



**RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT
MONITORING PROGRAM
VULCAN COAL MINE
Tenure number: ML700060**

November 2021

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Vulcan Coal Mine (VCM) is a small-scale coal-mining operation being undertaken by Vitrinite Pty Ltd (Vitrinite). The VCM is located in the Bowen Basin, Queensland. It lies adjacent to Saraji Road, 33 kilometres (km) south-southeast of Moranbah and 34 km north-northwest of Dysart. Vitrinite has a *statutory* obligation to manage water risks off the mining lease of the Project. This document provides an overview of the monitoring and assessment processes for the Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP) for the Project.

1.1 Context

The Project is being undertaken on mining lease (ML) 700060 and operates under Environmental Authority number EA0002912 (EA). Queensland Coking Coal Pty Ltd and QLD Coal Aust No. 1 Pty Ltd are the joint holders of this EA, and both companies are subsidiaries of Vitrinite Pty Ltd. In addition to Vitrinite’s obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, the EA for the VCM stipulates that a Receiving Environment Management Program (REMP) must be developed, maintained and implemented on the commencement of activities.

The area authorised for disturbance by the EA is shown in **Figure 1**.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

A REMP aims to monitor and assess the potential impacts of controlled or uncontrolled releases of wastewater and associated contaminants to the environment from a regulated activity. The process of designing a REMP is described in the *Receiving Environment Monitoring Program Guideline – For use with Environmentally Relevant Activities under the Environmental Protection Act 1994- Version 2.01* (Department of Environment and Science (DES), Queensland).

The EA (EA0002912) for the VCM provides direction on the requirements for the REMP and defines the receiving environment in Conditions F15, F16, F17 and F18, reproduced in **Table 1-1** below. Condition F17 outlines the specific objectives and aims required for the REMP.

Table 1-1 REMP EA Conditions

Condition number	Condition
F15	Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP) On the commencement of activities, the environmental authority holder must develop, maintain and implement a Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP)
F16	For the purposes of the REMP, the only receiving environment is the waters detailed in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations. The REMP must encompass any sensitive receiving waters or environmental values within the area of the site that will potentially be directly affected by releases of sediment water.
F17	The REMP, required by condition F15 must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) assess the condition or state of receiving waters, including upstream conditions, spatially within the area of the site, considering background water quality characteristics based on accurate and reliable monitoring data that takes into consideration temporal variation (e.g., seasonality); (b) be designed to facilitate assessment against water quality objectives for the relevant environmental values that need to be protected; (c) include monitoring from background reference sites (e.g., upstream sites) and downstream sites from the release (as a minimum, the locations specified in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations); (d) specify the frequency and timing of sampling required in order to reliably assess ambient conditions and to provide sufficient data to derive site specific background reference values in accordance with the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2006. This should include monitoring during periods of natural flow irrespective of mine or other discharges; (e) include monitoring and assessment of dissolved oxygen saturation, temperature and all water quality parameters listed in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels;



	<p>(f) apply procedures and/or guidelines from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018) and other relevant guideline documents;</p> <p>(g) describe sampling process;</p> <p>(h) analysis methods and detail quality assurance and control; and</p> <p>(i) incorporate stream flow and hydrological information in the interpretations of water quality and biological data.</p>
F18	A report on the REMP must be prepared annually and made available on request to the administering authority. The report must include all monitoring results, an assessment of background reference water quality, the condition of downstream water quality compared against water quality objectives, and analysis of the suitability of current release limits to protect downstream environmental values.

Table 1-2 Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels (EA0002912 Table F2)

Parameter	Interim dam release point trigger value		Interim downstream monitoring point trigger value		Source	Frequency
pH (pH units)	6.5 – 8.5		6.5 – 8.5		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	Upon commencement (the first sample must be taken within two (2) hours of commencement of release), daily during release, and within two (2) hours after cessation of release.
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	Low Flow ¹	<864	Low Flow ¹	<720	Vulcan Bulk Sample Project EA	
	Medium Flow ²	<600	Medium Flow ²	<500		
	High Flow ³	<300	High Flow ³	<250		
Total suspended solids (mg/L) ⁴	109.2		91		Locally derived	
Turbidity (NTU) ⁴	243.6		203		Locally derived	
Dissolved oxygen	64% – 132% saturation		80% – 110% saturation		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Sulphate mg/L	924		770		Vulcan Bulk Sample Project EA	
Filtered Metals and Metalloids						
Filtered Lead µg/L	4.8		4		MMC (aquatic ecosystem)	Upon commencement (the first sample must be taken within two (2) hours of commencement of release), daily during release, and within two (2) hours after cessation of release.
Filtered Mercury µg/L	0.72		0.6		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Arsenic µg/L	28.8		24		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Aluminium µg/L	362.4		302		Locally derived	
Filtered Molybdenum µg/L	40.8		34		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Selenium µg/L	13.2		11		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	

NOTE:

¹ = Less than 0.5m³/s

² = (>0.5 - 5.0m³/s)



³ = >5.0m³/s where 10m³/s is the maximum release rate in a high flow event.

⁴ = Interim dam release point trigger values for Total Suspended Solids and Turbidity can be exceeded for water discharged from the sediment dam during uncontrolled releases during a heavy rainfall event over and above the sediment dam’s design storage capacity specified in condition F21

Table 1-3 Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations (EA0002912 Table F3)

Description	Latitude	Longitude	Description
Receiving Waters			
Monitoring - Upstream sites			
VSW1	-22.276605	148.174505	Diversion bund approximately 3.1km upstream of Drainage line 2. Used as an upstream monitoring site for all site dams.
VSW11	-22.29796	148.189.32	Minor drainage line, upstream of confluence of Drainage line 2.
Monitoring – Downstream sites			
VSW2	-22.301059	148.195230	Drainage line 2 upstream of the railway. Used as a downstream monitoring site for SD1, SD2, SD4, SD5, SD7, SD8, MWD2.
VSW8	-22.278613	148.187818	Drainage line 1 upstream of the railway. Used as a downstream site for SD10, SD11, SD12, DD1, SD3, MWD1 and MWD3.

The locations of Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations are shown in **Figure 1** below.





PEAK DOWNS

VSW1 (Diversion bund)

VSW8 (Railway culvert)

VSW11

VSW2 (Downstream diversion bund)

Drainage Line 1

Existing Drainage Diversion

Drainage Line 2

Drainage Line 3

Drainage Line 4
Boomerang Creek

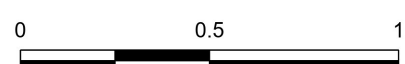
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Legend

- ML 700060
- Rail Line
- Drainage Diversion
- Watercourse
- Local Drainage Features
- Water Monitoring Locations

VULCAN COAL MINE

Water Monitoring Locations



Kilometers

Scale: 1:20,000 (A3)

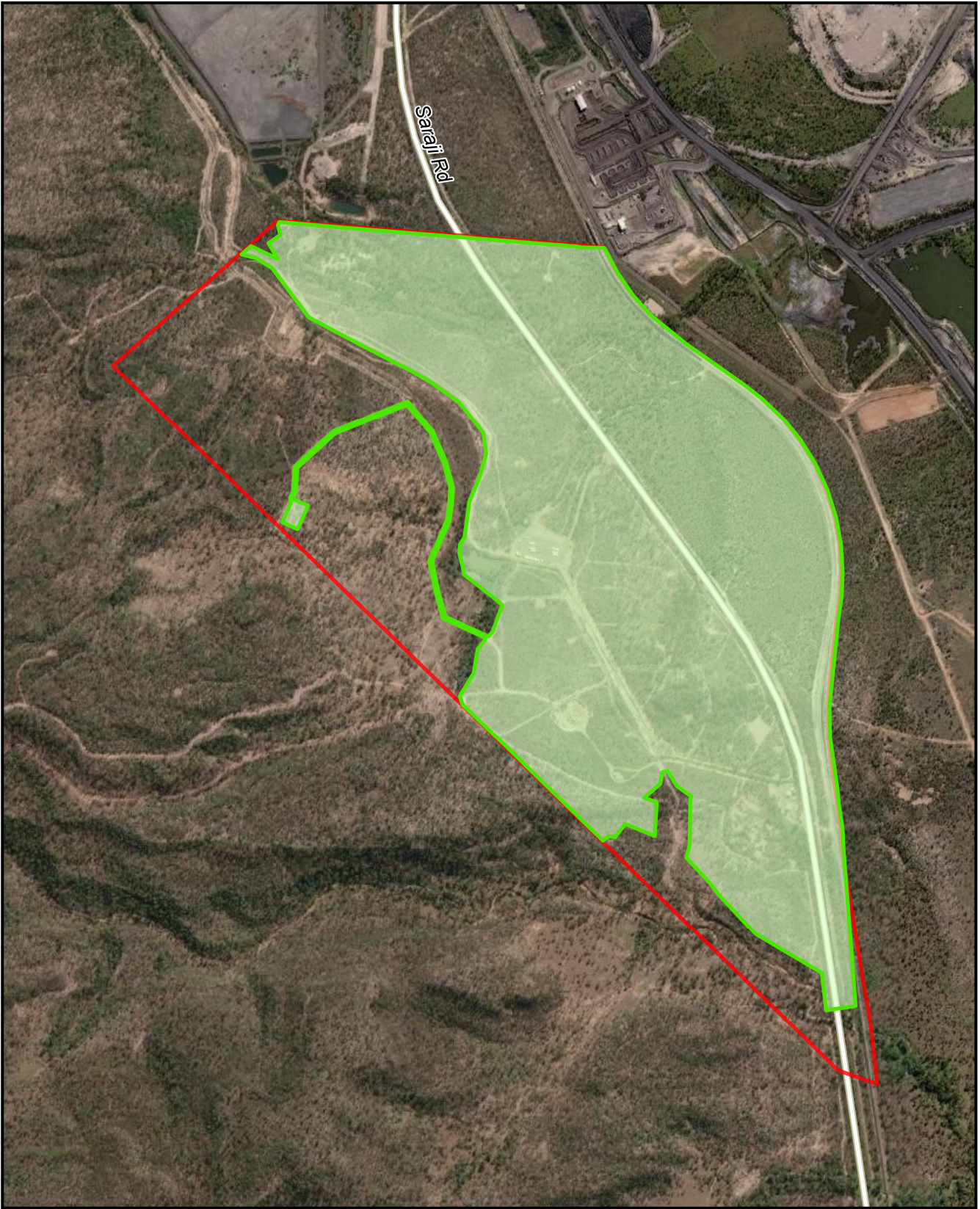
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Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA55

FIGURE 1

Source: WRM 2020, State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2021, METServe 2021, Maxar.

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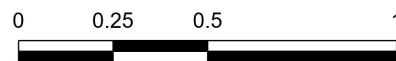
Legend

- VCM authorised disturbance
- ML 700060
- Road

Source: State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2021, Vitritine 2020, Maxar.

Vulcan Coal Mine

Authorised Disturbance



Kilometers
Scale: 1:20,000 (A4)

21/12/2021

Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA55

FIGURE 2



2 Description of Activity

2.1 Location

The VCM is located in the Bowen Basin, Queensland. It lies adjacent to Saraji Road, 33 kilometres (km) south-southeast of Moranbah and 34 km north-northwest of Dysart. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Isaac Regional Council. The VCM is located immediately south and west of an existing, large-scale coal operation, the Peak Downs and Saraji mines.

2.2 Resource Tenures

The VCM is being undertaken on mining lease (ML) 700060 (**Figure 1**). The VCM's ML covers an area of approximately 408 ha and is situated over multiple underlying tenures (MDL 3039, EPC 1732 and 1234). The ML overlies adjacent portions of existing Exploration Permit Coal (EPC) 1732 and 1234 tenements (held by Qld Coal Aust No.1 Pty Ltd and Queensland Coking Coal Pty Ltd). Both companies hold an equal 50 percent (%) share of the ML. Both companies are owned by Vitrinite. A list of the properties, tenure, usage and landowners within the ML boundary are outlined in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Land Tenure and Real Property Descriptions for the Project

Lot/Plan	Tenure	Usage	Owner	Area
10/SP208611	Lands Lease	Extractive	BHP Billiton/Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA)	369
26/CNS125	Lands Lease	Rail freight transport	Aurizon	13
Saraji Road	Road Reserve	Road for public use	Isaac Regional Council	25

The VCM falls within the Isaac Regional Council local government area. The region has a distinct mining influence with multiple significant coal mining operations in the immediate vicinity of the VCM. The majority of the land within the ML has been previously disturbed by agriculture and mining-related activities. There are no rural or residential dwellings located within 10 km of the VCM.

2.3 Project Activities

The Jupiter hard coking coal target has been defined and selected for open cut development via a single pit. The VCM will operate for approximately 4 years and will extract approximately 6 Million tonne (Mt) of Run of Mine (ROM) hard coking coal at a rate of up to 1.95 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa). The VCM will target the Alex and multiple Dysart Lower coal seams. Truck and shovel mining operations will be employed to develop the pit.

The current mine plan proposes the disposal and long-term storage of Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) reject material within a facility at the operation selected to provide toll washing and product coal handling services for the VCM. Should such storage not be available, Vitrinite will maintain the option to back-load the ROM coal haul trucks to bring reject material back to the VCM site for co-disposal within the in-pit waste rock dump. The VCM Geochemistry Assessment (RGS 2020) has analysed waste rock and coal reject material geochemistry, and has concluded that co-disposal of reject material with waste rock material would be advantageous from a geochemical perspective. Furthermore, the Geochemistry Assessment concluded that the deeper within the pit that the co-disposed reject is stored, the better. Both of these recommendations would be adopted in the event that reject material is required to be hauled back to site for disposal.

A small ex-pit waste rock dump will be established prior to commencing in-pit dumping activities that will continue for the life of the mine. Ancillary infrastructure, including a ROM pad, Mine Infrastructure Area



(MIA), offices, roads and surface water management infrastructure, will be established to the west and south of the open cut pit.

Development of the Jupiter pit will require the Saraji Road and existing services infrastructure to be realigned to the eastern boundary of the ML, adjacent to the existing rail easement. The re-alignment will occur on the ML; however, the connection back to the existing alignment of Saraji Road to the north will extend off the ML and will therefore be subject to a separate approvals process.

In-pit dumping will fill the majority of the open cut pit during operations with the remaining final void to be backfilled upon cessation of mining, resulting in the establishment of a low waste rock dump landform over the former pit area. The initial ex-pit waste rock dump will be rehabilitated in-situ.

2.4 Contaminants of Potential Concern

A geochemical assessment of the waste rock material (overburden and interburden) and potential coal reject materials has been undertaken (RGS Environmental 2020). This assessment included a series of geochemical tests on samples from the Jupiter pit area to assess the risk of potential oxidation of sulphides, acid and metalliferous drainage, potential presence and leaching of soluble metals/metalloids and other salinity/erosion issues. The following conclusions regarding the geochemical characterisation of the potential spoil were established:

- The majority of the waste rock materials have low sulfide content, excess Acid Neutralising Capacity (ANC), and are classified as Non-Acid Forming (NAF) (Barren). These materials have a very low risk of acid generation and a high factor of safety with respect to potential for generation of acidity;
- Coal reject materials have relatively low sulfide content and excess ANC. As a bulk mixed material, it is expected that coal reject will be classified as NAF and have a relatively low risk of generating acidic drainage;
- Initial and ongoing surface runoff and seepage from mine waste materials is expected to be pH neutral to slightly alkaline and have a low level of salinity;
- There is no significant metal/metalloid enrichment in mine waste materials compared to applied guideline values and median crustal abundance in unmineralised soils;
- Most metals/metalloids are sparingly soluble at the neutral to slightly alkaline pH of leachate expected from the mine waste materials. Dissolved metal/metalloid concentrations in surface runoff and leachate from the mine waste materials are expected to be low and unlikely to pose a significant risk to the quality of surface and groundwater resources at relevant storage facilities; and
- Waste rock materials should be amenable to revegetation as part of rehabilitation activities, although, gypsum and fertiliser addition may need to be considered for sodic materials to limit dispersion and erosion and to provide a reasonable growth medium for revegetation and rehabilitation.

Additional to the geochemical assessment above, other contaminants of potential concern include:

- Total Suspended Solids – associated with mobilisation of soil particles in runoff from the mine site;
- Nutrients – nitrate is generally the main nutrient in waste rock, with other forms of nitrogen and phosphorus occurring at lower concentrations; and
- Hydrocarbons – from machinery used in the mining process (spills, leaks etc.).

2.5 Mine Water Management Strategy

The Surface Water Assessment completed by WRM Water and Environment (WRM, 2020) assessed sources of various contaminants, and measures to avoid or minimise impacts to water quality and aquatic ecosystems. The water management system for the VCM aims to protect the identified downstream environmental values and comprises the following key objectives:

- Separate diverted water from mine affected water to ensure that up-catchment water and mine affected water do not mix wherever practicable;



- Capture of mine affected runoff (e.g. mine industrial area, haul road/ROM pad runoff), storage and priority reuse as mine water supply;
- Divert up-catchment water runoff from upstream catchments around the active mining area;
- Limit external catchment runoff draining into the open cut pit;
- Manage sediment from disturbed catchment areas (e.g. the ex-pit waste rock dump, cleared/pre-strip areas) by using erosion and sediment control (ESC) measures prior to release offsite;
- Reuse onsite water (e.g. mine affected water) where possible to support mine operational water demands (and therefore limit mine affected water inventories under normal operating conditions); and
- Manage any mine affected water releases to the receiving environment to meet environmental release conditions (not currently proposed).

The VCM water management system includes mine water drainage, mine water storages, sediment dams, pit water storages and flood protection works (i.e. the drainage diversion).

2.6 Water Management Infrastructure

A series of drains and bunds have been established to direct runoff to sediment control structures, with a mine water dam constructed to supply mine related water use. This water management infrastructure includes the following:

- Two diversion drains to collect water from the undisturbed catchment to the west of the VCM and divert it around the ex-pit dump to the existing drainage diversion;
- During operations, a gravity drain exists between the existing drainage diversion and the open cut pit, draining north towards Sediment Dam 6 and Sediment Dam 11 (at end of operations). It is designed to convey at least a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year ARI) flow event. As the open cut pit progresses to the north, the sections of the drainage diversion that are no longer required for pit flood protection will be replaced by the in-pit waste rock dump and rehabilitated. This will allow the progressive staging of drainage from the in-pit dump to drain to Sediment Dam 11. It is likely that the functionality of this drainage diversion will be built into the haul road which has been constructed adjacent to this location, which would negate the need for a separate levee structure;
- The diverted water dam Diverted Water Dam 1 exists to collect water from an undisturbed catchment (catchment area of approximately 56.8 ha) adjacent to the open cut pit. In addition, Diverted Water Dam 1 may potentially provide some level of flood protection for the open cut pit during the fourth year of operations;
- Temporary bunds, drains and re-contouring to the north of the open cut pit progression will prevent runoff and flood waters from flowing into the pit. These are designed to convey at least a 5% AEP (1 in 20-year ARI) flow event. These drainage features will be mined through as the pit progresses northwards and may be implemented to delay the requirement for Diverted Water Dam 1;
- There are three Mine-affected Water Dams (MWD), MWD1, MWD2 and MWD3. MWD1 and MWD2 are used to store water pumped from the open cut pit following rainfall events. MWD3 collects runoff from the northern mine workshop;
- Eight 'Type D' sediment basins, designed to contain 85 percentile 5-day rainfall volumes; and
- Sediment control measures (e.g., catch drains, check dams, grass swales and sediment traps) built into the design of haul road.

2.7 Discharge Water to the Receiving Environment

There are four pathways through which water from the VCM can enter the receiving environment:

- Dewatering and overflows from sediment dams;
- Overflows from mine affected water dams and the open cut pit;
- Runoff from diverted water catchments; and
- Runoff from rehabilitated catchments.

The release locations of sediment dams at the VCM to receiving waters are outlined in **Table 2-2**.



Table 2-2 Water Release Locations from Sediment Dams (EA0002912 Table F1)

Release Location	Release Location Latitude	Release Location Longitude	Sediment Dam Water Source Location	Downstream Monitoring Point	Receiving Waters Description
SD1	-22.29316	148.18773	Out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD2	-22.28714	148.18329	Out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	
SD3	-22.27815	148.17893	Northern mine access road	VSW8	Drainage line 1
SD4	-22.29451	148.18781	Topsoil stockpile south of the out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD5	-22.29651	148.19342	In pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2
SD6*	-22.28512	148.18586	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD7	-22.29309	148.18911	In pit spoil dump and topsoil stockpile	VSW2	
SD8	-22.29542	148.18936	In pit spoil dump and topsoil stockpile	VSW2	
SD9	-22.28652	148.19337	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	Drainage line 1
SD10	-22.27929	148.18825	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	
SD11*	-22.27914	148.18291	In pit spoil dump, topsoil stockpiles and mine access road	VSW8	Drainage line 1 via the final landform drain
SD12*	-22.27728	148.18213	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	

*SD6, SD11 and SD12 are release points after mine closure and not during operations. During operations, SD6 releases report to the open cut pit and will not require monitoring. SD11 and SD12 will not be constructed until the final landform is established post closure.





3 Description of the Receiving Environment

3.1 Surface Water

The VCM is located within the Isaac River sub-basin of the greater Fitzroy Basin. **Figure 3** shows the Upper Isaac River catchment to its confluence with Phillips Creek.

The Isaac River commences approximately 100 km to the north of the VCM within the Denham Range. It drains in a south westerly direction through the Carborough and Kerlong Ranges before turning in a south easterly direction near the Goonyella Riverside Mine. It drains approximately 30 km to the east of the VCM, and eventually flows to the Mackenzie River some 150 km to the southeast.

Three open water bodies are located in the Isaac upper catchment including Lake Elphinstone, Teviot Creek Dam and Burton Gorge Dam (**Figure 4**). Lake Elphinstone is a natural lake formed behind the Carborough Range whereas Teviot Creek Dam and Burton Gorge Dam are man-made structures that supply water to Burton and North Goonyella mines in the upper catchment.

3.2 Current Land and Water Uses

The predominant catchment land uses of Boomerang Creek include undeveloped areas with some stock grazing to the west of Saraji Road and stock grazing and coal mining to the east. Downstream of the VCM, Boomerang Creek, as well as its tributaries to the south, flow into the existing Peak Downs and Saraji mines. The catchment area of Boomerang Creek is approximately 788 km². The existing Peak Downs and Saraji mines have diverted and/or modified the original alignment of Boomerang Creek as shown in **Figure 5**, as well as Harrow Creek to the north. Additional diversions and/or modification of Boomerang Creek and its floodplain are also planned for approved operations further to the east.

3.3 Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019

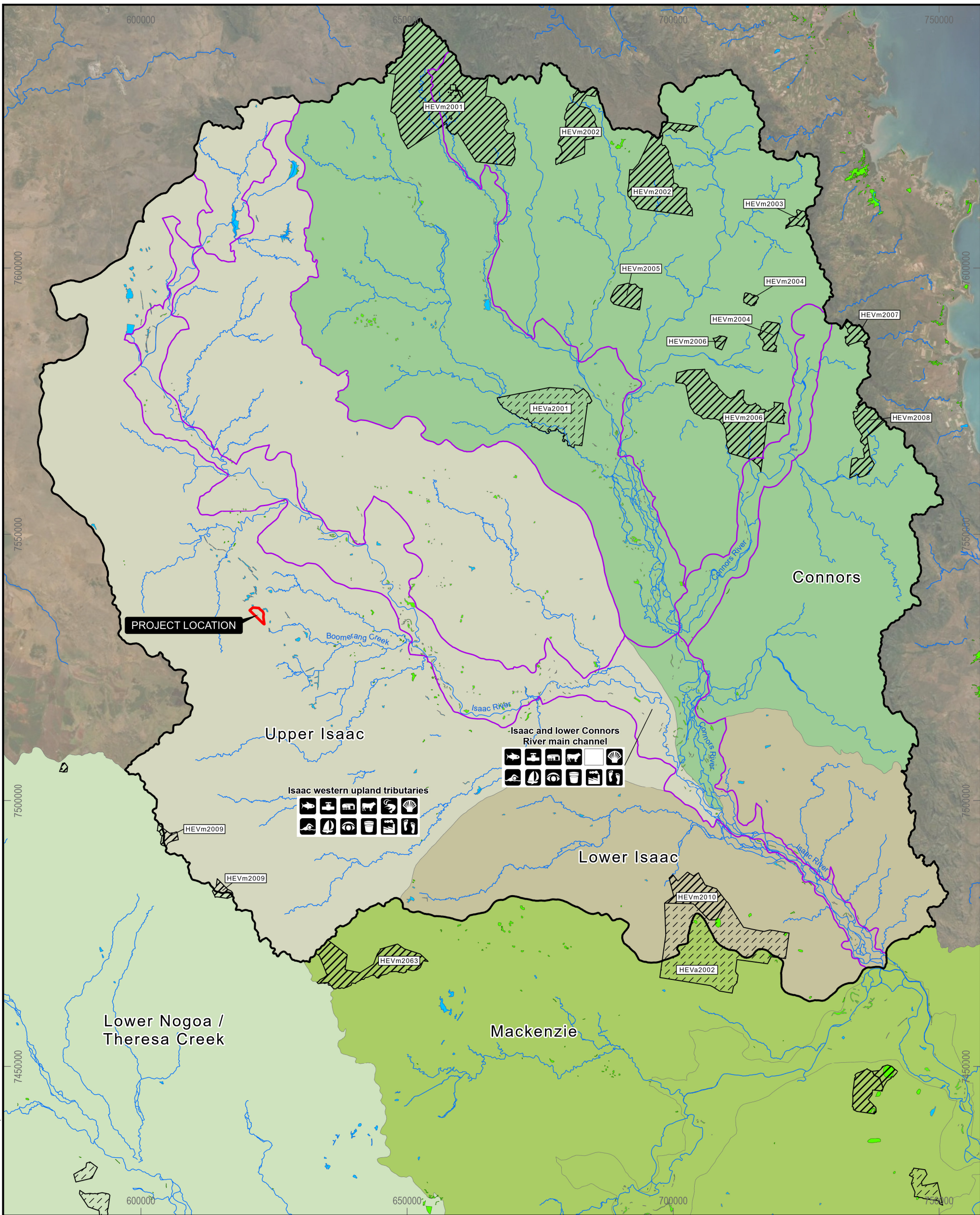
3.3.1 Environmental Values

The Queensland Water Quality Guidelines and Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (EPP Water) establish environmental values (EVs) and water quality objectives (WQOs) for natural waters in Queensland. The VCM is located within the ‘Isaac western upland tributaries’ area of the Isaac River sub-basin, shown in **Figure 3**. Under the EPP Water, the following EVs have been nominated for this area:

- Aquatic ecosystems;
- Irrigation;
- Farm supply/use;
- Stock Water;
- Aquaculture;
- Human consumption;
- Primary recreation;
- Secondary recreation;
- Visual recreation;
- Drinking water;
- Industrial use; and
- Cultural and spiritual values.

3.3.2 Water Quality Objectives

Schedule 1 of the EPP Water outlines that the VCM lies within the Isaac River Sub-basin (**Figure 3**), with the full list of relevant WQO’s outlined in the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 Isaac River Sub-basin Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives Basin No. 130 (part) document (Sept 2011).



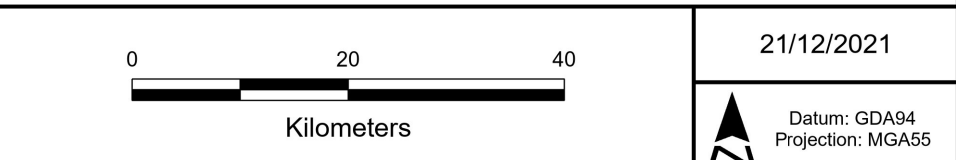
Path: S:\Projects\010_Vulcan_Coal_Mine_Complete_Project_Support_documents\GIS\Projects\010_Vulcan_Coal_Mine\03-01 Isaac River Sub-Basin.aprx

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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ML 700060 Isaac River Sub-basin Boundary Subcatchment Boundary — Drainage Feature Management Intent for Waters High ecological value fresh waters (maintain) High ecological value fresh waters (achieve) Environmental Values Aquatic Ecosystems Irrigation Farm Supply Stock Water Aquaculture Human Consumer Primary Recreation Secondary Recreation Visual Recreation Drinking Water Industrial Use Cultural & Spiritual Values | <p>Water Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Isaac River Catchment fresh waters Lower Isaac River Catchment fresh waters Connors River Catchment fresh waters Lower Nogoa / Theresa Creek Sub-basin fresh waters Mackenzie River Sub-basin fresh waters Wetlands (palustrine) Lakes / reservoirs |
|---|---|

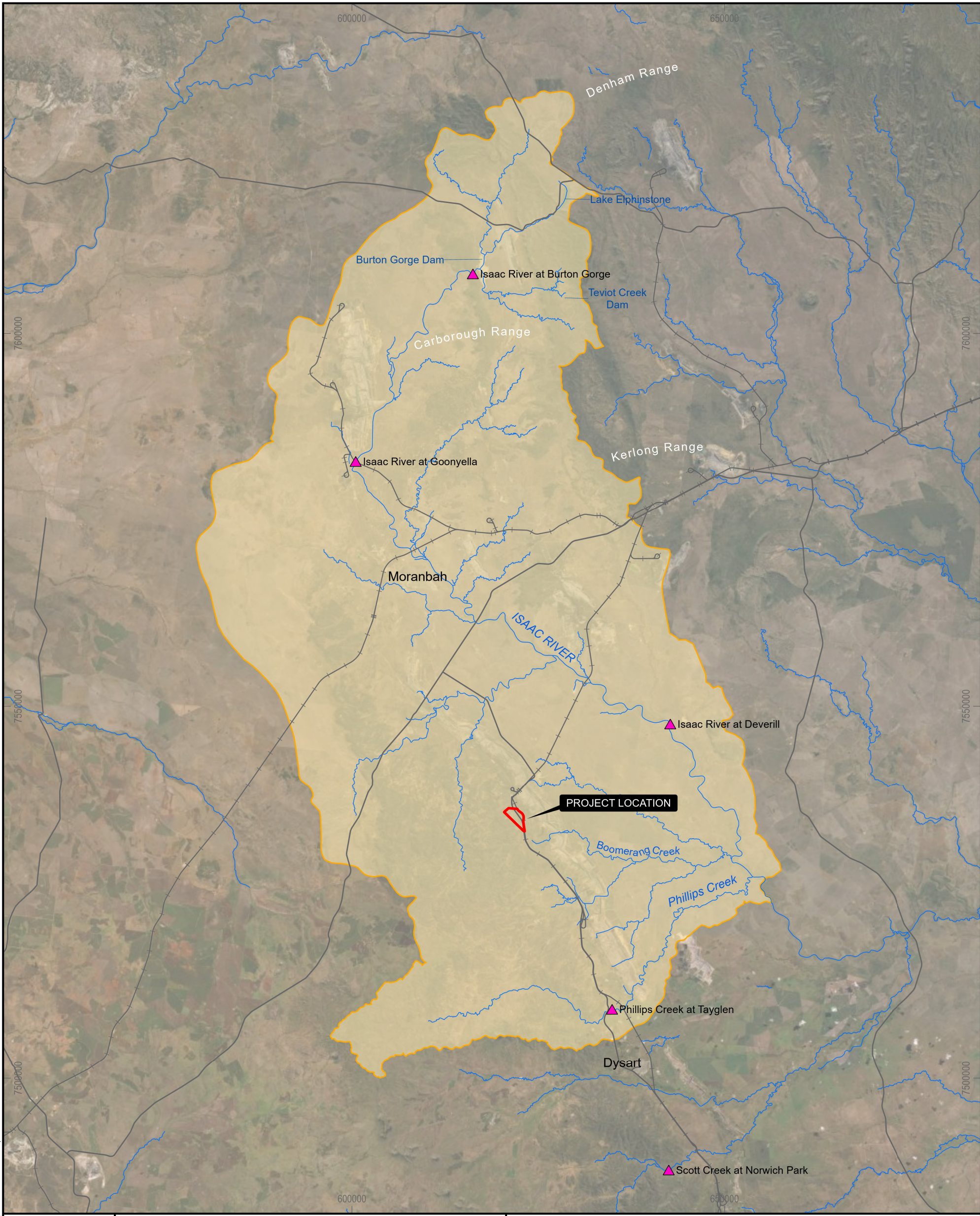
Source: State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Science 2020; Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water 2021; Department of Resources 2021), Earthstar Geographics.

VULCAN COAL MINE
Isaac River Sub-Basin EVs



21/12/2021
Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA55

FIGURE 3



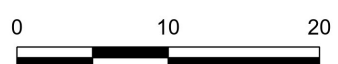
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- Legend**
- ML 700060
 - Main Road
 - + Rail Line
 - Drainage Feature
 - Isaac River to Phillips Creek
 - ▲ DES Gauge

Source: WRM 2020, State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2021, METServe 2021, Earthstar Geographics.

VULCAN COAL MINE
Upper Isaac River Drainage Characteristics



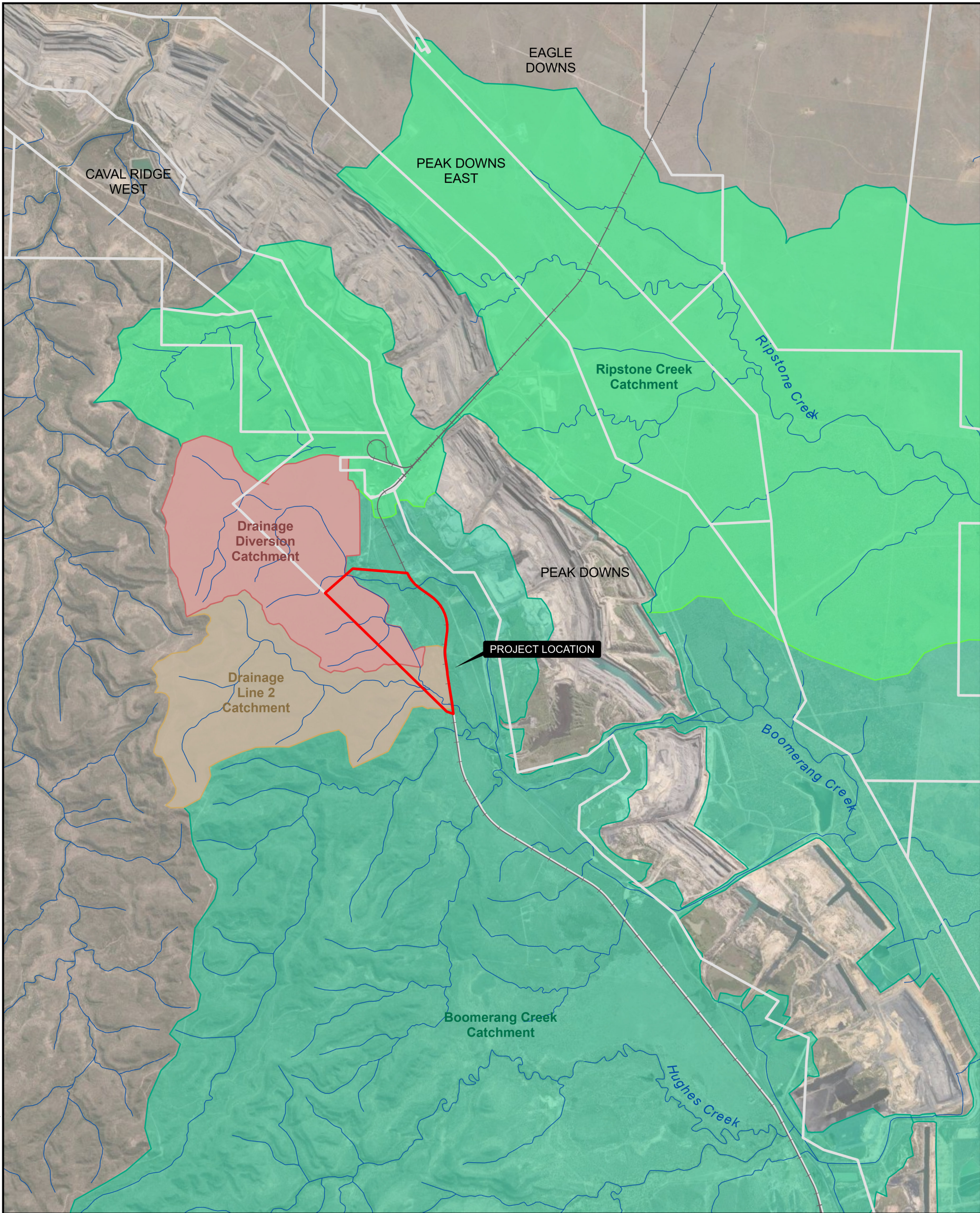
Kilometers

Scale: 1:500,000 (A3)

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Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA55

FIGURE 4



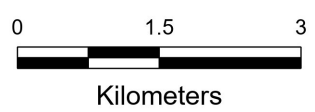
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- Legend**
- ML 700060
 - Mining Lease
 - Rail Line
 - Local Drainage Features
 - Drainage Diversion Catchment
 - Drainage Line 2 Catchment
 - Ripstone Creek Catchment
 - Boomerang Creek Catchment

Source: WRM 2020, State of Queensland (Department of Resources) 2021, METServe 2021, Earthstar Geographics.

VULCAN COAL MINE
Surrounding Catchments



Scale: 1:80,000 (A3)

21/12/2021

Datum: GDA94
Projection: MGA55

FIGURE 5



4 Mine Release

There are four key mechanisms through which mine affected water can enter the receiving environment:

- dewatering and overflows from sediment dams;
- overflows from mine affected water dams and the open cut pit;
- runoff from diverted water catchments; and
- runoff from rehabilitated catchments.

Sediment dam water and mine affected water overflows are classified as a point source. Runoff from rehabilitated catchments is likely to be classified as both a point and diffuse source of water to the receiving environment. When a sediment dam catchment is completely rehabilitated, and water quality monitoring of the runoff has established that it is consistent with natural background conditions, the sediment dam and associated drainage infrastructure will be decommissioned. Surface runoff and seepage from the rehabilitated catchment will be allowed to shed directly to the receiving environment.





5 Receiving Environment Monitoring Program

5.1 Locations

Monitoring for the REMP will be undertaken at four locations within the diversion bund and minor drainage lines 1 and 2. These sites will include two sites downstream of discharge points and two sites upstream of discharge points.

The downstream sites represent ‘test’ sites due to mine water discharge activities, while the upstream sites represent ‘control’ sites as they are located upstream of the VCM discharge points and have not been previously affected by mine water discharges. These monitoring locations have been nominated in EA0002912 as noted in **Table 1-3** (EA Table F3) and **Table 2-2** (EA Table F1) and depicted in **Figure 1**.

5.2 Timing and Frequency

As per condition F10 of EA0002912, monitoring at locations specified in **Table 1-3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations** and **Table 2-2: Water Release Locations from Sediment Dams** must occur during natural flow events and release events (**Table 2-2**) to achieve at least twenty-four (24) sampling events over a two (2) year period.

To ensure sample integrity (i.e. holding times met), samples will be collected by an autosampler or a similar device and retrieved by mine personnel within two days of the commencement of the flow event, where safe to do so. If the flow event extends for greater than two days, samples will be collected at two-day intervals. Samples collected will be homogenised in a single composite sample (for each two-day period) and transferred to relevant laboratory sample bottles.

5.3 Indicators

At each monitoring site for each sampling event, in-situ measurements of physio-chemical characteristics of the water column will be collected using a calibrated water quality instrument. Samples will also be collected for laboratory analysis for parameters described in **Table 1-2**.

5.4 Methodology

All in-situ water quality measurements will be performed in accordance with *Queensland Monitoring and Sampling Manual* (DES 2018) and Australian Standard AS/NZS 5667.1:1998 Water Quality Sampling. At each monitoring site for each sampling event, in-situ measurements of physio-chemical characteristics of the water column will be collected using a calibrated water quality instrument. Samples will also be collected for laboratory analysis for a range of parameters.

Water samples from release points will be collected in a representative area of each site by hand or by a sampling pole with clamp if required for safety reasons.

5.4.1 Surface Water Monitoring

Monitoring of surface water quality both within and external to the mine site will form a key component of the surface water management system. Monitoring of upstream, onsite and downstream water quality will assist in demonstrating that the site water management system is effective in meeting its objective of minimal



impact on receiving water quality and will allow for early detection of any impacts and appropriate corrective action.

The surface water monitoring protocols will:

- ensure compliance with the VCM EA0002912;
- provide valuable information on the performance of the water management system; and
- facilitate adaptive management of water resources on the site.

5.4.2 Stream Sediment Monitoring

Sediment sampling to measure metal concentrations is to be undertaken where appropriate. The *Guideline for Receiving environment monitoring program* (DES 2015) defines appropriate as:

1. where there is a risk of sediment contamination or history of water quality exceedances; and
2. where there are sediments present, not sand.

Stream sediment monitoring should be undertaken to demonstrate the suitability of release conditions, and sediment contaminants should initially be included within a REMP. Noting that sediment sampling can only occur at sites where suitable substrates exist (i.e. silty or muddy substrates, not sand). Given that the waterways surrounding the VCM have streambeds that are dry and dominated by sandy substrates, monitoring of the stream sediment is deemed to be unsuitable as part of this REMP.

5.4.3 Biological Monitoring

The habitat assessment results for representative sites within the region surrounding the VCM, as part of the Aquatic Ecology Study (FRC Environmental 2020) indicate that the specific waterways of the VCM are characterised by:

- well-defined channels with dry stream beds;
- substrate dominated by sand with some clay; and
- streambanks dominated by clay with some sand.

Waterways of the VCM have low to very low cover of aquatic habitat elements, and riparian vegetation condition was assessed as low to moderate in condition. Riverine bioassessment scores cannot be calculated for dry waterways; however the score is likely to be calculated within the lower ranges during the rare times that hydrological habitat is present. This indicates that even during brief periods that water is present at these sites, the habitat features would not support diverse biological communities.

Where biological monitoring is possible as part of the REMP program, macroinvertebrate indicators will be used. Limitations on the implementation of biological monitoring may occur where:

- there is no high flow event at monitoring locations to facilitate conditions appropriate for macroinvertebrate colonisation; or
- there is no habitat present for macroinvertebrate populations.

The WQOs for the central Queensland freshwaters are provided below in **Table 5-1**. Further, macroinvertebrate monitoring will be undertaken in accordance with the AusRivAS methodology.





Table 5-1 Biological Indicators and Water Quality Objectives of the Central Queensland Freshwaters

Indicator	Score Description	WQO Range ¹
SIGNAL	1 (most tolerant of pollution) 10 (least tolerant of pollution)	3.33 – 3.85 (Composite) 3.31 – 4.2 (Edge)
% Tolerant Taxa (% of <4 SIGNAL score taxa)	0 – 100 %. Higher scores indicate streams containing taxa of higher pollution tolerance	25 – 50 (Composite) 44 – 56 (Edge)
PET taxa richness	Higher values indicate higher stream health	2 – 5 (Composite) 2 – 5 (Edge)
Taxa richness	Higher values generally indicate higher stream health	13 – 21 (Composite) 23 – 33 (Edge)
“composit” = All “Pool” or “Bed” habitat		

¹ Based on the Queensland Guideline scores for slightly to moderately disturbed in the Freshwater Central Regions (QWQG 2013)

5.4.4 Streamflow

Stream flow gauging stations have been installed, and are operated and maintained to record stream flows at the downstream monitoring locations specified in **Table 1-3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations**.

5.5 Data Interpretation and Reporting

As per the EA condition F8, in the event of exceedance of the water quality trigger levels at the downstream monitoring points on three consecutive occasions, the following management measures must be followed:

- The downstream results are to be compared to the upstream results in the receiving waters and:
 - a) where the downstream result is the same or a lower value than the upstream value for the quality characteristic, then no additional monitoring and reporting action is required; or
 - b) where the downstream result exceeds the values specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels:
 1. if the result is less than the upstream monitoring site data, then no action is to be taken, or
 2. if the result is greater than the upstream monitoring site data, complete an investigation and provide a written report to the administering authority via WaTERS within ninety (90) days of receiving the result, outlining:
 - i. details of the investigations carried out;
 - ii. determine if the exceedance is a result of:
 - a) activities authorised under this environmental authority;
 - b) natural variation; or
 - c) neighbouring land uses;
 3. if exceedances are a result of activities authorised under this environmental authority, detail:
 - i. level of environmental harm; and
 - ii. actions taken to prevent environmental harm.



Where a trigger level exceedance has occurred and is being investigated as described above, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.

The trigger exceedance notification will include raw data from the sampling event, a comparison against the relevant criteria and likely cause of the exceedance.

A summary of all sampling results and any trigger level exceedances will be provided in an annual report.

5.5.1 Investigation Requirements

If an investigation of a trigger level exceedance is required in compliance with condition F8(b)(2) the EA holder must determine whether environmental harm has or may occur, and provide details of:

- (a) immediate measures that will be implemented to reduce the potential for environmental harm; and
- (b) long-term mitigation measures which will be implemented to address any surface water contamination and prevent recurrence of surface water contamination.

The EA holder must provide these details to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days after completing the investigation.

5.5.2 Reporting

All results from monitoring required under EA condition F10 must be reviewed and submitted to the administering authority via an amendment that is deemed to be a valid application, no more than two (2) years from the commencement of activities; to evaluate whether the replacement of interim trigger values for site specific values is appropriate for all parameters specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels.

5.6 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Sampling will be undertaken in accordance with AS5667 Water Quality Sampling and in accordance with the *Queensland Monitoring and Sampling Manual* (DES 2018).

5.6.1 Data Collection and Sampling

Samples will be collected and transported in appropriately pre-treated sample bottles supplied by a NATA accredited laboratory. Correct sample volumes for each parameter will be collected using the appropriate sampling bottle. Sample containers will be labelled with a waterproof xylene-free marker pen on the containers label and lid. The site number, name of the collector, time and date will be included on the label.

All storage containers will be chilled on ice (4°C) immediately following collection and during transport to the chosen laboratory (same day, otherwise transferred to refrigerator). The samples requiring freezing will be placed in the freezer at the completion of the day's sampling. Storage requirements and holding times are specified in the *Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2018* (DES 2018).

Accurate chain of custody forms will be maintained for samples. The form will identify all samples numbers, the respective analyses and limits or reporting (LORs) required for analysis. All samples will be submitted to the analytical laboratory as a single batch to minimise the chance for misplaced or misdirected freight.

5.6.2 Laboratory Analysis

Analysis of samples will be completed by a NATA accredited laboratory. The laboratory practical quantitation limits (PQLs) should be sufficient to enable any exceedances of the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2009) and ANZECC/ARMCANZ (2000) guideline limits to be detected (where available).



5.6.3 Data Interpretation

The annual and seasonal patterns in the flow in the receiving environment will be identified and discussed. Rainfall data from the closest BoM station will also be incorporated and discussed.

Water quality data collected during water quality sampling will be compared between sites (i.e. test sites compared to control sites) and to the water quality trigger values. In the event of an exceedance of a trigger value, the management actions and reporting outlines in Section 5.5 will be undertaken.





6 References

Department of Environment and Science (2015). Guideline: Receiving environment monitoring program, June 2015, Version 2.01.

Department of Environment and Science (2018). Monitoring and Sampling Manual, June 2018, Version 2.

FRC environmental (2020). Vulcan Complex Project: Aquatic Ecology Study. Report prepared for Mining and Energy Technical Services Pty Ltd by FRC environmental Pty Ltd, Brisbane.

RGS (2020). Geochemical assessment of waste rock and coal reject, Vulcan Complex Project. Report prepared for Vitrinite Pty Ltd by RGS Environmental Pty Ltd, Brisbane.

WRM (2020). Vulcan Complex Project Surface Water Assessment. Report prepared for Mining and Energy Technical Services Pty Ltd by WRM Water & Environment Pty Ltd, Brisbane.





Appendix A-
EA 0002912



Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EA0002912

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

Environmental authority number: EA0002912

Environmental authority takes effect on 23 November 2021

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Queensland Coking Coal Pty Ltd	Level 6, Suite 2, 12 Creek Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
QLD Coal Aust No.1 Pty Ltd	

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Resource Activity, Schedule 3, 13: Mining Black Coal	ML700060
Ancillary Activity 16(2): Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material, (b) more than 100,000t but not more than 1,000,000t.	
Ancillary Activity 16(3): Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material, (b) more than 100,000t but not more than 1,000,000t.	
Ancillary Activity 33: Crushing, grinding, milling or screening more than 5,000t of material in a year.	

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- one 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.

Dr. Alison Cummings
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Business Centre (Coal)
PO Box 3028, Emerald QLD 4720
Phone: (07) 4987 9320
Email: CRMining@des.qld.gov.au

Date Issued: 23 November 2021

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 Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (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	
Condition number	Condition
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	In carrying out activities authorised by this environmental authority, the environmental authority holder must comply with Appendix 1. Project Layout – Authorised Disturbance Areas.
A3	The environmental authority holder must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; (b) maintain such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient condition; (c) operate such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient manner; and (d) ensure all instruments and devices used for the measurement or monitoring of any parameter under any condition of this environmental authority are properly calibrated.
A4	Commencement of activities The environmental authority holder must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide a written statement advising the administering authority of the date for when activities will commence (the commencement date) under this environmental authority; and (b) provide the written statement no later than fourteen (14) days after the commencement of activities.
A5	Monitoring All monitoring records, registers, plans, programs, and reports required by this environmental authority must be kept until the surrender of this environmental authority.
A6	Monitoring, or determinations, or both, required under any condition of this environmental authority must be conducted by an appropriately qualified person(s).
A7	Upon request from the administering authority, copies of monitoring records, registers, plans, programs, and reports required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be made available and provided to the administering authority within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ten (10) business days; or (b) an alternative timeframe agreed between the administering authority and the environmental authority holder.

A8	<p>Within twenty (20) business days; or an alternative timeframe agreed between the administering authority and the environmental authority holder, of receiving comments from the administering authority on any document, the document must:</p> <p>(a) be updated by an appropriately qualified person having regard to the comments; and</p> <p>(b) re-submitted to the administering authority.</p>
A9	<p>All plans and programs required by this environmental authority are to be published on the environmental authority holder's website within one (1) month of completion.</p>
A10	<p>Chemicals and flammable or combustible liquids</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must:</p> <p>(a) Store and handle flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with the latest edition of <i>AS1940—The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids</i>;</p> <p>(b) Store materials with an effective on-site containment system; and</p> <p>(c) Minimise the potential for contamination of land and waters by diverting stormwater around contaminated areas and facilities used for the storage of chemicals and flammable or combustible liquids.</p>
A11	<p>Notification of emergencies, incidents, and exceptions</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority by written notification within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of any emergency or incident or action which:</p> <p>(a) results in the release of contaminants not in accordance; or</p> <p>(b) is reasonably expected to be not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.</p>
A12	<p>The notification provided to the administering authorised as required by condition A11 must include but not be limited to the following information:</p> <p>(a) the holder of the environmental authority;</p> <p>(b) the location of the emergency or incident;</p> <p>(c) the number of the environmental authority;</p> <p>(d) the name and telephone number of the designated contact person;</p> <p>(e) the time of the release;</p> <p>(f) the time the holder of the environmental authority became aware of the release;</p> <p>(g) the suspected cause of the release;</p> <p>(h) the environmental harm caused, threatened, or suspected to be caused by the release; and</p> <p>(i) actions taken to prevent any further release and mitigate any environmental harm caused by the release.</p>

A13	<p>Within ten (10) business days following the initial notification of an emergency or incident under condition A11, or receipt of monitoring results, whichever is the later, written advice must be provided to the administering authority, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) results and interpretation of any samples taken and analysed; (b) outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise environmental harm; and (c) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident.
A14	<p>All reasonable actions are to be taken to minimise environmental harm, or potential environmental harm, resulting from any emergency, incident or circumstances not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.</p>
A15	<p>Complaints</p> <p>An investigation must be undertaken into all environmental complaints received that are deemed to be neither frivolous nor vexatious and the administering authority must be notified within twenty-four (24) hours upon the commencement of investigation. The investigation must determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the potential circumstances and actions on site that may have contributed to the complaint; and (b) reasonable measures, where warranted, that will be implemented to address the complaint.
A16	<p>Measures identified under condition A15 must be implemented within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) twenty (20) business days of the investigation required by condition A15 being finalised; or (b) a longer period agreed to in writing by the administering authority.
A17	<p>The following details must be recorded for all environmental complaints received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Date and time the complaint was received; (b) If authorised by the person making the complaint, their name and contact details; (c) Nature and details of the complaint including date and time the complaint was received; (d) Investigations carried out in response to the complaint as required by condition A15; (e) The results of investigations; and (f) Measures taken under condition A16.
A18	<p>The results of the investigation required under condition A15 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) include an analysis and interpretation of the monitoring results and abatement measures, where implemented; and (a) be provided to the administering authority within ten (10) business days of completion of the investigation, or no later than ten (10) business days after the end of the timeframe nominated by the administering authority to undertake the investigation.

A19	<p>Third-party reporting</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) within one (1) year of the commencement of activities as notified under condition A4, obtain from an appropriately qualified person a report on compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; (b) obtain further such reports at regular intervals, not exceeding two (2) years from the completion of the report; and (c) provide each report to the administering authority within thirty (30) days of its completion.
A20	<p>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 environmental authority holder must, where required under relevant legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) comply with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline within two (2) years of the amendment or change being made, unless a different period is specified in the amended standard or relevant legislation, in the time specified in that condition; and (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.
A21	<p>Risk management</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must, prior to the commencement of activities, develop and implement a risk management system for activities which mirrors the content requirements of the Standard for Risk Management (ISO31000:2018), or the latest edition of an Australian Standard for risk management, to the extent relevant to environmental management.</p>
A22	<p>Non-Commercial Location Agreements</p> <p>If the environmental authority holder enters into a “Co-Existence Plan” agreement with any commercial place located within ML700060, the commercial place is not considered to be a commercial place for the purposes of conditions B1, B2, B3, D1, and D4, while that agreement remains in place.</p>

Schedule B: Air	
Condition number	Condition
B1	<p>Dust nuisance</p> <p>The release of dust, or particulate matter, or both, as a result of the mining activity must not cause environmental nuisance at any sensitive or commercial place.</p>
B2	<p>Dust and particulate matter monitoring</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must ensure that all reasonable and feasible avoidance and mitigation measures are employed so that dust deposition, or particulate matter emissions, or both, generated by the activities do not cause exceedances of the air quality limits stated in Table B1 – Air Quality limits when measured at any sensitive or commercial place.</p>

Table B1 – Air Quality Limits

Quality Characteristic	Air Quality Limit	Averaging Period	Monitoring Standard
Particulate Matter less than 10µm in aerodynamic diameter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³	24-hour	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australian Standard AS3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air — Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM10 high volume sampler with size selective inlet – Gravimetric method; 2. Australian Standard AS3580.9.9 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air — Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM10 low volume sampler — Gravimetric method; or 3. Australian Standard AS3580.9.11 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 beta attenuation monitors
Dust deposition	120 mg/m ² /day	Monthly	Australian Standard AS3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air—Determination of particulate matter — Deposited matter – Gravimetric method
B3	When requested by the administering authority, dust and particulate monitoring must be undertaken at sensitive receptors and within a timeframe nominated by the administering authority.		
B4	Monitoring in accordance with condition B3 must occur over a one (1) month period and results must be submitted within ten (10) business days to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.		

B5	<p>In accordance with condition B4, If the monitoring indicates an exceedance of the relevant limits in Table B1 – Air Quality Limits, then the environmental authority holder must investigate whether the exceedance is due to emissions from the activity.</p> <p>If the mining activity is found to be the cause of the exceedance, then the environmental authority holder must immediately implement dust abatement measures so that emissions of dust from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.</p>
B6	<p>Dust management – coal transport</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must take reasonable and practicable measures necessary to prevent release of windblown dust from vehicles used for transporting coal extracted from site. Reasonable and practicable measures may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wetting down the load prior to transport; (b) having the entire load covered with a tarpaulin or similar material for the duration of transport; and (c) clearing of spillages from side rails, tail gates and draw bars of vehicles prior to and after delivery.
B7	<p>Dust control - trafficable areas</p> <p>Trafficable areas (including entry and exit points from Saraji Road) must be maintained using reasonable and practicable measures necessary to minimise the release of windblown or traffic generated dust to the atmosphere. Reasonable and practicable measures may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) keeping surfaces clean; (b) sealing with bitumen or other suitable material; (c) using water sprays; (d) installing an effective truck body and wheel wash facility; and (e) using dust suppressants and wind breaks.
B8	<p>Odour</p> <p>The release of noxious or offensive odour(s) or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminant(s) resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place, or both.</p>

Schedule C: Waste	
Condition number	Condition
C1	The environmental authority holder must plan and conduct activities on site to prevent any potential or actual release of a hazardous contaminant.
C2	The environmental authority holder must not directly or indirectly release waste from the site to any watercourse, waterway, groundwater, wetland or lake.
C3	Coal washing and disposal of coal reject materials from toll-washing must not occur on site.
C4	<p>Storage and Disposal of Tyres</p> <p>Tyres must be stored and disposed of in accordance with the Operational policy - Disposal and storage of scrap tyres at mine sites ESR/2016/2380 Version 2.02, or the most recent revision available.</p>
C5	<p>Burning of waste</p> <p>Unless otherwise permitted by the conditions of this environmental authority or with prior approval from the administering authority and in accordance with a relevant standard operating procedure, waste must not be burnt.</p>
C6	<p>General Waste</p> <p>A Waste Management Plan must be developed and implemented prior to the commencement of activities notified under condition A4.</p>
C7	<p>In accordance with condition C6, the Waste Management Plan must at a minimum include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a description of the activities that may generate waste; (b) waste management control strategies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the types and amounts of wastes generated by the activities; (ii) segregation of the wastes; (iii) storage of the wastes, transport of the wastes; and (iv) monitoring and reporting matters concerning the wastes; (c) how the waste will be dealt with in accordance with the waste management hierarchy (that is, avoid, reuse, recycling, energy recovery, disposal); (d) the hazardous characteristics of the wastes generated including disposal procedures for hazardous wastes; and (e) procedures for dealing with accidents, spills and other incidents; the indicators or other criteria on which the performance of the waste management program will be assessed; and staff training.

C8	<p>Waste Rock Disposal Plan</p> <p>A waste rock disposal plan must be developed prior to the commencement of activities and must stay implemented for the duration of the activities.</p>
C9	<p>The waste rock disposal plan required under condition C8 must at a minimum include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) effective characterisation of the waste rock and spoil to predict, under the proposed placement and disposal strategy, the quality of runoff and seepage generated concerning potentially environmentally significant effects including salinity, acidity, alkalinity and dissolved metals, metalloids and non-metallic inorganic substances; (b) a program of progressive sampling and characterisation to identify dispersive and non-dispersive waste rock and the salinity, acid and alkali producing potential, metal and acid concentrations of waste rock; (c) a material balance and disposal plan demonstrating how potentially acid forming waste rock will be selectively placed and/or encapsulated to minimise potential generation of acid mine drainage, where relevant; (d) re-testing of waste rock geochemistry and water quality limits of parameters (e) where relevant, a sampling program to verify encapsulation and/or placement of potentially acid forming waste rock; (f) data for run-off water quality; (g) how often the performance of the plan will be assessed; and (h) the indicators or other criteria on which the performance of the plan will be assessed.
C10	<p>Reuse of waste rock</p> <p>The environmental authority holder is authorised to carry out environmentally relevant activity 16 extractive and screening activities only in accordance with conditions C11 and C12 of this environmental authority.</p>
C11	<p>The environmental authority holder is authorised to give or transfer not more than a total of 400,000 tonnes of waste rock from ML700060 to the out-of-pit tailings dam on ML70142 located generally at the coordinates Latitude -22.2633469 and Longitude 148.172531.</p>
C12	<p>A register of all given or transferred volumes of waste rock, as stated in condition C11, must be established and maintained to ensure that the information contained in the register is current and complete on any given day.</p>

Schedule D: Noise and Vibration	
Condition number	Condition
D1	<p>Noise limits</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must ensure that noise generated by activities do not exceed the criteria in Table D1: Noise limits at a sensitive place or commercial place, or both.</p>

Table D1: Noise limits

Residential place						
Noise level dB(A) measured as:	Monday to Saturday			Sunday and public holidays		
	7am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 7am	9am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 9am
L _{Aeq} , adj, 15 mins	CV = 50 AV = 5	CV = 45 AV = 5	CV = 40 AV = 0	CV = 45 AV = 5	CV = 40 AV = 5	CV = 40 AV = 0
L _{A1} , adj, 15 mins	CV = 55 AV = 10	CV = 50 AV = 10	CV = 45 AV = 5	CV = 50 AV = 10	CV = 45 AV = 10	CV = 40 AV = 5
Commercial place						
Noise level dB(A) measured as:	Monday to Saturday			Sundays and public holidays		
	7am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 7am	7am to 6pm	6pm to 10pm	10pm to 7am
L _{Aeq} , adj, 15 mins	CV = 55 AV = 10	CV = 50 AV = 10	CV = 45 AV = 5	CV = 50 AV = 10	CV = 45 AV = 10	CV = 40 AV = 5

NOTE:

CV = Critical Value

AV = Adjustment Value

bg = background noise level (LA90, adj, 15 mins) measured over 3-5 days at the nearest sensitive receptor

To calculate noise limits in Table D1:

If $bg \leq (CV - AV)$:Noise limit = $bg + AV$ If $(CV - AV) < bg \leq CV$:

Noise limit = CV

If $bg > CV$:Noise limit = $bg + 0$

In the event that measured bg (LA90, adj, 15 mins) is less than 30 dB(A), then 30 dB(A) can be substituted for the measured background level.

If the project is unable to meet the noise limits as calculated above alternative limits may be calculated using the processes outlined in the "Planning for Noise Control" guideline.

D2	<p>Noise monitoring and recording must include the following descriptor characteristics and matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) LAN,T (where N equals the statistical levels of 1, 10 and 90 and T = 15 mins); (b) background noise LA90; (c) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise and any adjustment and penalties to statistical levels; (d) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and directions; (e) effects due to any extraneous factors such as traffic noise; (f) location, date and time of monitoring; and (g) if the complaint concerns low frequency noise, Max LpLN,T and one third octave band measurements in dB(LIN) for centre frequencies in the 10 – 200 Hz range.
D3	<p>When requested by the administering authority, noise and/or vibration monitoring must be undertaken at sensitive receptors and within a timeframe nominated by the administering authority.</p>
D4	<p>Airblast overpressure nuisance</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must ensure that blasting does not cause the limits for peak particle velocity and air blast overpressure in Table D2: Blasting Noise Limits to be exceeded at a sensitive place, or commercial place, or both.</p>
D5	<p>Blast monitoring program</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must develop and implement a blast monitoring program to monitor compliance with Table D2: Blasting Noise Limits for all blasts conducted during any time period specified by the administering authority at the nearest and most affected sensitive place(s) or commercial place(s) or another such place to investigate an allegation of environmental nuisance caused by blasting.</p>
D6	<p>Blast monitoring must include the following descriptors, characteristics, and conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) location of the blast(s) within the mining area (including which bench level); (b) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction; and (c) location, date and time of recording.

Table D2: Blasting noise limits

Blasting Noise Limits	Sensitive or commercial place limits	
	7am to 6pm	6pm to 7am
Airblast overpressure	115 dB (linear) peak for 9 out of 10 consecutive blasts initiated and not greater than 120 dB (linear) Peak at any time	No blasting is allowed during these times
Ground vibration peak particle velocity	5mm/second peak particle velocity for 9 out of 10 consecutive blasts and not greater than 10 mm/ second peak particle velocity at any time.	No blasting is allowed during these times

D7	If monitoring indicates exceedance of the limits in Table D2: Blasting Noise Limits , then the environmental authority holder must immediately implement airblast overpressure abatement measures so that airblast overpressure from the activity does not result in further environmental nuisance.
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Schedule E: Groundwater	
Condition number	Condition
E1	All groundwater monitoring data, plans, programs, and reports are to be submitted to the administering authority via WaTERS.
E2	The environmental authority holder must not release contaminants, directly or indirectly, to groundwater.
E3	<p>Baseline Groundwater Monitoring Prior to Commencement of Activities</p> <p>A baseline groundwater monitoring program must be developed and implemented by suitably qualified person(s) and be provided to the administering authority at least twenty (20) business days prior to commencement of activities (including construction activities, excluding exploration activities). The groundwater program must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contain representative groundwater quality samples from the geological units identified as potentially affected by activities; (b) include at least twelve (12) sampling events from locations detailed in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency, that are no more than one (1) month apart over a one (1) year period, so as to determine background groundwater quality; (c) use a conceptual model to determine the location of ground water bores; (d) include background groundwater quality in hydraulically isolated background bore(s); (e) allow for the identification of natural groundwater level trends and groundwater quality trends; (f) identify groundwater water level trigger limits as per Table E2: Groundwater Quality Limits; (g) detail proposed mitigation and monitoring measures to ensure the activity will not impact environmental values; and (h) detail how impacts to prescribed environmental matters have been or will be avoided as a result of the disturbance with the installation of proposed bores.
E4	<p>Groundwater Quality Limits</p> <p>All contaminant triggers from the Baseline Groundwater Monitoring program must be reviewed and submitted to the administering authority via an amendment that is deemed to be a valid application, no more than eighteen (18) months from the commencement of activities; to evaluate whether the replacement of interim trigger values for site specific values are appropriate for all parameters specified in Table E2 - Groundwater Quality Limits.</p>
E5	Within five (5) business days of submitting the notification required by condition A4 , the environmental authority holder is required to commence monitoring required by condition E6 .

E6	<p>Groundwater Monitoring</p> <p>Groundwater quality and levels must be monitored at the locations and frequencies listed in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency for quality characteristics identified in Table E2: Groundwater Quality Limits.</p>
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Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency

Bore	MB04	MB05	MB13	MB x	MB x	MB x
Latitude (GDA94)	-22.27597	-22.28721	-22.29849	TBD	TBD	TBD
Longitude (GDA94)	148.1843	148.1839	148.1934			
Aquifer	Moranbah CM	Back Creek Group	Back Creek Group			
Monitored unit	DLL coal seam*	MAT coal seam**	MAT coal seam**			
Surface RL (mAHD)	243.28	252.70	223.13			
Depth (mbgl)	21.5	40.9	35			
Monitoring Frequency	Monitored monthly as per condition E3 , following completion of baseline monitoring the frequency will occurs quarterly.					

NOTE:

*DLL = Dysart Lower Lower coal seam

**MAT = Matilda coal seam

mbgl = meters below ground level

mAHD = metres above the Australian Height Datum

Surface RL = Reduced Standing Water Level

Table E2: Groundwater Quality Limits

Parameter	Bores	Limit	Comments
pH (field) (pH units)	All bores	5.5 - 8.0	Broad range to encompass all bores, adapted from data and ANZG (2018)
Electrical Conductivity (field) ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	MB04	12,849*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB05	2,756*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB13	3,000*	95 th percentile of MB05 rounded up to reduce likelihood of false non-compliance
Metals and Metalloids			
Sulphate (mg/L)	MB04	1.76*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB05	284*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB13	398	Deep WQO
Aluminium (dissolved) (mg/L)	MB04	4.8*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB05	6.2*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB13	6*	Site specific 95 th percentile of MB05 and MB13
Arsenic (dissolved) (mg/L)	All bores	0.013	ANZG (2018)
Iron (dissolved) (mg/L)	MB04	288*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB05	2.9*	Site specific 95 th percentile
	MB13	2.8*	Site specific 95 th percentile of MB05 and MB13
Lead (dissolved) (mg/L)	All bores	0.008	ANZG (2018)
Mercury (dissolved) (mg/L)	All bores	0.0006	ANZG (2018)
Molybdenum (dissolved) (mg/L)	All bores	0.034	ANZG (2018)
Selenium (dissolved) (mg/L)	All bores	0.005	ANZG (2018) 99 th percentile
**TRH C6-C9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	All bores	< 20	LOR
**TRH C10-C36 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	All bores	< 50	LOR

NOTE:

* Site specific values using 95th percentiles

** Total Recoverable Hydrocarbons (TRH)

Table E3: Groundwater level monitoring

Monitoring Location	Monitored unit	Pre-mining baseline level (mAHD)	Level Threshold ¹ (mAHD)
MB04	DLL coal seam	237.70	236.27
MB05	MAT coal seam	237.13	234.86
MB13	MAT coal seam	202.71	200.44
MBX ²	DLL coal seam	TBD	TBD
MBX		TBD	TBD
MBX		TBD	TBD

NOTE:

¹90th percentile predicted maximum cumulative drawdown over the life of the Project beyond any background non-mining related influence, except where specifically identified

² TO REPLACE MB04

E7	A replacement bore for MB04 must be installed in the same coal seam immediately outside the north-east mining footprint and begin collecting data before the decommission of MB04.
E8	Two bores must be installed to detect potential seepage down gradient from mine affected water dams MWD1 and MWD3 within six (6) months from the commencement of activities notified under condition A4 .
E9	The environmental authority holder must submit values to replace all TBD values in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency and Table E3: Groundwater level monitoring , within the nine (9) months from the commencement of activities notified under condition A4 .
E10	Assessment Criteria for Bores – Quality Characteristics The mining activity must not cause groundwater measured from any bore specified in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency to exceed the corresponding Limits specified in Table E2: Groundwater quality limits on any three (3) consecutive sampling occasions.
E11	If the quality characteristics specified in Table E2 - Groundwater quality limits are exceeded as conditioned in E10 , the environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority via WaTERS within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving the results.
E12	Assessment Criteria for Bores – Level Trigger The mining activity must not cause groundwater measured from any bore specified in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations and Frequency to exceed the corresponding Level trigger thresholds specified in Table E3: Groundwater level monitoring .

E13	<p>If the Level Trigger Thresholds of groundwater measured at any compliance bore specified in Table E1: Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency exceeds any of the corresponding trigger levels specified in Table E3: Groundwater level monitoring, the holder of the environmental authority must</p> <p>(a) notify the administering authority via WaTERS within twenty-four (24) hours of receiving the results; and</p> <p>(b) conduct an investigation into the cause of the exceedance within twenty (20) business days.</p>
E14	<p>If an exceedance under condition E10 and/or E12 occurs, the environmental authority holder must undertake an investigation to determine that environmental harm has or may occur, and must:</p> <p>(a) implement immediate measures to reduce the potential for environmental harm;</p> <p>(b) develop and detail long-term mitigation measures to address any existing groundwater contamination and prevent recurrence of groundwater contamination; and</p> <p>(c) submit an investigation report to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days of completion of investigation.</p>
E15	<p>Groundwater Management and Monitoring Program</p> <p>Following the commencement of activities in accordance with condition A4, the environmental authority holder must:</p> <p>(a) implement the Groundwater Management and Monitoring Program for the entire operational and closure phase of mining;</p> <p>(b) submit a Groundwater Management and Monitoring Program to the administering authority via WaTERS within twelve (12) months of commencement date of activities;</p> <p>(c) update the program every two (2) years if required; and</p> <p>(d) submit all groundwater monitoring data from January to December of the previous calendar year to the administering authority via WaTERS by 1 March of each calendar year.</p>

E16	<p>The Groundwater Management and Monitoring Program Report required by condition E15 must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the standing water level of all groundwater bores within Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations; (b) an assessment of long-term water quality and water level trends at all groundwater bores in Table E1: Groundwater Monitoring Locations; (c) maps showing the actual water level drawdown contours caused by the take of associated water for each groundwater aquifer in accordance with Table E3: Groundwater level monitoring; (d) details of any review undertaken of the numerical groundwater model and conceptual model; (e) an assessment of any differences between the groundwater level impact predicted and actual impacts for corresponding periods in the most current numerical groundwater model; (f) details of any bores which are predicted by the most current numerical groundwater model to be located within the depressurisation zone; (g) identify potential sources of contamination from the mining activity; (h) identify the environmental values that need to be protected; (i) ensure that all potential underground water impacts due to the activity are identified, mitigated and monitored; (j) document sampling and monitoring methodology; (k) include a conceptual groundwater model; (l) ensure that monitoring bores are representative of the target aquifer and chemically comparable; (m) include an appropriate quality assurance and quality control program; and (n) include a review process to identify required improvements to the program and address any comments provided by the administering authority.
E17	Monitoring and sampling of groundwater must comply with the latest edition of the administering authority's Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Manual.
E18	<p>Bore construction and maintenance and decommissioning</p> <p>The construction, maintenance, management, and decommissioning of groundwater bores (including groundwater monitoring bores) must be undertaken in a manner that prevents or minimises impacts to the environment and ensures the integrity of the bores to obtain accurate monitoring.</p>

Schedule F: Surface Water	
Condition number	Condition
F1	All surface monitoring data, plans, programs, and reports is to be submitted to the administering authority via WaTERS.
F2	<p>Release to receiving waters</p> <p>Contaminants that will/or have the potential to cause environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters as a result of the authorised activity, except as permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority.</p>
F3	The environmental authority holder is not authorised to release mine affected water into receiving waters under a controlled release (pumped release).
F4	Releases to receiving waters must not cause erosion of the bed and banks of the receiving waters or cause a material build-up of sediment in such waters.
F5	The release of water from sediment dams must be monitored at the release locations detailed in Table F1: Water Release Locations from Sediment Dams , and downstream monitoring point locations specified in and Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations for each quality characteristic specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels .

Table F1: Water Release Locations from Sediment Dams

Release location	Release location Latitude	Release location Longitude	Sediment Dam Water Source location	Downstream Monitoring Point	Receiving waters description
SD1	-22.29316	148.18773	Out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD2	-22.28714	148.18329	Out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	
SD3	-22.27815	148.17893	Northern mine access road	VSW8	Drainage line 1
SD4	-22.29451	148.18781	Topsoil stockpile south of the out of pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD5	-22.29651	148.19342	In pit spoil dump	VSW2	Drainage line 2
SD6*	-22.28512	148.18586	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	Drainage line 2 via the existing drainage diversion
SD7	-22.29309	148.18911	In pit spoil dump and topsoil stockpile	VSW2	
SD8	-22.29542	148.18936	In pit spoil dump and topsoil stockpile	VSW2	
SD9	-22.28652	148.19337	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	Drainage line 1
SD10	-22.27929	148.18825	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	
SD11*	-22.27914	148.18291	In pit spoil dump, topsoil stockpiles and mine access road	VSW8	Drainage line 1 via the final landform drain
SD12*	-22.27728	148.18213	In pit spoil dump	VSW8	

NOTE:

*SD6, SD11 and SD12 are release points after closure and not during operations. During operations, SD6 releases report to the mining pit and will not require monitoring. SD11 and SD12 will not be constructed until the final landform is established.

F6	<p>The environmental authority holder must complete an investigation if water quality sampling as specified in condition F5 identifies three (3) consecutive exceedances of:</p> <p>(a) interim sediment dam release trigger values detailed in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels; and</p> <p>(b) interim downstream monitoring point trigger values detailed in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels.</p>
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Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels

Parameter	Interim dam release point trigger value		Interim downstream monitoring point trigger value		Source	Frequency
pH (pH units)	6.5 – 8.5		6.5 – 8.5		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	Upon commencement (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release), daily during release, and within two (2) hours after cessation of release.
Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	Low Flow ¹	<864	Low Flow ¹	<720	Vulcan Bulk Sample Project EA	
	Medium Flow ²	<600	Medium Flow ²	<500		
	High Flow ³	<300	High Flow ³	<250		
Total suspended solids (mg/L) ⁴	109.2		91		Locally derived	
Turbidity (NTU) ⁴	243.6		203		Locally derived	
Dissolved oxygen	64% – 132% saturation		80% – 110% saturation		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Sulphate mg/L	924		770		Vulcan Bulk Sample Project EA	
Filtered Metals and Metalloids						
Filtered Lead $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	4.8		4		MMC (aquatic ecosystem)	Upon commencement (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release), daily during release, and within two (2) hours after cessation of release.
Filtered Mercury $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	0.72		0.6		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Arsenic $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	28.8		24		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Aluminium $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	362.4		302		Locally derived	
Filtered Molybdenum $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	40.8		34		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	
Filtered Selenium $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$	13.2		11		WQO (aquatic ecosystem)	

NOTE:

¹ = Less than 0.5m³/s

² = (>0.5 – 5.0m³/s)

³ = >5.0m³/s where 10m³/s is the maximum release rate in a high flow event.

⁴ = Interim dam release point trigger values for Total Suspended Solids and Turbidity can be exceeded for water discharged from the sediment dam during uncontrolled releases during a heavy rainfall event over and above the sediment dam's design storage capacity specified in condition **F21**.

F7	The environmental authority holder must ensure stream flow gauging station/s are installed, operated and maintained to determine and record stream flows at the downstream locations specified in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations .
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<p>F8</p>	<p>Trigger Investigation</p> <p>In accordance with condition F6, where the quality characteristics of the release exceed any of the trigger values specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels on three (3) consecutive occasions, the environmental authority holder must compare the downstream results to the upstream results and:</p> <p>(a) where the downstream result is the same or a lower value than the upstream value for the quality characteristic and the trigger values are not exceeded, then no action is to be taken; or</p> <p>(b) where the downstream result exceeds the values specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. if the result is less than the upstream monitoring site data, then no action is to be taken, or 2. if the result is greater than the upstream monitoring site data, complete an investigation and provide a written report to the administering authority via WaTERS within ninety (90) days of receiving the result, outlining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. details of the investigations carried out; ii. determine if the exceedance is a result of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. activities authorised under this environmental authority; b. natural variation; or c. neighbouring land uses; 3. if exceedances are a result of activities authorised under this environmental authority, detail: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. level of environmental harm; and ii. actions taken to prevent environmental harm. <p>NOTE:</p> <p><i>Where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with F8 a) and b)1. of this condition, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.</i></p>
<p>F9</p>	<p>If an investigation occurs in accordance with condition F8 b)3 the holder must determine whether environmental harm has or may occur, and detail:</p> <p>(a) strategies to implement immediate measures to reduce the potential for environmental harm; and</p> <p>(b) develop long-term mitigation measures to address any surface water contamination and prevent recurrence of surface water contamination.</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must provide details of the measures implemented or to be implemented to reduce the potential for environmental harm as well as the long-term mitigation measures to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days after completing the investigation.</p>

Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations

Description	Latitude	Longitude	Description
Receiving Waters			
Monitoring – Upstream sites			
VSW1	-22.276605	148.174505	Diversion bund approximately 3.1km upstream of Drainage line 2. Used as an upstream monitoring site for all site dams.
VSW11	-22.29796	148.189.32	Minor drainage line, upstream of confluence of Drainage line 2.
Monitoring – Downstream sites			
VSW2	-22.301059	148.195230	Drainage Line 2 upstream of the railway. Used as a downstream monitoring site for SD1, SD2, SD4, SD5, SD7, SD8, MWD2.
VSW8	-22.278613	148.187818	Drainage Line 1 upstream of the railway. Used as a downstream site for SD10, SD11, SD12, DD1, SD3, MWD1 and MWD3.

F10	Monitoring at locations specified in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations must occur during natural flow events and release events to achieve at least twenty-four (24) sampling events over a two (2) year period.
F11	All results from monitoring required under condition F10 must be reviewed and submitted to the administering authority via an amendment that is deemed to be a valid application, no more than two (2) years from the commencement of activities; to evaluate whether the replacement of interim trigger values for site specific values is appropriate for all parameters specified in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels .
F12	Mine affected water dams Any mine affected water dam operated within the operational land must be designed and maintained to contain a 10% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) 72-hour design rainfall runoff event between the dam operating level and the full storage level.
F13	In the event of an uncontrolled release from a mine affected water dam(s) as a result of a rainfall event that exceeds design specifications, the environmental authority holder must: (a) notify the administering authority via WaTERS within twenty-four (24) hours of the commencement of the release; (b) notify the administering authority via WaTERS within twenty-four (24) hours of the cessation of the release; and (c) conduct an investigation within twenty (20) business days of cessation of the release.

F14	<p>The investigation required under condition F13(c) must determine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) whether environmental harm has or may occur; (b) cause of the uncontrolled release; (c) where relevant, measures to address environmental harm; and (d) where relevant, measures to prevent recurrence of uncontrolled release(s). <p>The environmental authority holder must submit the results of the investigation to the administering authority within twenty-eight (28) days after completing the investigation required under condition F13(c).</p>
F15	<p>Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP)</p> <p>On the commencement of activities, the environmental authority holder must develop, maintain and implement a Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (REMP).</p>
F16	<p>For the purposes of the REMP, the only receiving environment is the waters detailed in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations. The REMP must encompass any sensitive receiving waters or environmental values within the area of the site that will potentially be directly affected by releases of sediment water.</p>
F17	<p>The REMP, required by condition F15 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) assess the condition or state of receiving waters, including upstream conditions, spatially within the area of the site, considering background water quality characteristics based on accurate and reliable monitoring data that takes into consideration temporal variation (e.g., seasonality); (b) be designed to facilitate assessment against water quality objectives for the relevant environmental values that need to be protected; (c) include monitoring from background reference sites (e.g., upstream sites) and downstream sites from the release (as a minimum, the locations specified in Table F3: Receiving Waters Quality Monitoring Locations; (d) specify the frequency and timing of sampling required in order to reliably assess ambient conditions and to provide sufficient data to derive site specific background reference values in accordance with the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2006. This should include monitoring during periods of natural flow irrespective of mine or other discharges; (e) include monitoring and assessment of dissolved oxygen saturation, temperature and all water quality parameters listed in Table F2: Interim contaminant trigger investigation levels; (f) apply procedures and/or guidelines from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018) and other relevant guideline documents; (g) describe sampling process; (h) analysis methods and detail quality assurance and control; and (i) incorporate stream flow and hydrological information in the interpretations of water quality and biological data.

F18	A report on the REMP must be prepared annually and made available on request to the administering authority. The report must include all monitoring results, an assessment of background reference water quality, the condition of downstream water quality compared against water quality objectives, and analysis of the suitability of current release limits to protect downstream environmental values.
F19	<p>Water Management Plan</p> <p>A Water Management Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented for all stages of activities on the site. The Water Management Plan must be submitted to the administering authority for review and comment by 30 November 2021.</p>
F20	<p>The Water Management Plan required by condition F19 must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) detail the movement of mine affected water between all mine water dams, including the capture of mine affected water runoff; (b) provide for effective water management of actual and potential environmental impacts resulting from water management associated with the activities carried out under this environmental authority; (c) be developed in accordance with the administering authority's most recent version of the guideline for "Preparation of water management plans for activities" or any updates that become available from time to time; and (d) must include at least the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a study of the source on contaminants; (ii) a water balance model for the site; (iii) a map showing the water management system for the site; (iv) measures to manage and prevent saline drainage; (v) measures to manage and prevent acid rock drainage; and (vi) contingency procedures for incidents and emergencies.
F21	<p>Sediment Dams</p> <p>Any sediment dam operated within the operational land must be designed and maintained to contain an eightieth (80th) percentile 5-day rainfall event plus fifty (50) percent for sediment storage.</p>
F22	<p>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</p> <p>An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be developed and implemented for the duration of activities to minimise erosion and the release of sediment to receiving waters.</p>
F23	The maintenance and cleaning of any vehicles, plant or equipment must not be carried out in areas from which contaminants can be released into any receiving waters.
F24	Any spillage of wastes, contaminants or other materials must be cleaned up as quickly as practicable to minimise the release of wastes, contaminants or materials to any stormwater drainage system or receiving waters.

F25	<p>Saline drainage</p> <p>The environmental authority holder must ensure proper and effective measures are taken to avoid, or otherwise minimise, the generation and/or release of saline drainage.</p>
F26	<p>Acid mine drainage and leachate management</p> <p>All reasonable and practicable measures must be implemented to prevent hazardous leachate being directly or indirectly released, or likely to be released as a result of the activity to the environment.</p>
F27	<p>Pipeline Design</p> <p>The pipeline depicted in Appendix 1. Project Layout – Authorised Disturbance Areas must be designed by and constructed under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced person.</p>
F28	<p>Hydrostatic Testing of the Pipeline</p> <p>Hydrostatic Testing of the pipeline after construction must not be completed using mine affected water.</p>
F29	<p>Pipeline Inspection</p> <p>During pumping activities, the environmental authority holder must inspect the pipeline daily for leaks and hazards with the potential to cause leaks.</p>

Schedule H: Land	
Condition number	Condition
H1	<p>Topsoil</p> <p>Environmental authority holder must ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) topsoil is removed and stockpiled prior to carrying out any activity; (b) measures are implemented to ensure that the mixing and erosion of topsoil and overburden stockpiles is prevented; and (c) A topsoil inventory is maintained and provide to the administering authority on request. <p>NOTE:</p> <p><i>To separate topsoil and overburden and to prevent or minimise the erosion of these stockpiles the following measures or similar measures can be used:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>identify topsoil and overburden layers before stripping topsoil;</i> • <i>store topsoil and overburden in separate stockpiles;</i> • <i>install silt fences or bunding around the stockpiles;</i> • <i>where practicable reuse topsoil stockpiles within 12 months;</i> • <i>establish and maintain a temporary cover crop on stockpiles; and</i> • <i>limit the height of topsoil stockpiles to 2 metres.</i>
H2	<p>Weed Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A weed management plan must be developed and implemented for this site outlining: (b) areas of control priority and the methods used to determine such areas; (c) strategies to promote dense pasture cover (to decrease weeds establishment) through reduced disturbance; (d) monitoring methodologies that document the spread of weeds and any new outbreaks; (e) methods for the control of weeds. These methods should include best practice management; (f) stringent wash-down and inspection procedures for both machinery involved in clearing/construction activities and those operating outside of designated roads during mine operation; (g) truck wash procedure to reduce weed infestations; and (h) promotion of the awareness of weed management issues at the site.

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(ies) means

- (a) all mining activities authorised as per the definition in section 110 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and
- (b) all environmentally relevant activities authorised under this environmental authority.

To avoid doubt, includes care and maintenance and rehabilitation.

Administering authority is the agency that administers the environmental authority provisions under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Airblast overpressure means energy transmitted from the blast site within the atmosphere in the form of pressure waves. The maximum excess pressure in this wave, above ambient pressure is the peak airblast overpressure measured in decibels linear (dBL).

ANZG (2018) refers to the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality.

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.

BD means business days

Blasting means the use of explosive materials to fracture:

- (a) rock, coal and other minerals for later recovery, or
 - (b) structural components or other items to facilitate removal from a site or for reuse.
- (a) Contaminant is defined in section 11 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 as:
- (a) a gas, liquid or solid; or
 - (b) an odour; or
 - (c) an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or
 - (d) energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation;
 - (e) a combination of contaminants.

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.

Disturbed includes areas:

- (a) that are susceptible to erosion;
- (b) that are contaminated by the activity; and/or
- (c) upon which stockpiles of soil or other materials are located.

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
- (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.

Environmental has the meaning in section 7 of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014.

Environmental authority means a licence or approval issued by the administering authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Environmental authority holder means:

- (a) where this document is an environmental authority, any person who is the holder of, or is acting under, that environmental authority; or
- (b) where this document is a development approval, any person who is the registered operator for that development approval.

Environmental nuisance has the meaning in section 15 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

General waste is defined in schedule 12 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and defines general waste as "waste other than regulated waste". Waste rock, overburden and the contents of tailings dams are not included in the definition of general waste for the purposes of these conditions.

Groundwater level drawdown threshold means the authorised maximum drawdown of groundwater at the nominated location at any time during the life of activities.

Hazardous contaminant is defined in schedule 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, and defines a hazardous contaminant as "a contaminant that, if improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed, is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm because of:

- (a) its quantity, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness, explosiveness, radioactivity, flammability; or
- (b) its physical, chemical or infectious characteristics (e.g.: spills of mercury, cyanide, petrol, diesel or oil)".

Holder of 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.

Incident means a set of circumstances arising as a result of activities carried out under an environmental authority which cause or threaten to cause environmental harm.

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

LA 1, adj, 15 mins means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 1% of any **15-minute** measurement period, using Fast response.

LAeq, adj, 15 mins means an A-weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound, adjusted for tonal character, that within a **15-minute** period has the same mean square sound pressure of a sound that varies with time.

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.

Landowner is defined in schedule 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, and defines the owner of the land as -

- (a) The "owner" of land is-
- (i) for freehold land-the person recorded in the freehold land register as the person entitled to the fee simple interest in the land; or
 - (ii) for land held under a lease, licence or permit under an Act-the person who holds the lease, licence or permit; or
 - (iii) for trust land under the Land Act 1994-the trustees of the land; or
 - (iv) iv. for Aboriginal land under the Aboriginal Land Act 1991-the persons to whom the land has been transferred or granted; or
 - (v) for Torres Strait Islander land under the Torres Strait Islander Land Act 1991-the persons to whom the land has been transferred or granted; or
 - (vi) for land for which there is a native title holder under the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth) -each registered native title party in relation to the land.
- (b) Also, a mortgagee of land is the owner of the land if –
- (i) the mortgagee is acting as a mortgagee in possession of the land and has the exclusive management and control of the land; or
 - (ii) the mortgagee, or a person appointed by the mortgagee, is in possession of the land and has the exclusive management and control of the land.

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

LOR means limit of reporting.

m means metres.

Material environmental harm is defined in section 16 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, and defines material environmental harm as:

- (a) material environmental harm is environmental harm (other than environmental nuisance)-
- (i) that is not trivial or negligible in nature, extent or context; or
 - (ii) that causes actual or potential loss or damage to property of an amount of, or amounts totalling, more than the threshold amount but less than the maximum amount; or
 - (iii) that results in costs of more than the threshold amount but less than the maximum amount being incurred in taking appropriate action to –
 1. prevent or minimise the harm; and
 2. rehabilitate or restore the environment to its condition before the harm.

In this section -

"maximum amount" means the threshold amount for serious environmental harm.

"threshold amount" means \$5 000 or, if a greater amount is prescribed by regulation, the greater amount.

MMC refers to the Model Mining Conditions for coal mines in the Fitzroy basin Guideline (ESR/2015/1562).

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

Mine affected water

- (a) means the following types of water:
- (i) pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water
 - (ii) water contaminated by a mining activity which would have been an environmentally relevant activity under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 if it had not formed part of the mining activity
 - (iii) rainfall runoff which has been in contact with haul roads that have been constructed using coal and/or coal reject material
 - (iv) rainfall runoff which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by activities which have not yet been rehabilitated, excluding rainfall runoff discharging through release points associated with erosion and sediment control structures that have been installed in accordance with the standards and requirements of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to manage such runoff, provided that this water has not been mixed with pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water or workshop water
 - (v) groundwater which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by activities which have not yet been rehabilitated
 - (vi) groundwater from the mine's dewatering activities
 - (vii) a mix of mine affected water (under any of paragraphs i)-vi) and other water.
- (b) does not include surface water runoff which, to the extent that it has been in contact with areas disturbed by activities that have not yet been completely rehabilitated, has only been in contact with:
- (i) land that has been rehabilitated to a stable landform and either capped or revegetated in accordance with the acceptance criteria set out in the environmental authority but only still awaiting maintenance and monitoring of the rehabilitation over a specified period of time to demonstrate rehabilitation success, or

- (ii) land that has partially been rehabilitated and monitoring demonstrates the relevant part of the landform with which the water has been in contact does not cause environmental harm to waters or groundwater, for example:
1. areas that have been capped and have monitoring data demonstrating hazardous material adequately contained with the site
 2. evidence provided through monitoring that the relevant surface water would have met the water quality parameters for mine affected water release limits in this environmental authority, if those parameters had been applicable to the surface water runoff, or
- (iii) both.

Minimise means to reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree.

Non-polluting means having no adverse impacts upon the receiving environment.

Overburden refers to material overlying a mineral ore deposit, up to but not including the topsoil.

Peak particle velocity (ppv) means a measure of ground vibration magnitude which is the maximum rate of change of ground displacement with time, usually measured in millimetres/second (mm/s).

Receiving waters means the waters into which this environmental authority authorises releases of surface runoff water.

Regulated waste is defined in schedule 19 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 and defines regulated waste as “waste that is a commercial waste or industrial waste; and is a type, or contains a constituent of a type, mentioned in schedule 9, part 1, column 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019.”

Rehabilitation means the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform.

Release event means water runoff from sediment dams.

Representative means a sample set which covers the variance in monitoring or other data either due to natural changes or operational phases of the activities.

Sediment trap means a device used to filter waterborne sediment running off disturbed areas. May include silt fences, hay bales or grassed strips.

Self-sustaining means not requiring on-going intervention and maintenance to maintain functional processes and characteristics.

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 a World Heritage Area, or
- (f) a public park or gardens.

Note: The definition of 'sensitive place' and 'commercial place' is based on Environmental Protection Policy (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.

Seepage means the process by which water leaks through the base or sides of a water storage but does not mean the movement of water as the result of opening a gate or valve or turning on a pump.

Significantly disturbed land means land that:

- (a) is contaminated land; or
- (b) has been disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it.

Significantly disturbed land includes:

- (a) areas where soil has been compacted, removed, covered, exposed or stockpiled;
- (b) areas where vegetation has been removed or destroyed to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion; (vegetation & topsoil)
- (c) areas where land use suitability or capability has been diminished;
- (d) areas within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake where mining project activities occur;
- (e) areas submerged by tailings or hazardous contaminant storage and dam walls in all cases;
- (f) 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 has ceased; or
- (g) areas where land has been contaminated.

However, the following areas are not included:

- (a) areas off lease (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the mining lease);
- (b) areas previously significantly disturbed which have achieved the rehabilitation outcomes;
- (c) by agreement with the administering authority, areas previously significantly disturbed which have not achieved the rehabilitation objectives 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, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc.) which is to be left by agreement with the landowner. The agreement to leave permanent infrastructure must be recorded in the Landowner Agreement and lodged with the administering authority;
- (e) disturbances that pre-existed the grant of the tenure unless those areas are disturbed during the term of the tenure.

Suitably qualified person means a person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland under the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act 2002, who has an appropriate level of expertise in the structures, geomechanics, hydrology, hydraulics and environmental impact of watercourse diversions.

An appropriate level of expertise includes:

- (a) demonstrable competency, experience and expertise in:
 - (i) investigation, design or construction of watercourses diversions
 - (ii) operation and maintenance of watercourse diversions
 - (iii) geomechanics with particular emphasis on channel equilibrium, geology and geochemistry
 - (iv) hydrology with particular reference to flooding, estimation of extreme storms, water management or meteorology
 - (v) hydraulics with particular reference to sediment transport and deposition and erosion control
 - (vi) hydrogeology with particular reference to seepage and groundwater
 - (vii) solute transport processes and monitoring thereof, or
- (b) sufficient knowledge and experience to certify that where the suitably qualified and experienced person has relied on advice and information provided by other persons with relevant expertise*:
 - (i) they consider it reasonable to rely on that advice and information
 - (ii) the expert providing the advice and information has knowledge, competency, suitable experience and demonstrated expertise in the matters related to watercourse diversions.

*Persons with relevant expertise include:

- (a) Geomorphologist: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in stream geomorphology and watercourse diversions.
- (b) Geotechnical Expert: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in geotechnical assessment of soil characteristics suitable for watercourse diversions.
- (c) Vegetation Expert: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in the identification, role and function of vegetation with watercourses and adjoining floodplains, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in revegetation of watercourse diversions and adjoining floodplains.
- (d) Groundwater Expert: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in groundwater systems.
- (e) Surface Water Expert: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in hydrology.
- (f) Engineer: person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the Professional Persons Act 2002 or has similar qualifications under a respected professional registration association, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in design and construction of watercourse diversions.

- (g) Soils Expert: person who has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in soil classification including the physical, chemical and hydrologic analysis of soil.

Surface runoff water is water from areas that are disturbed by mining operations (including out-of-pit dumps and rehabilitated areas). This runoff may contain high sediment loads but would not contain contaminated material or high total dissolved solids (TDS).

Tailings means fines from mineral processing that have not been dewatered.

The Act means the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

The site refers to the area of land on which the project footprint is located as illustrated in **Appendix 1: Figure 1 Project Infrastructure Layout – Mine Area**.

Topsoil refers to the surface layer of a soil profile, which is usually more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from natural surface.

Trafficable areas mean roads with bitumen or major haul roads transporting coal within the site.

'µS/cm' means micro siemens per centimetre.

Waste is defined under Section 13 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Waste rock means material other than a mineral ore deposit that is extracted as part of the mining activity carried out on the land the subject of this environmental authority.

Water is defined under Schedule 4 of the Water Act 2000.

Watercourse is defined in the Water Act 2000.

Waters refers to a 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.

WaTERS means Water Tracking and Electronic Reporting System or subsequent updated system, used to submit monitoring data and notify the Queensland Government.

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.

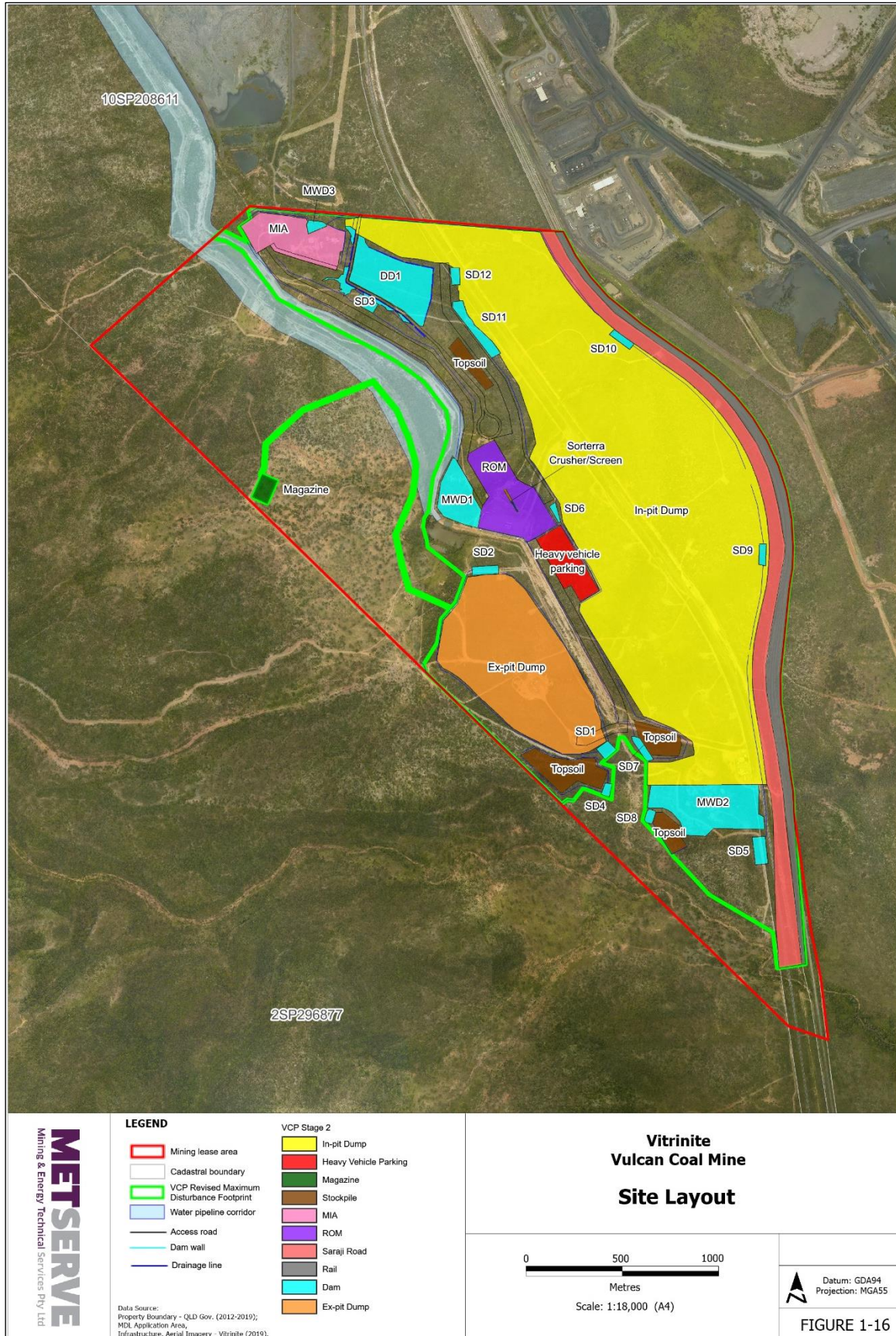
Water quality means the chemical, physical and biological condition of water.

Wetland refers to an area 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.

Wet Season in Queensland refers to the period of November to April each year.

WQO refers to Water Quality Objectives as defined under the *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019*.

Appendix 1. Project Layout – Authorised Disturbance Areas



END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY