. For example, a township (occupied by the mine employees, contractors and their families for multiple mines that are held by different companies) would be a sensitive place, even if part or all of the township is constructed on land owned by one or more of the companies.

'Significantly disturbed land' means land is significantly disturbed if –

(a) if it is contaminated land; or

(b) it has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it;

i. to a state required under the relevant environmental authority; or

ii. if the environmental authority does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular state - to its state immediately before the disturbance.

Significantly disturbed land includes:

- areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;
- areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion; (vegetation & topsoil)
- areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;
- areas within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake where mining activities occur;
- areas under temporary infrastructure. Temporary infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be removed after mining activities have ceased; or
- areas where land has been contaminated and a suitability statement has not been issued.

However, the following areas are not included:

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

'significant residual impact' has the meaning in section 8 *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.

'Suitably qualified person' 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 relating to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

'watercourse' as the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

‘waterway’ means a naturally occurring feature where surface water runoff normally collects, such as a clearly defined swale or gully, but only flows in response to a local rainfall event.

'waters' includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), storm water channel, storm water drain, and groundwater and any part thereof.

'wetland' areas of permanent or periodic/intermittent inundation, whether natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6m. Wetlands typically include areas such as lakes, swamps, marshes, estuaries or mudflats.

END OF SCHEDULE F

Schedule G – Maps

Figure 1: Location of drill sites for Barbara East Project VTEM010

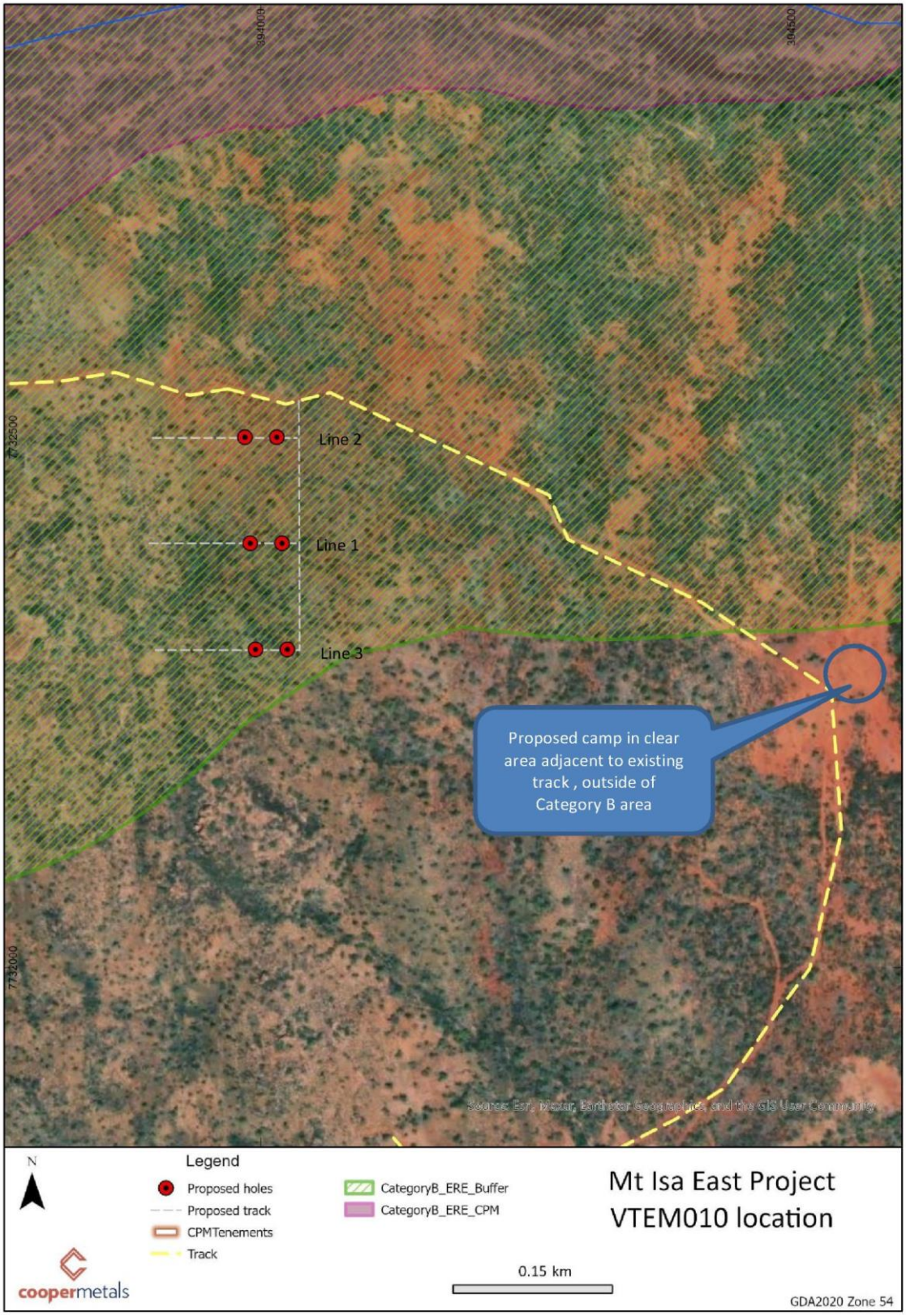
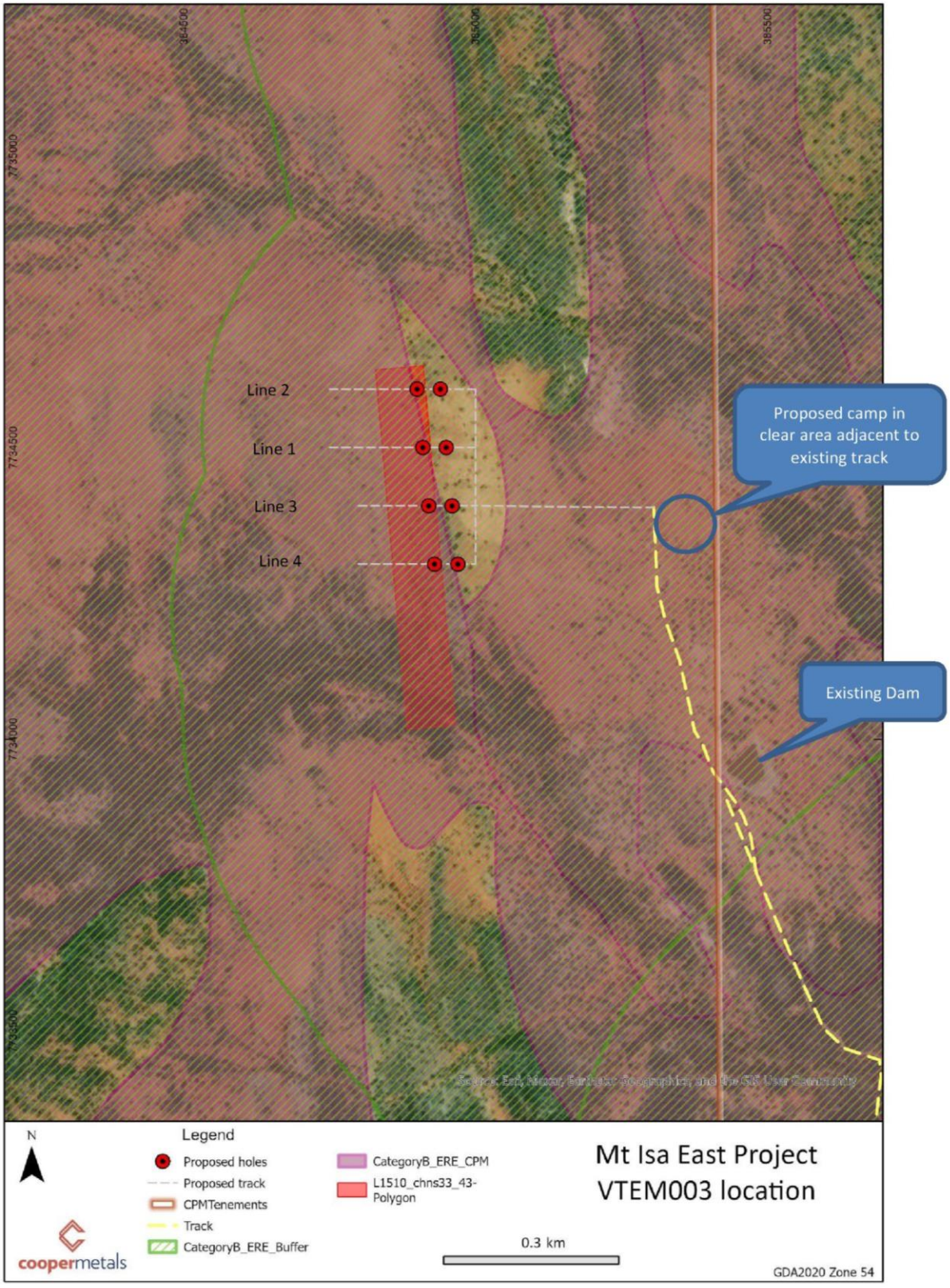


Figure 2: Location of drill sites for Barbara East Project VTEM003



End of Schedule G

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY