Appendix 8

Commitments

1. COMMITMENTS

This appendix provides all commitments made by the proponent in the EIS. The reference for the relevant EIS section where each commitment is made is also provided.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
1	A water management system will be established to manage site stormwater flows, control run-off, prevent erosion, divert clean water and capture and manage mine area runoff and pit water.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.1.
2	Water within the project area will be segregated based on quality to maximise opportunities for water reuse, minimise the mine water inventory and minimise changes to the hydrological regime (e.g. by allowing clean water to pass around the disturbed areas).	Chapter 1, section 1.6.18.2.
3	Supernatant or decant water from the co-disposal facilities will be recycled to the process plants for coal washing. There will be no controlled releases from the process water system.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.1.1; Chapter 7, section 7.6.1; Chapter 8, sections 8.2 and 8.3.
4	The CHPP areas will be designed to capture all runoff from disturbance areas surrounding the CHPP in environmental control ponds and sediment dams.	Chapter 7, section 7.6.
5	Construction of levees and drainage diversions will also be required to ensure pit workings and mine infrastructure are protected from surface runoff. Mine affected water will be contained in dams for periods of time until there is sufficient dilution to allow release to the environment and still achieve water quality objectives.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.1.2; Chapter 8, section 8.2.1.
6	Heavy vehicle and light vehicle washdown facilities will be provided on the MIAs. All water and drainage from washdown facilities will discharge into a grit trap then an oil/water separator.	Chapter 1 section 1.6.5.
7	Byerwen Coal will transport the majority of workers from the accommodation village in Glenden to the mine site by bus, with some transport movements in light vehicles.	Chapter 2, section 2.2.15.
8	The proponent will continue to assess telecommunications options to provide safe and reliable communications for the project.	Chapter 2, section 2.2.21.
9	The proponent will implement the Environmental Management Plan (EM Plan) as approved by the administering authority.	Chapter 3, section 3.1
10	The reagents required to operate the flotation cell (diesel and Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol (MIBC)) will be provided and stored in a purpose built fuel farm. The fuel farm will consist of one storage tank for each of the reagents located in a fully bunded area.	Chapter 7, section 7.6.1.
11	Co-disposal dams will be designed by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) and will involve site specific	Chapter 7, section 7.7.7.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	geotechnical and hydraulic investigations.	
12	Co-disposal dam design will be based on a turkey's nest configuration with no external catchment reporting to the cells within the dams.	Chapter 7, section 7.7.7.
13	The co-disposal dams may be referrable dams and will comply with all relevant regulations, codes and guidelines for referable dams.	Chapter 7, section 7.7.7.
14	Product coal stockpiles will be bunded to prevent ingress of clean stormwater. Stormwater from the product stockpile will be directed to an environmental control pond.	Chapter 7, section 7.8.
15	The fuel facility will comprise a number of interconnected self bunded bulk diesel storage tanks. The fuel facility will be located at a safe operating distance from other MIA and surrounding facilities in accordance with Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.4; Chapter 6, section 6.5.1 Chapter 7, sections 7.9.3 and 7.18.2; Chapter 18, section 18.3.1, Chapter 26, section 26.5.
16	The lube and oil facility will include self bunded lube and oil storage tanks for a number of different types of oil and lube.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.4; Chapter 7, section 7.9.4.
17	Hydrocarbon and other contaminated waste will be collected, transported by a licensed waste transporter and disposed of an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.4; Chapter 7, sections 7.9.4 and 7.18.2; Chapter 26, sections 26.3.3 and 26.4.4.4.
18	An explosives magazine to house detonating explosives, bulk storage and all associated materials will be designed and constructed to Australian Standard (AS) 2187 Explosives — Storage, Transport and Use, and any other applicable standards and industry best practice. The magazine will be located in an isolated area for safety and security purposes.	Chapter 7, section 7.9.7.
19	Where required, crossings of the infrastructure corridors will be provided to allow landholders access from one side of the property to the other for the movement of stock and vehicles. The design and location of crossings will be determined in conjunction with landholders.	Chapter 7, section 7.11; Chapter 14, section 14.6.1.2.
20	Haul road crossings of watercourses and drainage lines will be designed to minimise impacts and may include culverts and bridges.	Chapter 7, section 7.11.1.
21	Approvals will be sought for all works associated with temporary road and stock route closures and relocations. All road and stock route closures or relocations will be communicated to the public.	Chapter 3, section 3.4.21; Chapter 7, section 7.11.4.
22	The proponent will consider whether any vegetation clearance has potential as commercial native timber (e.g. fencing type timber) and may allow for salvage of timber to occur prior to clearance for	Chapter 7, section 7.12.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	mining activities.	
23	Wastes will be effectively managed and reduced through the implementation of site specific recycling practices and licensed collection for waste oils, batteries, tyres etc. No landfill disposal will occur on-site, although used tyres may be disposed of in-pit.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.4; Chapter 7, sections 7.9.4 and 7.18.2; Chapter 26, sections 26.3.3 and 26.4.4.4.
24	Treated effluent will be reused, most likely for irrigation, with sludge/biosolid disposed of by a certified third party contractor at an appropriately licensed regional waste disposal facility.	Chapter 1, section 1.4; Chapter 7, section 7.18.3; Chapter 26, sections 26.3.3, 26.4.6 and 26.5.
25	The STP will be designed to treat effluent to a class suitable for irrigation to land so that there are no long term detrimental impacts to soils or watercourses. Sufficient storage will be provided in bunded tanks to hold treated effluent during periods of wet weather.	Chapter 7, section 7.18.3; Chapter 26, sections 26.5, 26.4.3 and 26.4.6.
26	Rehabilitation of the mine will be progressive throughout the operation and decommissioning of the mine, and considers many elements addressed throughout the EIS, including but not limited to, mine scheduling, waste rock and soils management, water management and terrestrial and aquatic ecology.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.6; Chapter 7, section 7.19; Chapter 10, section 10.4; Chapter 26, section 26.4.6.
27	The proponent will prepare a Pest Management Plan to manage pests and weeds identified in field assessment undertaken within the project areas, during both the construction and operation phases of the project.	Chapter 3, section 3.4.21.
28	The proponent will seek approval from DTMR prior to the transport of over-mass or over-dimension loads taking place.	Chapter 3, section 3.4.37.
29	The project will comply with all relevant standards, codes and guidelines available to monitor and control construction and operations on site, including Australian Standards, industry codes of best practice and Australia and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality.	Chapter 3, section 3.6.10.
30	Where inland aquatic ecosystems are likely to be disturbed by the project the proponent will undertake an investigation and describe the management (if present) of acid sulfate soils in accordance with the guidance document.	Chapter 3, section 3.6.11.4.
31	The proponent will advise the community of the EA and ML application process via: community newsletter to stakeholders; meeting with statutory stakeholders, where required; community displays and ongoing community meetings.	Chapter 4, sections 4.2.2 and 4.4.3.3.
32	The proponent will conduct ongoing stakeholder engagement and consultation with the community of Glenden throughout Phase 3 (construction) and 4 (during operations) of the project.	Chapter 4, sections 4.4.4, 4.4.3.4, 4.8 and 4.10; Chapter 31,

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
		section 31.7.2.
33	A key component of the proponent's consultation strategy is its collaborative approach to impact management. This will be achieved through participation in the Glenden Stakeholder Engagement Group (SEG). The proponent will participate in the regular meetings with the intention of keeping the community up to date with the progress of the project.	Chapter 4, section 4.5.5; Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.2.
34	Stakeholders and the community will be consulted during the preparation of the EIS supplementary report; this will comprise the fourth round of consultation.	Chapter 4, section 4.8.
35	During the construction, operations and decommissioning stages of the project, the community will continue to be informed of project activities via project newsletters and responses to concerns and complaints registered via the proponent's grievance/feedback mechanism and dispute resolution process.	Chapter 4, section 4.8.
36	Following the completion of the EIS process, community consultation and stakeholder engagement will be ongoing through the implementation and adaptive management of the SIMP.	Chapter 4, sections 4.8 and 4.10.
37	The Dispute Resolution Process will be communicated as part of the stakeholder engagement and community consultation process once the project is approved to proceed.	Chapter 4, section 4.9.2.
38	Removal, relocation or demolition will include the removal of existing standing structures, subject to an agreement with landholders for conduct and compensation in accordance with the granting of the mining lease for the project.	Chapter 6, section 6.4.1.
39	Site clearance will be staged throughout the construction phases on an as-needed basis to coincide with structure installation and erection to minimise the extent and duration of cleared areas at any time.	Chapter 6, section 6.4.1.
40	Suitable soil resources for use in rehabilitation will be stripped from areas where construction and mining operations will occur.	Chapter 6, section 6.4.1.
41	Upgrades to the intersection of the Collinsville-Elphinstone Road and the site access road will be determined through consultation with the relevant road authority.	Chapter 6, section 6.4.1.
42	Installation of permanent drainage will be undertaken to accommodate both the construction and operational phase drainage where possible. Where permanent drainage for the operational phase cannot be installed, temporary drainage for the construction period will be designed to the appropriate standards.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.3.
43	An environmental control pond will be established at the north and south MIAs to capture runoff from construction of the MIA, CHPP, ROM pad, product coal pad and associated infrastructure.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.3; Chapter 7, section 7.9.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
44	Alternative access routes and arrangements will be made for any temporary closures or relocations of public roads and stock routes.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.3.
45	The central infrastructure corridor crossing of Kangaroo Creek and crossings of other ephemeral drainage lines, including the crossing of the diversion channel between West Pit 1 and South Pit 1, will be designed and constructed to provide sufficient flood immunity for a 1 in 100 year flood event. The watercourse crossing will be designed to limit works within the watercourse itself.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.9.
46	All potable water will be procured, transported, treated monitored and stored in compliance with the Australian Drinking Water Guideline 2004[1].	Chapter 6, section 6.5.10; Chapter 8, section 8.3.1.
47	Following installation the water supply pipeline corridor will be progressively rehabilitated, allowing for maintenance access and limitation of deep rooted vegetation in proximity to the pipeline.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.11.
48	Dams will be constructed in accordance with the design requirements as determined by assessment of the dams in accordance with the Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams (DERM 2012) (the Manual). The hazard category of any dam will be assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the Manual. All regulated dams will be designed and constructed under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced person in accordance with the requirements of the Manual. Regulated dams will be designed and constructed in accordance with the Manual and with floor and sides of material that will contain the wetting front and any entrained contaminants within the bounds of the containment system during its operational life and any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation. Dams will be constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted engineering standards (e.g. Australian National Committee on Large Dams guidelines and Australian Standards).	Chapter 6, sections 6.5.3 and 6.5.12; Chapter 8, section 8.6.4.1; Chapter 9, section 9.7; Chapter 17, section 17.5.6.
49	During construction, the following stormwater management practices will generally be used: sediment and erosion controls will be installed around construction areas, clean water will be diverted from disturbed areas and sediment dams will retain and settle dirty water with a sediment load, before releasing any water. Sediment dams will be constructed in accordance with the design requirements as determined by assessment of the hazard category of dams in accordance with the Manual. Sediment dam design will also be undertaken in consideration of DERM guidelines and the 'Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guideline' from the International Erosion Control Association Australasia (IECA). Construction activities in or near watercourses will be conducted in accordance with established guidelines.	Chapter 6, section 6.5.13.
50	Specialist handling of hazardous materials will be undertaken during transport of these materials in accordance with applicable	Chapter 6, section 6.7.2.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	legislation. Tanks and drums of potentially polluting or otherwise hazardous materials will be stored in secure containers or compounds which are locked when not in use. Secure valves will be provided on oil and fuel storage facilities. Equipment and vehicles will be locked, have keys removed and be stored in secure compounds.	
51	In the initial stages of construction, all sewage will be transferred by truck by a company licensed to transfer regulated waste to an appropriate waste disposal facility until a sewage treatment plant (STP) is installed. Effluent from the STP will be treated to a standard which will allow reuse on site and will be pumped to a holding dam or tanks prior to use. The storage capacity of effluent holding areas will be determined during detailed engineering. Biosolids will be disposed of by a certified third party contractor at an appropriately licensed regional waste disposal facility.	Chapter 6, sections 6.6.4 and 6.8; Chapter 26, sections 26.4.6 and 26.5.
52	An Emergency Management Plan will address all foreseeable site specific risks, such as fire, flood, and accidents, including appropriate contact details of emergency services agencies. Designated construction personnel will have appropriate environmental spill response training and the contact details of relevant responsible persons, should a significant spillage of oils or chemicals occur. Construction works within MIAs will have 24 hour security coverage. A manned security gate will be established at the entrance to the site. All personnel entering the site and the construction village will have to pass through the security gate.	Chapter 6, section 6.9.
53	Runoff from the MIA, CHPPs, coal stockpiles and other infrastructure areas, that is potentially contaminated (e.g. with oils), will be directed to other structures designed to improve the quality of the water such as an oily water separator or environmental control dam. It will then be released into the mine water system as mine affected water or sediment affected water, depending on water quality. Water that accumulates in pits as a result of groundwater inflow and surface water runoff will be collected in sumps and pumped to mine affected water dams at the surface.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.5; Chapter 7, section 7.9.5; Chapter 8, section 8.2; Chapter 19, section 19.6.6.2; Chapter 26, section 26.5.1.
54	In most cases runoff from undisturbed catchments upstream of the mining area would be diverted around the disturbed area and released directly to the environment. Where this is not the case a clean water dam is proposed either to facilitate the diversion, or to provide a source of clean water that can be used to blend with mine affected water (if required) to facilitate release.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.1.4; Chapter 8, section 8.2.3; Chapter 15, section 15.7.4.1; Chapter 19, section 19.6.2.2.
55	Sediment affected water would pass through sediment dams prior to release to the environment.	Chapter 1, section 1.6.1.3; Chapter 8, section 8.2.2; Chapter 15, section 15.7.4.3; Chapter 19, sections

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
		19.6.2.2 and 19.6.6.2.
56	Process water will be imported to site from an external supply source (SunWater's Burdekin to Moranbah pipeline) and reused.	Chapter 8, section 8.3.
57	A combined fire, washdown and dust suppression reticulation system will be provided around the CHPPs, and will also service the site office and workshop facilities. Dust suppression sprays will be provided around the CHPP area, and will also service the CHPP site offices and workshops.	Chapter 8, section 8.3.
58	It will be necessary for the project to release water to the environment to balance the mine water inventory. This will be achieved through a controlled release strategy that allows discharge into the environment when water quality and flow conditions are within acceptable limits.	Chapter 8, sections 8.5 and 8.7; Chapter 15, section 15.7.5.
59	Discharge of mine affected water to the environment will be undertaken on the basis of: ▪ End-of-pipe water quality: This controls the water quality that enters the environment. A range of water quality indicators will be used to ensure the water quality is suitable for release. The salinity limits (measured as electrical conductivity) vary based on the flow in the receiving waterway; ▪ Flow in the receiving environment, measured upstream of the mine site releases: Discharges will only be permitted during or immediately following flow in the receiving environment. ▪ Receiving waterway (downstream) water quality: This controls the water quality in the receiving environment at a downstream location, below a mixing zone. This provides an opportunity to utilise dilution in the receiving waterway, while ensuring that the water quality in the receiving waterway is maintained within a range experienced in the natural environment.	Chapter 8, section 8.5; Chapter 13, section 13.6.5.2; Chapter 15, section 15.7.5; Chapter 18, section 18.4.3; Chapter 19, section 19.6.2.1.
60	Mine affected water quality parameters will be measured during operations.	Chapter 8, section 8.5.
61	A Failure Impact Assessment will be completed by the proponent, if required, when detailed designs of the southern co-disposal dam are available.	Chapter 8, section 8.6.4.2.
62	The geochemical characterisation of coal (ROM and product coal) will also be ongoing as the project develops, with representative coal samples included in future assessments. Additionally, further assessment will be undertaken as required to characterise waste products including surface run-off and seepage from waste rock dumps.	Chapter 9, section 9.3
63	Out of pit waste rock dumps will be created adjacent to the coal mining areas within the project area. Once there is sufficient space	Chapter 1, section 1.4; Chapter 9, section

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	for in-pit dumping, pits will be progressively backfilled with waste rock to their final land form.	9.6.1.
64	A Mine Waste Management Plan will be developed to characterise and classify waste rock and guide the placement of waste rock within each waste rock dump with the objective of placing the most benign waste rock near the surface of the waste rock dump.	Chapter 9, section 9.6.2 and 9.8; Chapter 10, section 10.5.1; Chapter 26, section 26.6.
65	Surface run-off and seepage from waste rock dumps and any rehabilitated areas will be monitored for a standard suite of water monitoring parameters including pH, electrical conductivity, sulfate (and other major ions) and a broad suite of soluble metals.	Chapter 9, section 9.6.3; Chapter 10, section 10.5.1.
66	Rejects management will: ▪ produce stable rejects (either buried in-pit or contained within a co-disposal dam that will be decommissioned and rehabilitated) ▪ minimise disturbance to the environment by placing coarse rejects in-pit in the initial years of operation and all rejects in-pit in later years of operation ▪ minimise risks to the environment through appropriate design and construction of rejects management facilities, encapsulation of rejects in-pit and decommissioning and rehabilitation of co-disposal facilities and waste rock dumps.	Chapter 9, section 9.7.
67	The following objectives have been derived for decommissioning and rehabilitation of areas disturbed by the project: ▪ The mine site will be safe to humans and fauna ▪ Mining and rehabilitation will create a landform that is stable and with land use capabilities and/or suitabilities as determined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). Mine wastes and disturbed land will be rehabilitated so that they are non-polluting and self-sustaining or to a condition where the maintenance requirements are consistent with an agreed post-mining land use ▪ Surface and ground waters that leave the project area will not be degraded compared to their condition prior to the commencement of mining operations. Current and future water quality, other than water quality impacts associated with subsequent land users, will be maintained at levels that are within defined water quality criteria ▪ Hazardous materials will be identified and adequately managed to ensure the site is non-polluting; Potential for acid mine drainage will be determined and will be adequately managed to ensure the site is non-polluting. Vegetation cover will be	Chapter 10, sections 10.2, 10.3.2, 10.5.4 and 10.8.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	established to reduce rates of erosion and sediment loss ▪ Final rehabilitation will be designed as permanent self sustaining landforms requiring no ongoing maintenance or management.	
68	Determination of post-mining land use will be made in consideration of the rehabilitation hierarchy.	Chapter 10, section 10.3.2.
69	Those areas not proposed for disturbance will likely retain the pre-mining land use.	Chapter 10, section 10.3.2.
70	Where reinstatement of a 'natural' ecosystem is not feasible consideration will be made to the next strategy outlined within the rehabilitation hierarchy, being the development of an alternative outcome with a higher economic value than the previous land use.	Chapter 10, section 10.3.2.
71	There will be some areas of the mine site, such as the final voids, that are not returned to their previous land use. These areas will be developed to a lower value land use, but will be left in a stable condition that minimises the potential to generate future pollution or adversely affect environmental values.	Chapter 10, section 10.3.2.
72	The proponent will develop a RMP which describes the post mine land uses within two years of the effective date of the environmental authority for the project.	Chapter 10, sections 10.3.2 and 10.7.
73	Waste rock dumps will be designed, shaped, capped with topsoil and revegetated in accordance with a Mine Waste Management Plan. Dumps will be designed and engineered to be geotechnically stable and safe. The final landform of waste rock dumps will be determined in the RMP. Dumps will be levelled out to cap all materials and shaped to provide a gently undulating landform.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.
74	Ongoing monitoring of the success of rehabilitation will be undertaken in accordance with the RMP.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.1.
75	The proponent has committed to undertaking revegetation/rehabilitation field trials for waste rock materials when operations commence and bulk materials become available.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.1.
76	Suitable topsoil and subsoils that have been stripped prior to mining will be applied to the surface of the dumps. A Soil Management Plan will be developed to identify the soils best suited to rehabilitation at the recommended depth (300mm) from the potentially available surface and subsurface materials.	Chapter 10, sections 10.5.1 and 10.6.1; Chapter 13, sections 13.6.2.2, 13.6.3.2 and 13.7; Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
77	Final void design will consider the geotechnical stability of high walls and low walls formed by waste rock dumps.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.2.
78	The low wall (comprising the in-pit waste rock dumps) will be battered back from the angle of repose to ensure the long term geotechnical stability of the face. Determination of geotechnical stability will be based on an assessment of the waste rock material,	Chapter 10, section 10.5.2.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	the likely degree of settlement, and the degree of weathering expected in the long term. Drainage over the low wall will be minimised and controlled to reduce erosion.	
79	The CHPP and mining support infrastructure will be dismantled and removed upon completion of the mining operations. The plant concrete bases and footings will be removed and the area ripped, reshaped and topsoil applied before revegetation. Drainage control through ripping, profiling or the provision of erosion control structures will also be undertaken. Any infrastructure that is considered to be of beneficial use to the subsequent landholder will be retained, if requested.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.3; Chapter 25, section 25.7.
80	A contaminated land assessment of the coal stockpile areas, fuel storage area, chemical storage areas, waste storage/transfer areas, effluent treatment plant area, treated effluent irrigation area and any other potentially contaminated sites will be undertaken to identify any potential contamination. Where contaminated land cannot be remediated in the post-mining landscape it will be managed on-site.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.3, 26.3.5.
81	Any metals or materials that may contaminate the site (e.g. batteries, waste oils) will be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.3.
82	Once decommissioned, the rehabilitation strategy for infrastructure areas will be to: rip compacted areas to between 0.5 - 1 m; apply stripped subsoils and topsoil material (average between 100-150 mm); scarify the surface (immediately before seeding); seed with appropriate seed mix; control weed species.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.3
83	Mine water management infrastructure will be retained where agreed by the post-mining landowner.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.5.
84	Any plan to retain water storage facilities post mining will consider the water quality and quantity requirements.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.5
85	The objectives for drainage diversion are to: create a drainage that operates as part of a self-sustaining stream system and promotes nutrient processing, ecological connectivity and sediment storage and transport; whenever practical, avoid the use of artificial grade control structures or other structures that are likely to require maintenance beyond life of mine; include natural, locally and regionally occurring geomorphic and habitat features; create a drainage where the diversion and adjoining reaches establish a state of dynamic equilibrium (equal rates of sediment erosion and deposition).	Chapter 10, section 10.5.6.
86	Revegetation will include the use of a mixture of locally indigenous groundcover, shrubs and overstorey species and, if available, the introduction of woody debris for additional habitat once the vegetation has established.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.6.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
87	The rehabilitation objectives for haul roads and access roads are: Establishment of post-mine land use in accordance with the RMP; hazardous or contaminated material or areas are identified and managed; erosion rates are managed to levels that do not compromise post-mine land use; run-off or seepage water quality does not present a risk of environmental harm; ongoing management requirements are similar to non-mined land.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.7.
88	The rehabilitation objectives for train loading facilities (TLFs) are: Establishment of post-mine land use in accordance with the RMP; removal of infrastructure, unless approved for use by another party; hazardous or contaminated material or areas are identified and managed; erosion rates are managed to levels that do not compromise post-mine land use; run-off or seepage water quality does not present a risk of environmental harm; ongoing management requirements are similar to non-mined land.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.8.
89	At the end of mine life, the TLFs (incorporating rail loop and rail spur) will be decommissioned, including removal of all infrastructure (rails, sleepers) and rail ballast material except if the infrastructure is approved for use by another party.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.8.
90	The rehabilitation objectives for linear infrastructure (power lines and water pipelines) are: establishment of a post-mine land use in accordance with the RMP; removal of infrastructure, unless approved for use by another party or where removal of buried infrastructure would create more environmental damage than leaving in-situ; erosion rates are managed to levels that do not compromise post-mine land use; run-off or seepage water quality does not present a risk of environmental harm; ongoing management requirements are similar to non-mined land.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.9.
91	If they are not retained, infrastructure will be removed from site and disturbance corridors will be undergo deep ripping, profiling, application of topsoil and seeding.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.9.
92	Buried water pipelines will be left in-situ as the pipeline rights of way will be progressively rehabilitated following construction and installation.	Chapter 10, section 10.5.9.
93	Unless soil quality dictates otherwise, surface soils and subsoils in areas proposed for disturbance will be stripped and stockpiled in the initial years of operation for use in rehabilitation once waste rock dumps are stabilised. Once waste rock dumps are stabilised, topsoil stripped in advance of the expanding open pit will be reused for rehabilitation with no or minimal stockpiling.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.1.
94	Stockpiles will not exceed a maximum height of 2 m.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.1.
95	Stockpiles will be located away from drainage lines or watercourses and areas that may be subject to flooding or water logging or where they could be impacted by vehicular traffic and contamination from	Chapter 10, section 10.6.1.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	mine wastes.	
96	Soil stockpiles will be sown with a protective cover (e.g. fast growing pasture species) selected for rehabilitation.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.1.
97	Trials will be undertaken to establish the optimum species to provide vegetation cover of waste rock dumps and other disturbed areas.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3.
98	Direct seeding is the preferred method for enhancing regeneration of vegetation from soils. However other methods such as direct planting of nursery stock will be investigated.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3.
99	Vehicle wash down facilities located at the mine site will be used to clean vehicles of weed seeds.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3.
100	Material or fill used in any works (including rehabilitation) that is imported to site will be required to be inspected and declared weed free.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3.
101	Planning for rehabilitation will consider annual or seasonal requirements and hence activities will be timed to ensure that erosion control structures, topsoil spreading and seeding operations are conducted at the optimal time of the year.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3.
102	Monitoring of rehabilitation success will be conducted at locations representative of the range of conditions impacting the rehabilitating areas.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.4.
103	Monitoring of soil erosion in rehabilitated areas will be included as part of the rehabilitation program.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.4.
104	If monitoring and assessment results indicate that the rehabilitation objectives may not be achieved, then the rehabilitation strategy will be modified.	Chapter 10, section 10.6.4.
105	For all indicators that are selected, the RMP will: state what objective(s) the indicator relates to; justify the selection of the indicator, including how the relationship between the indicator and the objective has been established; state how the indicator is to be measured; state how the results will be reported and interpreted.	Chapter 10, section 10.7.
106	Completion criteria will be nominated to represent rather than recreate exactly representative native vegetation communities.	Chapter 10, section 10.7.
107	In addition completion criteria and indicators will be developed for the final void (and any other areas that are potentially not returned to grazing land) which include: ▪ geotechnical stability of the final void ▪ security and access to the final void.	Chapter 10, section 10.7.
108	The proponent will develop a Mine Closure Plan four years prior to final coal processing.	Chapter 10, section 10.8; Chapter 35, section 35.7.2.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
109	Adequate financial provision will be made for the cost of mine closure.	Chapter 10, section 10.8.2.
110	Rehabilitated waste rock dumps will be contoured to direct surface runoff away from the pit lakes, effectively eliminating the surface runoff component of flow from this catchment.	Chapter 11, section 11.3.1.1.
111	The proposed levees around the pits will be designed to cope with a 1:1,000 year storm event with appropriate geotechnical safety factors. The structures will be permanent self-sustaining features and will not require any monitoring or maintenance.	Chapter 11, section 11.5.3.2; Chapter 16, section 16.8.
112	The final voids will have sides where access prevention has been a consideration and will be fenced/bunded around the perimeter to minimise the potential for stock access to voids.	Chapter 11, section 11.6.5.
113	Data will be collected over the life of the mining operation to provide key indicators to the likely quality of the water that will contribute to the pit lakes. This data will be used to prepare a strategy for the final voids which will aim to ensure that they are safe and stable and to minimise the risk of impacts to the environmental and human health.	Chapter 11, section 11.7, 11.8.
114	The proponent will develop and implement Fire Management Plans to reduce the risk of causing bushfires, which will include working closely with regional and local fire service providers.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.5; Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.11.
115	Roads and other civil infrastructure will be designed to include suitable drainage. Ongoing maintenance and repairs will be conducted as required.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.6.
116	Infrastructure will be designed for severe weather events.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.6. .
117	Where rehabilitation success is compromised due to cyclone damage, damage will be repaired and rehabilitation works restarted.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.6
118	A Bushfire Management Plan, Rehabilitation Management Plan and Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be implemented for the project.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.6; Chapter 35, section 35.7.2.
119	Equipment, machinery, roads and other civil works will be designed to the specification required to withstand heat stress caused by an increase in average ambient temperatures.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.1.
120	The proponent will establish heat and fatigue management procedures, including provision of shade structures, water coolers, scheduled rest breaks.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.1.
121	The proponent will monitor changes in the climate over the life of the project and update rehabilitation strategies based on specialist advise (e.g. from ecologists, soil scientists and meteorologists) to maximise the probability of progressive and final rehabilitation success.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.1.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
122	The site water management system and site water balance will consider existing extremes in climate such as drought periods. Current mine water planning will consider water supply during periods of drought and the adequacy of off-site water supplies to provide uninterrupted supply of water.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.2.
123	CHPP design and use of water at the mine site will be optimised to minimise water use.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.2.
124	Roads and other civil infrastructure works will be regularly inspected and maintained, especially following periods of intense rainfall.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.2.
125	During the detailed design phase of the project, predictions of increased frequency and duration of droughts will be considered in assessing ongoing security of water supply and contingency plans developed to cater for such events.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.3.
126	Buildings and other structures will be designed to applicable Building Codes Australia (BCA) standards and wind strength ratings.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.5.
127	Project infrastructure will be inspected and repaired following extreme weather events.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.5.
128	The proponent will develop emergency management plans for extreme weather events.	Chapter 12, section 12.6.5.
129	In the event that a suspected significant fossil is encountered, mine operations will be managed to preserve the find. The find will be assessed by a mine geologist and reported to the regulator (or appropriate government agency).	Chapter 13, section 13.3.4.
130	Geotechnical studies will be conducted on the stability and suitability of soils for construction purposes, including for pipelines.	Chapter 13, section 13.5.4.
131	Watercourse and drainage line diversions will remain following mine closure to permanently divert water around areas of altered topography, these will be completed to be stable, self sustaining and require no ongoing management or monitoring.	Chapter 13, sections 13.6.2.2 and 13.7.
132	An ESCP will be developed for the project. Erosion and sediment control will be in accordance with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control-Engineering Guidelines for Queensland Construction Sites and the EPA Best Practice Urban Stormwater Management-Erosion and Sediment Control guideline. Additional guidance will be obtained from IECA (2008) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control. The ESCP will be approved by a suitably qualified person (such as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control). The ESCP will be amended as the mine develops to account for changes in final landform design and infrastructure locations.	Chapter 8, section 8.6.2; Chapter 13, sections 13.6.4.3 and 13.7; Chapter 15, section 15.7.2; Chapter 19, sections 19.6.1.3 and 19.6.1.4.
133	Boundaries of areas to be cleared will be delineated on project drawings and/or in the field to define the extent of authorised clearing. Clearing will be authorised by use of a 'permit to clear'	Chapter 13, section 13.6.4.3.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	system.	
134	All drainage structures and sediment controls will have design specifications appropriate to the rainfall regime and design life.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.4.3.
135	Grading of soil will be away from watercourses (except where watercourses are realigned or crossed) and any stockpiled material will be located at least 10 m from any watercourse.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.4.3.
136	Rehabilitated mine landforms will be designed to minimise slope angle and length.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.4.3.
137	Monitoring of the performance of erosion and sediment control structures will be carried out both pre- and post-wet season and following any significant events.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.4.4.
138	Felled timber will be removed from the area and stockpiled away from the watercourse.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.5.2.
139	Where buried infrastructure crosses a drainage line, work will be preferentially scheduled for the dry season (no flow conditions) with sufficient lead time to allow any backfilling and stabilisation to take place prior to wet season flows.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.5.2.
140	The discharge of diverted water (piped or pumped) will not cause stream bed or bank erosion downstream of the works.	Chapter 13, section 13.6.5.2.
141	Following the initial years of soil stripping and stockpiling, soils will be used directly in rehabilitation in preference to stockpiling.	Chapter 13, section 13.7.
142	The proponent will negotiate compensation arrangements with landholders that are directly impacted	Chapter 14, section 14.3.2, 14.7; Chapter 34, section 34.4.
143	The proponent will undertake the necessary process and procedures under the Strategic Cropping Land Act 2011 (SCL Act) to validate SCL, consistent with the guidelines (DERM 2011).	Chapter 14, section 14.3.7.
144	Management strategies to ensure full compliance with the ACH Act and the QH Act have been developed and will be applied in the event any of these are discovered.	Chapter 14, section 14.3.10.1.
145	Any soils that are suspected to be contaminated from visual/odour indications will be captured and contained pending further investigation.	Chapter 14, section 14.4.10.
146	Any crossings points for the North Queensland Gas Pipeline will be designed and constructed to prevent impacts resulting in failure of the buried pipeline.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.
147	Any crossings points for the Burdekin to Moranbah Pipeline (water) will be designed and constructed to prevent impacts resulting in failure of the buried pipeline.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.
148	Any crossings points for the Newlands Pipeline (water) will be designed and constructed to prevent impacts to the buried pipeline.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.
149	Where the Goonyella to Abbot Point (GAP) and Alpha Coal Project rail lines intersect the central infrastructure corridor, specially	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	designed and constructed infrastructure (e.g. bridges) will be provided for crossing points to prevent interaction between trains on the rail lines and mine vehicles or linear infrastructure.	
150	Where waste rock will be hauled or conveyed across the Goonyella to Abbot Point (GAP) and Alpha Coal Project rail lines, specially designed and constructed infrastructure (e.g. bridges) will be provided for crossing points to prevent interaction between trains on the rail lines and mine vehicles or equipment.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.
151	Where project linear infrastructure will intersect existing power lines, crossing points will be designed in conjunction with power line operators / owners.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1.
152	The proponent will consult Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Ltd, the applicant for the mining lease for transport (MLA 70460) that traverses the project area, about all construction and operational issues where there is potential for interaction between project activities.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.6.
153	Mine closure planning will consider the choice of post-mining land use. The final land use will largely be dependent on pre-mining land suitability, landholder preferences for land use, the potential uses of likely rehabilitated landforms, and the existing use or environmental values of surrounding land.	Chapter 10, section 10.8; Chapter 14, section 14.6.8.
154	If existing contaminated sites are identified during activities, then measures will be implemented to investigate and, if required, isolate and manage contaminated materials.	Chapter 14, section 14.7.
155	The draft WQO's will be used for setting release limits for mine affected water and sediment affected water applicable for the project.	Chapter 15, section 15.6.4.
156	A portion of the catchment of diversion 3 which remains after the drainage realignment and will flow towards South Pit 1, will be dammed to prevent surface runoff from entering the mining areas of South Pit 1.	Chapter 15, section 15.7.5; Chapter 16, section 16.6.1.3.
157	A small drainage line diversion is planned to allow water to bypass the North Pit and flow to Kangaroo Creek. This drainage diversion will be in place before mining operations commence at the North Pit. The drainage diversion put in place will remain as a permanent structure to divert water around the North Pit and its final void.	Chapter 16, section 16.6.1.5.
158	The diversion channels will be stable, self sustaining and require no ongoing monitoring or management.	Chapter 16, section 16.6.4.
159	The toe of the waste rock dump of East Pit 1 will either be relocated outside the flood extent, or constructed in a manner such that it is non-erodible when in contact with flood waters.	Chapter 16, section 16.6.4.4.
160	The preliminary design of the diversion channels will need to be reviewed during detailed design, and will rely on geotechnical advice to confirm the design parameters and stability of the banks to control erosion and scour.	Chapter 16, section 16.7.5.
161	The proponent has installed automatic groundwater level data	Chapter 17, section

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	loggers in several of the dedicated groundwater monitoring bores to continue to monitor seasonal groundwater level fluctuation in bores BYGW05, BYGW07A and BYGW09.	17.4.13.
162	Water samples will be collected in alignment with the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009 (DERM, 2009) unless circumstantial departures (such as equipment failure) preclude data gathering in the prescribed manner.	Chapter 17, section 17.4.14.
163	Where practicable, RNs 25633, 25636, 25638, 25686, 60458, 60459, 100092 and 100274 will be measured for their groundwater level and groundwater quality before project mining commences to establish their baseline groundwater status, with regular monitoring undertaken thereafter. More frequent quarterly monitoring of project groundwater monitoring bores (which are located in close proximity to these bores) will be undertaken for level and quality to provide comparative data on the groundwater in the areas of these bores.	Chapter 17, section 17.5.2.
164	Should impact in private bores be detected that have the potential to be related to project activities, an investigation into the cause will be undertaken. Depending on the issue investigations may include confirmatory water quality sampling, comparison against private bore baseline levels, project bore water level trends, project activities and any known third party activities, as well as make recommendations as to short, medium or long terms impacts, as well as required management or mitigations.	Chapter 17, section 17.5.2.
165	Preventative measures, such as selective placement of waste rock within waste rock dumps will assist in reducing any potential impacts on groundwater.	Chapter 17, section 17.5.4.
166	The proponent will adopt hydrocarbon and chemical handling, storage and spill response procedures for all phases of the project that will minimise the risk of contaminant release and contain any accidental releases.	Chapter 15, section 15.7.3; Chapter 17, section 17.5.6.
167	The construction of co-disposal dams will include seepage detection mechanisms systems based on the RPEQ design, which can include, regular surveyed level monitoring, dam specific water balances and monitoring bores installed near co-disposal dams to detect seepage and measure seepage quality, if any.	Chapter 17, section 17.5.6.
168	The following groundwater monitoring strategy will be implemented by the proponent during construction, operations and decommissioning: ▪ The groundwater monitoring bore suite will consist of the following bores: ▫ BYGW01 ▫ BYGW02	Chapter 17, section 17.5.7.

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	▫ BYGW03 ▫ BYGW04 ▫ BYGW05 ▫ BYGW06 ▫ BYGW07A ▫ BYGW07B ▫ BYGW08 ▫ BYGW09 ▫ BYGW10. ▪ Monitoring of project groundwater monitoring bores will be undertaken on a quarterly interval basis for water level and water quality. This will provide data on the groundwater in the areas of operation, data on groundwater around private bores (several bores have been located to allow delineation of any potential project related impact on private landholder bores) and data on regional groundwater for comparison (several bores are located well outside of potential impact). ▪ Automatic water level data loggers will remain in BYGWB05, BYGW07A and BYGW09 to capture daily groundwater levels which will enable sufficient temporal resolution for trend analysis on groundwater level fluctuations. ▪ Groundwater samples will be retrieved during monitoring to allow more robust statistical analysis of water quality and comparison against contaminant trigger limits. ▪ The dedicated groundwater monitoring bores will continue to be sampled in accordance with the Water Quality Sampling Manual produced by the former Department of Environment and Resource Management. ▪ All groundwater samples will be submitted to a NATA accredited laboratory for analysis. ▪ Daily rainfall will be measured and recorded. ▪ The data from the groundwater monitoring bores will be reviewed at minimum six-monthly intervals.	
169	The proponent will develop a groundwater monitoring plan, incorporating the strategies described above and incorporating standards and indicators against which groundwater impacts can be measured. Specifically if monitoring indicates a change in groundwater elevation > 2m compared to the previous quarterly monitoring event, results will be reported to the regulatory authority, which	Chapter 17, section 17.5.7.

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	will include an investigation into the cause, potential short, medium or long term impacts and any required management or mitigations. Water quality criteria will also be monitored for change and compared against a range of investigation level criteria based on baseline data. This will include physiochemical parameters, metals and hydrocarbons. Groundwater contaminant parameters and trigger levels (i.e. indicators) will be finalised based on a background groundwater monitoring program and be submitted to the administering authority by commencement of mining operations. If groundwater contaminant trigger levels are exceeded then the proponent will complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and notify the administering authority within 30 business days of receiving the analysis results. Any required remedial action will be agreed upon with the relevant regulator and would be undertaken within an agreed timeframe. In addition bore performance will be reviewed annually for function and suitability, and recommendations made for maintenance or replacement of bores where required. A groundwater monitoring program will be implemented within the project area for the life of the project which includes frequency and location of monitoring, and the parameters to be monitored. The monitoring requirements for groundwater are included in the EMP (Appendix 9).	
170	Impacts on habitat and associated fauna will be minimised by: minimising vegetation clearance along drainage features in order to maintain bank stability, habitat connectivity and movement corridors for terrestrial fauna species and a habitat refuge for fauna seeking shelter and water; clearing riparian vegetation in a staged manner to allow fauna to migrate to adjacent habitats; having a suitably qualified spotter-catcher available when clearing in habitat areas; progressive rehabilitation of mined areas to incorporate the provision of nest hollows and microhabitat features such as trees and logs.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.2; Chapter 35, section 35.7.3.
171	Modelling undertaken by KBR (2012a) indicates that armouring would be required to prevent scouring of the waste rock dump during a 1,000 year ARI flood event which has the potential to encroach further on this corridor. Placement of waste rock would need to be closely supervised to ensure no unnecessary clearing occurs and that water and sediment are managed to avoid impacts on vegetation and water quality within and adjacent to the Suttor River.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.3; Chapter 35, section 35.7.4.
172	Impacts associated with waterway crossings will be reduced by minimising the number of crossings required, designing to prevent scour and implementing appropriate sediment and erosion controls at crossing points.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.25; Chapter 35, section 35.7.6.3.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
173	High intensity activities such as blasting will be generally restricted to daylight hours which will minimise impacts on the breeding and feeding behaviour of nocturnal animals.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.8; Chapter 35, section 35.7.10.
174	Where an infrastructure corridor crosses fauna movement corridors, the crossing areas will be designed to minimise the potential for interaction with fauna. Reduced speed limits will also be adopted along the infrastructure corridor to minimise the risk for interaction with fauna by vehicle collision.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.10; Chapter 35, section 35.7.12.
175	Watercourse crossings associated with haul roads connecting open cut pits and the mine infrastructure areas will be designed to minimise the potential for vehicle interaction with fauna.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.10; Chapter 35, section 35.7.12.
176	Native fauna injured during construction and operational phases of the project would be taken to a vet or wildlife carer.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.10; Chapter 35, sections 35.7.4 and 35.7.12.
177	In the event of injuries to domestic fauna or livestock, personnel would call for veterinary assistance and notify the appropriate landholder.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.10; Chapter 35, section 35.7.12.
178	Appropriate management systems will be put in place to prevent accidental ignition of fires as well as spontaneous combustion of coal. This will include active watering, orientation of stock and waste piles based on wind directions, and wind breaks.	Chapter 12, section 12.3.5; Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.11; Chapter 35, section 35.7.13.
179	Vegetation retained on site will be managed for fuel load and appropriate fire regimes will be put in place to maintain biodiversity values while minimising the risk of bushfire.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.11; Chapter 35, sections 35.7.13 and 35.10.1.3.
180	Fire regimes and management measures will be documented in a site-specific fire management plan.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.11; Chapter 35, section 35.7.13.
181	Weed management measures to be implemented in the project area include: ▪ Wash down facilities will be constructed at access points for vehicles arriving and departing from the project site. These facilities will be bunded and located away from drainage lines to minimise the risk of weed spread. ▪ Vehicles entering the project site and leaving properties known to contain declared weeds will be thoroughly washed down before entering clean areas; ensuring that wheels, wheel arches and the undercarriage are free of mud and plant material. ▪ Radiators, grills and vehicle interiors will be cleaned of accumulated seed and plant material. ▪ Drivers will be advised to keep vehicles to roads or compacted surfaces (preventative) and reduce vehicle movements in	Chapter 10, section 10.6.3; Chapter 18, sections 18.4.2.12 and 18.4.4.3; Chapter 35, sections 35.7.14 and 35.8.1.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	wetted soil where avoidance is not possible. ▪ Identified weeds of management concern, including declared and environmental weeds, will be controlled in accordance with local best practice management as described in the pest fact sheets published by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. Treated areas will be monitored to assess the success of declared weed eradication. ▪ Weed management will be included in the site induction program for the project to promote awareness of weed management issues. Implementation of the Weed and Pest Management Plan provided as part of the Environmental Management Plan.	
182	The following general mitigation measures are proposed for the management of pest animal species: ▪ appropriate disposal and management of wastes on site ▪ implementation of the Weed and Pest Management Plan provided as part of the Environmental Management Plan.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.2.13; Chapter 35, section 35.7.15.
183	Impacts on endangered and of concern REs will be minimised by marking the areas to be cleared to avoid unnecessary loss of these communities.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.4.1.
184	Separate stockpiling of cracking clay soils supporting brigalow and natural grassland communities and soils supporting the SEVT TEC for use in rehabilitation and/or offset areas will be considered.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.4.3; Chapter 35, section 35.8.1.
185	Impacts on remnant watercourse vegetation will be mitigated by; designing the central infrastructure corridor to minimise the number of waterway crossings where it intersects Kangaroo Creek and tributaries; maintaining adequate buffers from the Suttor River riparian corridor, and providing appropriate scour and erosion protection to maintain the integrity of vegetation and ecological function; restricting disturbance of watercourse vegetation to that necessary for the works; maintaining adequate buffer distances from watercourses not directly impacted by mining; emulating natural vegetation communities along realigned watercourses through planting endemic species characteristic of the original vegetation communities impacted.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.4.4; Chapter 35, section 35.7.4.
186	Appropriate fire management regimes will be implemented to minimise the potential for adverse impacts on *Cerbera dumicola*.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.4.5.
187	Management measures for the ornamental snake will focus on minimising the impact on riparian vegetation associated with the location of the waste rock dumps within the Suttor River floodplain. Adequate buffers will be maintained from retained vegetation and scour protection provided for waste rock dumps within the Suttor River floodplain to minimise the potential for erosion,	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.8.2.1.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	sedimentation and associated impacts on water quality, particularly during larger flood events. Vehicle movements around the dump will be minimised, particularly at night, to reduce the risk of vehicle strike and the disruption associated with lighting in this habitat. The Queensland Brigalow Belt Reptile Recovery Plan (Richardson, 2008) covers 16 threatened reptile species, including the ornamental snake. Of the management practices recommended in the recovery plan for the continued survival of reptile species (including the ornamental snake), the project will be able to ensure compliance with the following: ▪ managing the impact of feral animals ▪ adaptive fire management.	
188	Vehicle movements around the waste rock dumps within the Suttor River floodplain will be minimised, particularly at night, to reduce the risk of vehicle strike and the disruption associated with lighting in this habitat.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.8.2.1.
189	The use of plain wire, opposed to barbed wire will be considered to reduce juvenile black-necked storks (as well as other species prone to collision (e.g. kangaroos, emus)) collision and probably mortality.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1.
190	Where possible, clearing in proximity to water will be undertaken outside breeding times for the squatter pigeon (September through October), with fauna spotter-catchers employed to search for nests and/or stir up birds ahead of clearing works outside these times.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.8.2.2.
191	Reduced speed limits will be imposed on haul roads close to watering points during the construction and early operational phases of the project prior to the removal of suitable habitat from within the project footprint.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.8.2.2.
192	Impacts on the black-throated finch will be mitigated by conducting detailed searches of nesting habitat within proximity to important water sources (i.e. transects along the Suttor River riparian corridor and dam at H2) and replicating suitable habitats where possible.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.8.2.3.
193	The spoil pile located west of South Pit 1 will be managed to reduce the probability of habitat degradation within the Suttor River riparian areas.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.2; Chapter 35, section 35.8.3.1.
194	Impacts on the common death adder will be managed by employing fauna spotter-catchers to flush out individual animals prior to clearing in remnant areas and implementing appropriate weed, pest and fire management protocols and measures to reduce vehicle strike.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.1.
195	Impacts on the rainbow bee-eater will be mitigated by timing works in and around watercourses to avoid breeding times (September to February) where possible and by deploying fauna spotter-catchers to search for nest burrows in stream banks when works during this	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.2.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	period cannot be avoided.	
196	Impacts on breeding habitat for the rufous fantail will be mitigated by minimising impacts on the Suttor River riparian corridor.	Chapter 18, section 18.4.5.2; Chapter 35, section 35.8.3.5.
197	Vegetation mapping and data will be submitted to the Queensland Herbarium to assist with updating the CORVEG database, as part of the approvals process.	Chapter 18, section 18.2.
198	Where possible, construction of diversion channels and dewatering of impacted waterways would occur during the dry season, when the extent of wetted habitat in the project area is greatly reduced, and when streams are expected to support the lowest diversity and abundance of aquatic species.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.1.
199	Any disturbance to breeding places would be undertaken in accordance with an approved species management program (SMP), damage mitigation permit (DMP), or other relevant authorisation, to ensure compliance with the NC Act.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.1.
200	A General Fisheries Permit under the Fisheries Act 1994 would be obtained to take, remove, or relocate fish during site establishment.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.1.
201	Diversion management will include measures to establish riparian corridors to achieve riparian vegetation continuity along diversion channels.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.1.
202	Monitoring of the diversion channels would include the physical condition (e.g., bank stability, erosion, and physico-chemical water quality), and biological condition (e.g., vegetation cover, health, and utilisation by aquatic fauna).	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.1.
203	The disturbance of lacustrine water bodies (dams) would be undertaken in accordance with an approved SMP, DMP, or other relevant authorisation, to ensure compliance with the NC Act.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.2.
204	The current hydrological regimes of the palustrine wetland on the western boundary of the project area will be reinstated through rehabilitation of the West Pit complex waste rock dump.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.3, 19.7.
205	A culling program for feral pigs will be considered to minimise damage to the palustrine wetland areas which are intended to be a seed source for the broader wetland upon its reinstatement.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.3.
206	A suitable baseline assessment and ongoing monitoring will be undertaken to monitor the status of the palustrine wetland, including seasonal variation. These monitoring requirements would be included in the receiving environment monitoring program (REMP).	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.3.
207	Clearly defined access and work use areas for plant and equipment will be established.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.4.
208	Areas for vehicle and machinery maintenance, refuelling, and storage of fuels, lubricants, and batteries will be bunded in	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.4.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	accordance with AS 1940.	
209	Emergency spill kits will be available and readily accessible for all plant and equipment at all times. The kits will include equipment for containment and clean-up of spills on dry soils/sediments, and in water (e.g. floating booms).	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.4.
210	Stream crossings will be designed in a way that maintains or enhances water flows, water quality, stream ecology and existing riparian vegetation.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.1.5.
211	Sedimentation dams will be utilised until disturbed areas are sufficiently rehabilitated and stabilised.	Chapter 19, section 19.6.2.2.
212	The proponent has proposed a practical strategy for offsetting significant impacts at the State level. All offsets proposed in this strategy will serve to benefit multiple species or communities at both the Commonwealth and State levels.	Chapter 21, sections 21.1, 21.4 and 21.8.
213	The proponent proposes to offset TEC areas identified in Table 21-1 and Table 35.37 of the EIS.	Chapter 21, section 21.3.1.
214	Vegetation associated with potential habitat for threatened species will be affected by project activities. The proponent proposes to offset an area of potential habitat for the ornamental snake (*Denisonia maculata*), listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act, that may be impacted by the project. The area of potential habitat which is proposed to be offset corresponds to endangered and of concern REs associated with habitat requirements for the species which will be impacted within the project area. These impact areas proposed for offsets relating to the ornamental snake are presented in EIS Table 21-2 and Table 35-38.	Chapter 21, section 21.3.2; Chapter 35 section 35.11.2.2.
215	A biodiversity offset package will be prepared that will: ▪ address the requirements of the EOP for a land based offset ▪ identify the ecological score of the impact site ▪ identify the ecological score of the proposed offset site ▪ address the relevant approval conditions ▪ address any criteria required by the Queensland Government for the offset management plan ▪ develop an Offset Area Management Plan/s which will be as per the requirements of the EOP and the Voluntary Declaration ▪ secure a legally binding mechanism on Title.	Chapter 21, section 21.5.1; Chapter 35, section 35.11.4.
216	After final impact and ecological equivalence methodology (EEM) calculations of the impact sites, non-development areas on proponent related tenements and properties will be assessed and utilised initially for offset supply. Subsequent to this, approaches will be made to landholders with potential offset sites to participate in the offset package.	Chapter 21, sections 21.5.2 and 21.5.3; Chapter 35, sections 35.11.4.2 and 35.11.4.3.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
217	It is proposed that the proponent will enter into a Deed of Agreement (DOA) for the life of the project with EHP. Within twelve months (12 months) from the date that the DOA is signed by both parties, the proponent will submit, for approval, the offset package for the first 10 years of impact, which includes signed mechanisms to legally secure the offsets for the disturbance incurred, in a manner that meets the requirements set out in the EOP.	Chapter 21, section 21.5.4; Chapter 35, section 35.11.4.4.
218	All direct offset sites will be secured using one of the legally binding mechanisms on Title that are available to ensure the protection of the offset and implementation of the Offset Area Management Plans. These legally binding mechanisms are: ▪ gazettal as a protected area (e.g. a nature refuge) under the NCA ▪ declaration of an area of high nature conservation value under the VMA ▪ use of a covenant under the Land Title Act 1994 or Land Act 1994. ▪ The mechanisms adopted to secure offsets will ultimately depend upon the mechanisms available and agreed to by the relevant parties.	Chapter 21, sections 21.7.1 and 21.7.2; Chapter 35, sections 35.11.6 and 35.11.6.2
219	Each OAMP will contain an estimate of the costs of management and the reporting and monitoring program that will extend until the management outcomes are achieved or the expiration of the Environmental Authority, whichever occurs first. Management actions recommended could include: ▪ management of grazing ▪ weed management ▪ feral pest management ▪ management of fire ▪ if applicable, active revegetation. The length of active management will be influenced by the condition of vegetation, type of habitat and vegetation on site, as well as existing management issues.	Chapter 21, section 21.7.2; Chapter 35, section 35.11.6.2.
220	Meteorological and dust monitoring will be implemented to identify the potential for exceedances of air quality objectives resulting in the staged implementation of additional dust mitigation measures described below. In addition to monitoring dust, local meteorological data will be collected from a monitoring station installed on the project area and situated close to the administration area. This station will collect temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and wind data over the life of the project.	Chapter 22, section 22.7.1.

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221	A network of dust deposition gauges will be installed at all sensitive receptors surrounding the project. Dust deposition (fallout) monitoring will commence prior to mining operations and continue for the life of the project.	Chapter 22, section 22.7.1.1.
222	More frequent monitoring of dust will be undertaken at Receptor 5 with a monitoring station permanently installed close to the homestead.	Chapter 22, section 22.7.1.2.
223	A Dust Management Plan will be developed and include an action response plan to mitigate adverse air quality impacts. The Dust Management Plan will address the sequential and incremental adoption of dust mitigation measures in response to adverse meteorological conditions, seasonal effects and monitored dust levels. When required, these mitigation measures will be followed by a reduction in operational activities at appropriate pits and locations on the basis of ongoing monitoring of dust levels at R5. A series of sequential dust mitigation measures (as modelled for Year 36) will be sequentially adopted as required, to ensure that the project can achieve compliance with the 5th highest PM10 (24 hour) objective (at R5).	Chapter 22, section 22.7.4.
224	The proponent is committed to monitor, audit and report on GHG emissions from all relevant activities as is required.	Chapter 23, section 23.6.
225	The proponent is committed to sustainable development and reducing the GHG emissions of its operations, accelerating the uptake of energy efficiency, integrating GHG issues into business decision making and providing more consistent reporting of GHG emissions.	Chapter 23, section 23.6.
226	The following greenhouse gas minimisation strategies may be implemented where practicable: ▪ Equipment purchase and energy efficiency: ▫ An energy efficiency audit will be undertaken, where appropriate, during the detailed design phase. ▫ The use of high efficiency electrical motors throughout the mine site and the use of variable speed drive pumps with high efficiency linings at the CHPPs will be considered and implemented where practicable ▫ The proponent will investigate the use of natural gas as a fuel alternative to diesel for mining equipment. ▫ Select fuel efficient motors. ▫ Install light sensitive switches on lighting equipment and energy efficient light bulbs throughout the project site where practicable. ▫ Install energy saving devices within the on-site buildings,	Chapter 23, section 23.6.

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	where practicable.	
227	▪ Mine planning: ▫ Haul truck scheduling, routing and idling times will be optimised to minimise the amount of diesel consumed. ▫ Pit access ramps will be designed to limit the amount of effort required for fully-laden trucks to climb. ▫ Haul roads will be compacted to reduce rolling distance, where practicable. ▫ The location of ROM coal pads and waste rock dumps will be optimised during detailed design, to limit the amount of distance haul trucks need to cover whilst heavily laden. ▫ A mining method will be adopted that uses large equipment and economies of scale to significantly reduce GHG emissions. ▫ Coal and waste rock will be extracted and transported efficiently thereby minimising the number of trips and fuel consumption. ▫ Blasting will be designed to be efficient. ▫ Refrigerants in equipment and air conditioning will be recycled. ▫ Waste will be segregated into recycling materials and general waste. ▫ Vegetation will not be burned.	Chapter 23, section 23.6.
228	Auditing and management: ▪ Periodic energy audits will be conducted. Auditing will include benchmarking studies to allow mine performance relative to industry standards for energy use and where the mine is not achieving these standards, programs will be implemented to achieve reductions. The results of audits will be used to identify means for continual reductions in GHG emissions. ▫ Energy efficiency awareness training will be part of inductions. ▫ An inventory of emissions and GHG sinks will be developed and maintained. ▫ New technologies, with the potential to reduce emissions and energy use, will be reviewed over the life of the project.	Chapter 23, section 23.6.
229	If blasting encroaches within 1 km of the infrastructure, the blast vibrations will be monitored to demonstrate compliance.	Chapter 24, section 24.6.5.

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230	The project will limit blasting to the hours of 9 am to 3 pm, Monday to Friday, and from 9 am to 1 pm on Saturdays unless there is no likelihood of persons in a noise-sensitive place being affected because of the remote location of the blast site.	Chapter 24, section 24.7.
231	Lighting will be designed to ensure any impact to surrounding viewpoints is minimised.	Chapter 25, section 25.5.3.
232	Infrastructure will generally be removed, depending upon post-mining land uses and the specific infrastructure type considered.	Chapter 25, section 25.7.
233	The project has been designed and will be constructed to minimise the use of resources and generation of wastes throughout all phases of the project and to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation relating to waste.	Chapter 26, section 26.1.
234	During the project construction, operation and decommissioning, waste will be managed to avoid adverse impacts on the health and wellbeing of the local community and the surrounding environment.	Chapter 26, section 26.2.
235	A Waste Management Plan will be developed that will include schematic diagrams of processes to be used at each distinct stage of the project, indicating each waste stream and its intended fate.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.1.
236	If emptying of sediment ponds is required during construction then sediment will be dried and reused on site.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
237	Design will aim to balance cut / fill volumes. Excess spoil from construction of TLFs (excluding topsoil) will be used to refill excavations and construct haul roads, pads etc. If necessary excess spoil from construction of TLFs (excluding topsoil) will be stockpiled or spread for use in revegetation works.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
238	Scrap metal will be minimised by ordering what is required. Scrap metal will be store in designated areas for collection by a waste contractor for off-site recycling.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
239	Concrete waste will be minimised by producing only the amount necessary. Alternative pour areas will be prepared for surplus quantities. If possible concrete waste will be crushed and re-used for road base etc or disposed of in waste rock dumps.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
240	Timber waste will be minimised by ordering what is required. If possible, good pallets will be returned to sender. Timber and waste will be chipped and reused on site as mulch for landscaping. If not suitable timber waste will be dumped on site.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
241	Building and construction waste will be minimised by ordering what is required. Building and construction material that is not needed will be returned to the supplier where possible. Building and storage waste will be stored in a designated area for collection by a licensed waste contractor, to be recycled where commercially viable or disposed of at a licensed waste facility.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.

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242	Paints and resins, chemicals such as herbicides and chemical container waste will be minimised by ordering what is required. Paints and resins, chemicals such as herbicides and chemical container waste will be stored in designated area for collection by a licensed waste contractor and disposed off-site by a licensed waste receiver. Paints and resins, chemicals such as herbicides and chemical container waste will comply with requirements of MSDS.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
243	Waste air filters, oil filters, batteries will be stored in a designated area on site until there are sufficient to be collected by a licensed waste contractor for recycling off –site.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
244	Scrap tyres will be collected and stored in designated area as per the DERM (now EHP) Operational Policy – Disposal and storage of scrap tyres at mine sites. Tyres will be repaired and re-used where possible. Where possible, take-back agreement will be negotiated with tyre supplier. Any on-site disposal of tyres will follow the operational policy after considering any recycling options.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.3.
245	At the decommissioning phase of the project, a comprehensive assessment of waste will be undertaken in accordance with the waste management hierarchy in order to identify the most appropriate measures to manage the remaining waste on the project site.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.5.
246	Site infrastructure will generally be decommissioned and demolished in line with the post mine land use.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.5.
247	Any construction facilities that are decommissioned following construction phases will be managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and the controls described above for construction wastes.	Chapter 26, section 26.3.5.
248	A detailed Waste Management Plan will be developed for the project that defines and describes the objectives and measures for protecting or enhancing environmental values from impacts by waste. The management measures will be assessed against the waste hierarchy, and describe how the measures will achieve the standards, set and detail objectives that will be monitored, audited and managed.	Chapter 26, sections 26.4.2, 26.5.2 and 26.6.
249	The scope of the Waste Management Plan will address the management of construction and operational wastes including storage, transport and disposal. The plan will address the principles of avoid, reuse, recycle, recover and disposal and include proposed methods for waste management at each stage of the project to achieve the highest possible level on the waste management hierarchy taking into consideration the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000.	Chapter 26, sections 26.4.2 and 26.5.2.
250	Implementation of the Waste Management Plan will be monitored on a regular basis via the project site inspection and auditing	Chapter 26, section 26.4.2.

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	requirements.	
251	Investigations regarding waste re-use will be ongoing throughout the project life.	Chapter 26, section 26.4.4.2.
252	Waste recycling will be used on-site wherever practicable.	Chapter 26, section 26.4.4.3.
253	General waste will be transported to a local landfill for disposal in accordance with regulatory requirements.	Chapter 26, section 26.4.4.4.
254	The potential impacts of waste disposal in the open pits will further analysed as the requirements are better defined and waste will not be disposed of in the open pit where there is a risk of ongoing contamination of waters.	Chapter 26, section 26.4.4.4.
255	Decant water from the co-disposal storage facilities will be reused in the CHPP and, depending on water quality, used for dust suppression and vehicle washdowns.	Chapter 26, section 26.4.6.
256	The waste storage areas will be bunded or have a suitable containment system in place for the type of waste to be stored. The containment systems will ensure wastes are contained and do not cause environmental harm including surface water and groundwater contamination.	Chapter 26, section 26.5.2.
257	A separate hazardous waste storage area will be available to ensure that any hazardous waste is managed to prevent environmental harm.	Chapter 26, section 26.5.2.
258	A register will be developed and maintained for all regulated wastes generated on site. It will include the following details: source of waste; type of waste; quantity of waste; storage location and details; dates of collection; date of disposal/recycling; name and details (including licencing details) of transporter and facility used to dispose the waste. The relevant EHP forms will be completed in line with the requirement under the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000.	Chapter 26, sections 26.5.4.
259	Waste streams, quantities and waste management practices will be audited during the construction and operational phases of the project.	Chapter 26, section 26.5.5.
260	The proponent will continue to work with TMR and local road authorities to identify vulnerable bridges and structures, if any.	Chapter 27, section 27.4.1.6.
261	The proponent will provide bus transport to and from regional centres, which will include provision for transport of workers with a disability.	Chapter 27, section 27.5.4.
262	The location of access intersections for the mine site on Collinsville-Elphinstone Rd will be selected based on minimising the impact on the safety, operation, and efficiency of the road network.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.6.

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263	The crossing of the GAP rail line will be designed in accordance with the relevant standards and guidelines. Any assessment including an Australian Level Crossing Assessment Model will be undertaken as part of the permit requirements for the level crossing through Queensland Rail.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.8; Chapter 34, section 34.17.1.
264	The intersection of the haul roads with Xstrata's mining lease for transport will be designed in accordance with the relevant design guidelines and standards including turn paths/swept path of the appropriate vehicles and ensure that appropriate sight lines and distances are provided to ensure safe operation of the intersection.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.8; Chapter 34, section 34.17.1.
265	Load covers will be required on any heavy vehicles carrying material that has the potential to generate dust along public roads to or from the project site.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.10.
266	Adequate standard operating procedures, roster control and fatigue management guidelines will be developed in accordance with the Coal Mine Safety and Health Act 1999 and assist in minimising and reducing the risk of driver fatigue. These will be in addition to the statutory guidelines set by TMR for Queensland.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.11; Chapter 33, section 33.4.5.
267	Driver fatigue management procedures will be implemented for all workers traveling to and from regional centres.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.11; Chapter 33, section 33.4.5.
268	The proponent will comply with all requirements for the transport of dangerous goods and hazardous materials, including requirements under the Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008 and the Transport Infrastructure (Dangerous Goods by Rail) Regulation 2008.	Chapter 8, section 8.3.1; Chapter 27, section 27.7.12.
269	A spillage action plan and procedure (for hazardous and dangerous goods) will be developed for the project site to minimise potential health and safety implications from exposure and to mitigate and reduce the potential impact on the surrounding environment.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.13; Chapter 15, section 15.7.3.
270	Security controls will be installed on the site access roads to the northern and southern project areas and fencing will be provided at necessary locations adjacent to roadways and rail corridors.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.14.
271	Signage will be installed to discourage access from public roads to the project area.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.14.
272	The proponent will consult emergency services about appropriate design of site access roads.	Chapter 27, section 27.7.14.
273	The road use management plan will be developed to minimise the impacts of the mine on the State-controlled road network. This document will include: objectives; strategies (e.g. dangerous goods or over dimension vehicle transportation); monitoring required throughout the project life; corrective actions required; continual report and updating.	Chapter 14, section 14.6.5.1; Chapter 27, section 27.7.15.
274	The proponent will comply with all relevant traffic and transport regulations and establish project specific procedures for road	Chapter 27, section 27.8.

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	safety, road use management, transport of dangerous goods and hazardous substances and traffic management.	
275	Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs) with the relevant Aboriginal parties for the project area have been developed and approved. The CHMPs are being implemented and will be used to manage indigenous cultural heritage for this project.	Chapter 28, section 28.1.
276	In accordance with both CHMPs, field surveys will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities.	Chapter 28, section 28.3.3.
277	In order to measure the extent to which these objectives are met, the following performance indicators will be applied: ▪ compliance with the ACH Act is achieved throughout all three phases of the project (construction, operation and decommissioning) ▪ avoid disturbance of known cultural heritage values caused by project activities, or, where this is not possible, manage disturbances in accordance with the relevant CHMP ▪ procedures for identifying and managing identified and potential heritage values are implemented successfully.	Chapter 28, section 28.8.
278	Augmenting the process and procedures established in the CHMPs, audits of the management of any discoveries of cultural heritage significance will be conducted by the proponent after any discovery and at regular intervals during the development and implementation of a management plan to assess whether: ▪ the discovery was reported and managed in accordance with the ACH Act; records of all relevant correspondence and forms were maintained ▪ the discovery was protected during the preparation of a management plan; all management options were considered in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including DATSIMA and an appropriate management plan developed ▪ procedures implemented under the relevant CHMP sufficiently managed the item, place or area to prevent negatively impacting cultural heritage values ▪ the item, place or area has not been negatively impacted by project activities.	Chapter 28, section 28.9.1.
279	Where predictive modelling indicates that there is a higher likelihood of discovering historical cultural heritage sites, persons undertaking activities in those areas will be briefed through, for example, site inductions or toolbox talks. If required, further field surveys will be undertaken.	Chapter 29, section 29.5.2.

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280	If a project activity is anticipated to occur within 300 m of a known cultural heritage value, then a site-specific survey by a suitably qualified person will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of site-specific management strategies upon discovery of significant cultural heritage values.	Chapter 29, section 29.5.2.
281	Project works will avoid the known heritage values wherever possible. Known heritage values will be included in exclusion-zone mapping with fencing or pegging of the area if required.	Chapter 29, section 29.6.1.
282	In the event project activity is anticipated to occur within 300 m of the drovers' and ringers' camp site a management plan will be prepared for this site.	Chapter 29, section 29.6.1.
283	In the event heritage values are discovered during project activities, an assessment by a suitably qualified person will be conducted to determine the best management strategy for the site and to prepare a site-specific management plan if required.	Chapter 29, section 29.6.2.
284	A plain English training manual on managing cultural heritage will be developed and provided to all site workers for their reference.	Chapter 29, section 29.6.3.
285	Audits of the management of any discoveries of significant historical cultural heritage (as determined by a suitably qualified person) will be conducted by the proponent after any discovery and at regular intervals during the development and implementation of a management plan to assess whether: the discovery was reported and managed in accordance with s.89 of the QH Act; records of all relevant correspondence and forms is maintained; the discovery was protected during the preparation of a management plan; all management options were considered in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including EHP and an appropriate management plan developed; the management plan implemented sufficiently managed the item, place or area to prevent negatively impacting historical cultural heritage values; the item, place or area has not been negatively impacted by project activities.	Chapter 29, section 29.7.
286	The proponent will devise a number of strategies to mitigate for above average seasonal wet weather and any potential impacts this may have on the production and delivery of the mine's coal. During construction, this may include: developing a construction program with delay contingencies around expected wet weather periods; utilising construction techniques that, in the case of severe rainfall, will not significantly hamper the completion of the project. During operations, this may include advanced planning of production and transporting schedules to prepare for expected wet seasons.	Chapter 30, section 30.5.7.
287	The Workforce Accommodation Strategy developed for the project will be implemented based on the following guidelines: Byerwen Coal will secure land in Glenden for the facilities and ensure the	Chapter 31, section 31.3.4.

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	development meets the required local government approval requirements; facilities will be of a standard commensurate with other facilities in the Bowen Basin; Byerwen Coal will select partners based on financial capacity and experience in design, construction and operation of similar facilities in the Bowen Basin; Byerwen Coal will appoint facility operators to manage and maintain the facilities to meet all relevant industry standards; Byerwen Coal is seeking to acquire sufficient land in Glenden so that there is flexibility and the ability to respond rapidly to changing demands for the quantity and style of housing. If sufficient land in Glenden is unable to be acquired, accommodation will be provided at an alternative location outside of Glenden such as on or near the mining lease.	
288	Employment opportunities will be open to local residents in Glenden.	Chapter 31, section 31.4.1.2.
289	For those properties within the project area but not directly within the project footprint, Byerwen Coal will negotiate compensation arrangements with these landholders, if required.	Chapter 31, sections 31.2.6 and 31.4.2; Chapter 34, section 34.4.
290	QCoal is committed to the health of the communities in which it operates and will continue to engage with health care and emergency service providers in Glenden and surrounding areas to understand arising issues and strategies to address them.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.1.2.
291	The QCoal Foundation, which will incorporate the Sonoma grants program and other giving initiatives, will provide financial contributions to improve and assist community services in the region. A budget in line with the level of contribution associated with Sonoma Mine will be set for the Glenden component of the QCoal Foundation's grants program once the project is approved.	Chapter 31, sections 31.5.1.3, 31.5.5.2, 31.5.5.9, 31.5.5.10.
292	QCoal will generate new opportunities to assist with skills development, such as educational bursaries though its community grants program.	Chapter 31, sections, 31.5.1.3, 31.5.2.
293	Only contractors with a commitment to implementing skills and training programs will be considered in the selection for project operations.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.2
294	QCoal's contractors employ the majority of the workforces and they will develop workforce management plans to outline their approach to workforce recruitment and management.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.2
295	Byerwen Coal intends to provide a range of accommodation options so that the workers have a genuine choice of where they would like to live – either locally or remotely in which case they will be able travel in and out of town for their shift rosters.	Chapter 31, sections 31.5.3.1, 31.4.1.2.
296	Byerwen Coal's contractors will ensure relevant organisations such as Skills Queensland, WM&D, FIFO Coordinators and employment	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.

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	agencies have access to workforce profile information such as that contained within this report and will continue to liaise about other opportunities that could be developed to achieve a higher proportion of local and regional employees.	
297	Byerwen Coal will encourage its contractors to be culturally sensitive in terms of communication and process to the recruitment of indigenous people and to mentor, up-skill and retain indigenous employees.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.2.
298	Byerwen Coal will require that the principal mining contractor provides the opportunity for two indigenous people to be employed at the project as well as adhere to the commitments set out in the Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs).	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.2.
299	Byerwen Coal will continue to work in collaboration with relevant traditional owners to increase the number of indigenous workers at the mine and will establish a revised employment target once the mine is operational.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.2.
300	Byerwen Coal will establish an employment target for women once the mine is operational.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.3.
301	Byerwen Coal will encourage its contractors to liaise with disability employment organisations to assist job seekers with disabilities, learning difficulties, injury or medical condition gain employment at the mine.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.4.
302	A code of conduct will be developed for both the construction and operational workforce.	Chapter 31, sections 31.5.3.5, 31.5.5.5.
303	In addition to contractor responsibilities QCoal will support programs that address needs of the workers and their families who may choose to relocate to live locally.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.6.
304	Byerwen Coal will maintain regular liaison with educational and training organisations about future workforce requirements to assist them in shaping their programs to respond to demand.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.7, 31.5.5.7.
305	The principal mining contractor will be required to: maintain regular contact with organisers of training programs for up-skilling workforce, obtaining appropriate health and safety education and appropriate certification; provide the opportunity for at least two apprentices per year across their operations; provide employee induction and toolbox meetings (covering aspects of worker behaviour, company expectations, community perceptions of behaviour, health record, etc.).	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.7.
306	Byerwen Coal will aim to support trainees and graduate students in its operations as well as offer a target of two education grants per year for tertiary studies.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.3.7.
307	Along with increased local and regional employment opportunities the project will also provide local and regional business the	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.

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	opportunity to supply goods and services to construction and operations contractors.	
308	QCoal encourages its contractors to maximise local industry participation and give preference to suppliers of Australian-manufactured equipment that is competitively priced and complies with the relevant standards and specifications via best practice approaches.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.1.
309	Byerwen Coal will source contractors in line with its Australian Industry Participation Policy to construct and operate the mine and coal handling and preparation plant.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.1.
310	Contractors will be required to outline how they will source sub-contractors with a focus on local and regional suppliers as part of the tendering process.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.1.
311	Byerwen Coal and/or its contractors will implement procurement procedures to include the following provisions: promote supply opportunities to suppliers within the region and provide local industry with full, fair and reasonable opportunity to provide goods and services; liaise with Industry Capability Network (ICN) Gateway and Whitsunday Industrial Workforce Development (WIWD) program to identify pre-qualified suppliers and to provide them the opportunity to submit expressions of interest and/or tenders; promote the ICN Gateway and WIWD to local and regional suppliers; provide notification of work packages to ICN Gateway and WIWD as they become available; provide project progress updates to local and regional suppliers via email updates and presentations to industry groups (such as MAIN, Major Projects Summit, MESCA); continue to support economic development initiatives and work with relevant organisations that assist local businesses to identify and prepare for business opportunities; monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the program through a count of the number of suppliers from the local and regional areas.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.1.
312	Byerwen Coal's construction and mining contractors' contract documents will include the Environmental Authority, the SIMP and the relevant CHMP.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.4.4.
313	The potential diminishment in local residents' sense of rural and agricultural value and identity will be mitigated via a Social Identity and Cohesion and Health and Community Infrastructure Action Plan included as part of the SIMP.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.2
314	The potential loss or destruction of items or areas of indigenous heritage value will be mitigated by the implementation of CHMPs as well as a cultural awareness program as part of the Induction program for relevant staff and contractors to the project, and a chance finds protocol to manage new finds or human remains.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.3.
315	A Byerwen Coal bursary program has been established to support educational goals of Jangga students, with two students currently	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.3.

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	studying under the Byerwen Coal bursary program. A target of four bursaries will be awarded through this program each year.	
316	QCoal will also implement their Workforce Accommodation Strategy, which includes formulation and application of a Glenden Urban Design Master Plan that provides the blueprint for residential growth and development in Glenden.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.5.
317	A code of conduct will also be developed for the project workforce and will be linked to employee contract conditions. QCoal will also encourage integration of the workforce into the community through involvement and participation programs.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.5.
318	QCoal will work to mitigate the negative impacts associated with regional skills shortages via the implementation of a rigorous contractor selection process, assistance with skills development through provision of information to Skills Queensland and the promotion of employment opportunities.	Chapter 31, section 31.5.5.6.
319	Byerwen Coal will consult with stakeholders to gather relevant data and feedback and will rely on Byerwen Coal and contractor internal management systems (such as human resources, safety and health) for the collection of data. Byerwen Coal will collate and report on the data collected.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.1.
320	Action plans outlined in the SIMP will be monitored to determine whether the actions contained therein are meeting the identified objectives.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.
321	External reporting during construction will take place via an annual report on progress against the SIMP, which will be submitted to key stakeholders and the community of Glenden.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.2.
322	The reporting regime during operations will be agreed with Queensland Government during the approval process.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.2.
323	Internal review of the project's SIMP will take place annually in consultation with the Isaac Regional Council, Whitsunday Regional Council, the Mackay Regional Council, Queensland Government's SIA Unit and selected key community stakeholders.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.3.
324	A final review will occur 12 months in advance of the commencement of the closure/decommissioning of the project.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.3.
325	External review will involve the commissioning of a third-party independent company or chairperson, who will audit the SIMP process undertaken to date, and will also report on progress against key performance indicators and targets.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.3.
326	Amendments and updates to the SIMP will be made if the strategies and actions described in the original SIMP no longer meet the desired outcomes, or if improvements to existing measures can be made. Amendments and updates will occur during the regular review process.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.3.

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327	Any proposal to amend the SIMP will be subject to negotiation between Byerwen Coal and the Queensland Government's SIA Unit. Amendments and updates will be communicated to key stakeholders for the project through existing community consultation mechanisms.	Chapter 31, section 31.7.3.
328	Health and safety hazards that are likely to be present in normal on-site day-to-day activities during construction and operation of the project are well addressed in workplace health and safety legislation and relevant standards and will be complied with at all times during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
329	Manual handling hazard will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures - use approved safe work method, training and competency assessment, provide equipment fit for purpose and suitable allocation of resources.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
330	Slips and trips hazard will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures - use approved safe work method, training and competency assessment.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
331	Hazards relating to interaction with mobile equipment will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures - training, competency assessment, systems of authorisations, inspections, signage, traffic management plan, "no go" zones, dedicated pedestrian walkways.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
332	Hazards relating to working at heights will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures -training, competency, appropriate scaffolding and/or PPE, inspections, safe work methods.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
333	Hazards relating to working with electrical equipment will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – qualified electricians, training, competency, approved safe work methods, equipment maintenance, testing and tagging procedures, inspections, separate / barricade work areas, isolation permit system.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
334	Hazards relating to equipment with moving parts will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – isolation procedures, tag protection system, maintenance of guarding, inspections, training, competency.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
335	Hazards relating to falling objects will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, barricading, approved safe work methods.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
336	Hazards relating to fatigue will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – fit for work program, fatigue management plan, traffic plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
337	Hazards relating to confined space will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – confined space permits,	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.

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	training, competency, approved safe work method statement, equipment serviced regularly.	
338	Hazards relating to pinch points will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – safe work methods, training, competency, guarding, barricading, signage.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
339	Hazards relating to lightning will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – storm procedures, approved safe work methods, lightning masts.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
340	Wildlife hazards will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE e.g. long trousers, high sided safety boots, first aid training, emergency management plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
341	Hazards relating to disease vectors will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE e.g. long trousers, long shirts, insect repellent where required. Water bodies, including dams, managed to avoid stagnation hence minimising potential for mosquito breeding sites.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
342	Hazards relating to dust will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – watering roads, dust suppression, PPE.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
343	Hazards relating to noise will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, noise barriers, equipment location.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
344	Hazards relating to sunburn will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, provision of sunscreen.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
345	Hazards relating to dehydration/heat stress will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, safe work method statement, provide water, training.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
346	Hazards relating to welding and cutting will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, safe work method statement, qualifications.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
347	Hazards relating to exposure to hazardous substances will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – PPE, training, MSDS, standards and procedures for transporting, handling, using and disposing of hazardous substances.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
348	Hazards relating to fire will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – emergency exits, training, Emergency Management Plan, fire extinguishers, fire alarms.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.1.
349	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be available on site where hazardous substances are to be stored or used.	Chapter 32, section 32.3.2.
350	Hazards relating to transporting personnel, equipment and materials to and from the site and within site will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – secure loading of materials, procedures, training, spill management, Emergency Management Plan, speed limits, paving, watering roads, wind	Chapter 15, section 15.7.3; Chapter 26, section 26.5.3; Chapter 32, section 32.5.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	breaks.	
351	Hazards relating to the transport of fuel and explosives to and within site will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – speed limits, traffic management plan, transport in accordance with relevant standards, training, Emergency Management Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
352	Hazards relating to the storage of fuel will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – Fuel storage designed and operated in accordance with AS1940, bunds, signage, spill procedures, emergency response planning, training, inspection and maintenance program.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
353	Hazards relating to the storage of explosives will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – management of blasting and handling of explosives in accordance with Australian Standards and Regulations; explosives management plan including maintenance of a blasting exclusion zone and appropriate signage; licensed, trained, experienced competent personnel, Emergency Management Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
354	Hazards relating to clearing and earthworks will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – speed limits, paving, watering roads, wind breaks, erosion and sediment control plan include diversion and management of water runoff and progressive stabilisation, awareness of site personnel regarding hazards and Emergency Response Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
355	Hazards relating to construction and installation of infrastructure will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – staff training, procedures relating to controlling sources of ignition, Emergency Response Plan, speed limits, paving, watering roads, wind breaks, erosion and sediment control plan including diversion and management of water runoff and progressive stabilisation, traffic management plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
356	Hazards relating to topsoil stripping and storage will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – speed limits, paving, watering roads, wind breaks, erosion and sediment control plan include diversion and management of water runoff and progressive stabilisation, awareness of site personnel regarding hazards, Emergency Response Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
357	Hazards relating to blasting will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – management of blasting and handling of explosives in accordance with Australian Standards and Regulations, explosives management plan including maintenance of a blasting exclusion zone and appropriate signage, licensed, trained, experienced competent personnel, dust control measures and monitoring, explosives management plan, training.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
358	Hazards relating to the removal of waste rock will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – dust controls procedures, monitoring, mine plan, surveys, inspections.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
359	Hazards relating to waste rock dump operation will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – speed limits, paving, watering roads, wind breaks, mine plan, waste rock management plan, surveys, inspections.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
360	Hazards relating to hauling ROM coal will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – road design, signage, speed limits, vehicle maintenance, roll over bars, fitness for work, training, traffic management, dust control measures and monitoring.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
361	Hazards relating to CHPP facilities including crushing, screening, processing, blending, washing will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – dust control procedures and monitoring, fire breaks maintained, control of ignition sources via procedures and training, watering, equipment available to rapidly manage stockpiles, Emergency Management Plan, training, bunding equipment and material, location of CHPP away from potential to enter watercourses, spills procedure, Emergency Management Plan, training, inspection and maintenance programs.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
362	Hazards relating to coal stockpiling and handling at train loading facilities will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – dust control measures, monitoring, fire breaks maintained, control of ignition sources via procedures and training, watering, equipment available to rapidly manage stockpiles, Emergency Management Plan, training.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
363	Hazards relating to product coal transport – rail loop and rail spur will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – fire breaks maintained around the activity area including the conveyor to the train loading bin, control of ignition sources via procedures and training, Emergency Management Plan, training, exclusion of public, dedicated crossing points for landholders, cattle grids, dust control measures, cover conveyor, spill trays, monitoring, traffic control measures, traffic management plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
364	Hazards relating to earthworks and re-contouring of excavated surfaces and spoil dumps will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – Final Void Plan to be developed and implemented progressively through the life of the mine to ensure geotechnical stability, void stability, management of water quality, rehabilitation taking into account native flora and fauna.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
365	Hazards relating to management of mine affected waters – collection, storage and disposal will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – appropriate design, procedures, training, inspection and maintenance, emergency procedures for unplanned releases, design and construction of dam	Chapter 32, section 32.5.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	in accordance with required standards, routine inspections and monitoring.	
366	Hazards relating to waste management (solid) – storage, transfer and disposal will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – appropriate design and distance from ML boundary, procedures, training, inspection and maintenance.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
367	Hazards relating to management of rejects, including co-disposal dams, reject water will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – bunding equipment and material, location of CHPP away from potential to enter watercourses, spills procedure, Emergency Management Plan, training, inspection and maintenance programs, design and construction of dam in accordance with required standards, routine inspections, Emergency Management Plan, training, mosquito control plan, inspections and monitoring.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
368	Hazards relating to road maintenance – internal and external will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – dust control measures and monitoring.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
369	Hazards relating to water infrastructure will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – appropriate design, inspection and maintenance.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
370	Hazards relating to remediation of contaminated land will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – all contaminated land will be remediated prior to mine closure and surrender of land (e.g. soil quality investigation and remediation will be undertaken in accordance with EHP Guidelines for Contaminated Land).	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
371	Hazards relating to demolition, remediation of co-disposal dam will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – rehabilitate dam area; cap surface with benign overburden material to prevent water ingress; vegetate in accordance with the rehabilitation plan; register the site on the Environmental Management Register and the Contaminated Land Register with EHP; implement Site Management Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
372	Hazards relating to the final void will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – maintenance of bunding and fencing and signage to prevent trespassing.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
373	Hazards relating to the external factors including sabotage, protest and disease outbreak will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – security management plan, fencing, site hygiene standards, Emergency Management Plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
374	Hazards relating to interaction with the Goonyella to Abbot Point rail line and Alpha Coal Project rail line will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – blast design plan and monitoring program, management of blasting and handling of	Chapter 32, section 32.5.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	explosives in accordance with Australian Standards and Regulations, explosives management plan including maintenance of a blasting exclusion zone and appropriate signage, licensed, trainer, experienced and competent personnel, traffic control measures, traffic management plan, bridge or conveyor for hauling waste rock over rail lines.	
375	Hazards relating to access road / heavy vehicle road intersecting Collinsville-Elphinstone Road will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – traffic control measures for crossings, traffic management plan.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
376	Hazards relating interaction with Xstrata mine vehicles travelling along the transport route from mines south of the project to the Xstrata Newlands Mine that bisects Byerwen tenements will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – traffic control measures, traffic management plan, and liaison with Xstrata.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
377	Hazards relating to interaction with the SunWater Pipeline (Burdekin to Moranbah) will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – demarcation of easement, traffic controls.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
378	Hazards relating to interaction with the gas pipeline will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – site procedures, site map, signage, contractor management, blast design plan and monitoring program, management of blasting and handling of explosives in accordance with Australian Standards and Regulations, explosives management plan including maintenance of a blasting exclusion zone and appropriate signage, licensed, trainer, experienced and competent personnel.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
379	Hazards relating to Interaction with cattle / livestock, wildlife will be mitigated through the following risk treatment measures – fencing, equipment barricaded.	Chapter 32, section 32.5.
380	A more specific evaluation of hazards will be undertaken when final detailed design and mine operating plans have been developed prior to the construction phase and then prior to the operational phase.	Chapter 32, section 32.7.
381	Standard health and safety practices will be implemented to address the health and safety risks relevant to the workforce in line with legislation and codes of practice, including the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 1999 (CMHS Act) that regulates air contaminants that may occur on a coal mine.	Chapter 33, section 33.4.2.2.
382	The proponent has committed to compliance with Aurizon's Coal Dust Management Plan (CDMP) and the requirements of the Transfer Facilities Licence regarding dust mitigation measures including veneering and load profiling.	Chapter 22, section 22.5.3; Chapter 33, section 33.4.2.2.
383	Any odour-related hazards are well addressed in CMHS legislation	Chapter 33, section

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	and relevant standards and will be complied with at all times during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.	33.4.2.3.
384	Information will be made available to all workers outlining risks associated with driver fatigue which can be implemented by workers' families travelling to and from regional centres.	Chapter 33, section 33.4.5.
385	No clearing will be required and will therefore be undertaken outside of the project mining leases.	Chapter 35, section 35.7.2.
386	Appropriate measures will be taken to prevent parthenium becoming established in retained areas of natural grassland to the east of the disturbance. Management measures will include: ▪ development of a weed management plan which specifically addresses measures to prevent spread of parthenium into intact areas of natural grasslands TEC ▪ implementation of appropriate weed management protocols, including the provision of vehicle wash down facilities as described sections above ▪ monitoring in grasslands adjacent to the disturbance area and undertaking appropriate weed eradication programs as required.	Chapter 35, section 35.10.1.2.
387	Management measures to minimise adverse impacts on patches of SEVT TEC will include: ▪ ongoing management of weeds, particularly those which pose a threat in terms of increased fire risk ▪ undertaking dust suppression on haul roads adjacent to new edges.	Chapter 35, section 35.10.1.3.
388	Mitigation and management actions for the black-throated finch will: ▪ prioritise impact avoidance over impact reduction measures ▪ avoid negative impacts on other MNES ▪ be consistent with relevant recovery, conservation or action plans.	Chapter 35, section 35.10.2.3.1.
389	Water storages will be constructed within the project area and these will offset the removal of permanent, yet artificial, water sources associated with two existing dams.	Chapter 35, section 35.10.2.3.2.
390	Regular monitoring and reporting on the progress of the offset will be provided to the regulator with biennial photo point monitoring to be conducted and, every seven years, BioCondition assessment(s) to be conducted at the same location(s) as the photo points. These	Chapter 21, section 21.7.3; Chapter 35, section 35.11.6.3.

#	Proponent commitment	EIS reference
	monitoring actions will provide a record of comparability over the term of the offset and the overall progress of the offset in returning to remnant vegetation status. Weed monitoring will be conducted annually by the land manager and recorded. These records will be incorporated into reports to the regulator as per the above schedule of monitoring and reporting.	