NEW HOPE GROUP

REQUEST TO CHANGE A CONDITION

New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project

May 2020

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd (**NAC**) is the proponent of the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project (**Project**), which involves the proposed extension of the operating life of the New Acland Coal Mine (**Mine**) through the progressive development of three new resource areas within Mining Lease (**ML**) 50232. This will include three new pits, construction of a rail spur and balloon loop from Jondaryan within MLs 700002 and 50232, and the development of associated supporting infrastructure. The Environmental Authority EPML00335713 (**EA**) for the Project was granted on 12 March 2019. However, the EA does not take effect until the grant of MLs 700002 and 50232 by the Queensland Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (NRME), which a decision on is still pending.

The economic benefits of the Project have been demonstrated. In the Coordinator-General's evaluation report on the environmental impact statement for the Project dated 19 December 2014 (**Coordinator-General's Report**), it was concluded that the Project would deliver significant economic benefits to the local, regional and state economies. It also acknowledged the employment benefits that would be generated by the Project, in the form of direct and indirect jobs, local regional and Indigenous employment opportunities. Similarly, the Land Court found that there would be significant positive economic impacts for the local region, the State and the nation. Additional information on the importance of the Project is set out in section 1.4 of this document.

NAC requests that the Coordinator-General assesses the proposed changes to Stated Conditions B3 and H40 for the Project as presented by this Change Request Report. All the changes proposed by this Change Request Report are administrative in nature and are required to ensure Stated Conditions B3 (Table A Figure Reference) and H40 (Table H4) present the most up-to-date and accurate information for the purpose of their correct application to the Project. All the changes proposed by NAC are based on updated information either approved by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) and/or the Coordinator-General.

The changes proposed by this Change Request Report will not result in any additional environmental harm or adverse impacts and will not affect the Project as assessed and approved by the Coordinator-General. In addition, the changes proposed by this Change Request Report will not authorise any new or additional mining activities for the Project or the existing mine.

Extensive public consultation has been undertaken for the Project. NAC has also provided an updated summary of its Community Engagement Measures for the Project with this document. In NAC's view, given the administrative nature of the changes and the comprehensive Community Engagement Measures completed to-date for the Project, public notification of the proposed changes should not be necessary.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Proponent

NAC is the proponent for the Project and is a wholly owned subsidiary of New Hope Corporation Limited (**NHCL**), which is an Australian publicly listed company with a long history of coal mine development and operation, in Queensland and overseas, dating back to the early 1950s. NAC and the other subsidiaries of NHCL trade and operate as New Hope Group (**NHG**).

1.2 Project overview

NAC has operated the Mine since 2002. The Mine is currently operated under MLs 50170 and 50216 and EA EPML00335713, all of which are held by NAC. Currently, the Mine has approval to produce 5.2 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of product coal as an open cut coal mine. The Project proposes the expansion of the Mine to produce up to 7.5 Mtpa of thermal coal.

The Project will involve the extension of the Mine's operating life through the inclusion and progressive development of three new resource areas within ML 50232 as three new pits, construction of a rail spur and balloon loop from Jondaryan within MLs 700002 and 50232, and the development of associated supporting infrastructure. The mining activities for the new resource areas in the Project will involve the same thin-seam mining method as currently used by the existing operations. Novel or unproven resource extraction process technologies or activities are not proposed as part of the application and the proposed EA amendment does not involve petroleum and gas activities.

The Project will allow NAC to expand its production capacity at the Mine to meet current and future market demands for its thermal coal products. The Project's thermal coal products are a highly valued energy resource that possesses a low sulphur content, provides a high energy output and produces less greenhouse emissions than many alternative thermal coal sources. An independent coal quality report confirms that the Project's thermal coal when utilised for heat production comparatively produces very low CO_2 emissions and is considered one of the best coals in the World from a CO_2 emissions perspective (A&B Mylec 2018). The Project will boost economic activity within the Darling Downs region through direct and indirect employment, investment and business opportunities for the life of the Project and beyond.

1.3 Project location

The Project is located approximately 160 kilometres (km) west of Brisbane, 35 km north-west of Toowoomba, and 14 km north-northwest of the town of Oakey. The Project is located entirely within the Toowoomba Regional Council area. The proposed access to the Project site for light vehicles is via the Oakey-Cooyar Road, which connects with the Warrego Highway through Oakey. Access to the Project site for heavy vehicles is via the proposed diverted Jondaryan-Muldu Road, which connects with the Warrego Highway, west of Toowoomba near the town of Jondaryan. From the two connection points, the Warrego Highway heads east to Toowoomba and Brisbane, respectively, or west to Dalby and beyond.

1.4 Importance of the Project

Employment

NAC currently employs 150 FTE employees, plus an additional 140 contractors. During October 2019, NAC made 150 employees redundant due to the existing Mine's dwindling coal reserves and the relevant primary approvals not yet being granted.

The Mine's accessible coal reserves on the existing MLs are forecast to be depleted by the second half of 2020. By extending the life of mine, the Project will preserve the following jobs (numbers are approximate):

- 150 current employees at the Mine, which will increase to approximately 435 for the peak operational phase of the Project;
- 500 contractors;
- 93 NHG head office jobs;
- 28 Queensland Bulk Handling jobs at the Port of Brisbane;
- 135 Aurizon jobs[1];
- 260 jobs during the peak construction phase; and
- indigenous employment associated with Aboriginal cultural heritage protection.

Economy

The Land Court determined that there would be significant positive economic impacts of the Project for the local region, State and the nation.[2] This finding, not having been overturned on judicial review or appeal, remains current. Similarly, the Coordinator-General's Report concluded that the Project would:

> *"deliver significant economic benefits to both the local, regional and state economies. Employment benefits would be generated by the project over the 12-year project life—providing direct and indirect jobs, local, regional and Indigenous employment opportunities".*[3]

The economic modelling conducted by Acil Allen Consulting[4] concluded that the Project:

- is projected to increase the real economic output of:
  - the local region by a cumulative total of $4.647 billion (with a present value of $3.818 billion);
  - Queensland as a whole (i.e. real gross state product) by a cumulative total of $5.256 billion (with a net present value of $4.308 billion); and
  - Australia as a whole (i.e. real gross domestic product) by a cumulative total of $5.750 billion (with a net present value of $4.707 billion);
- is projected to increase the real income of:
  - the local region by a cumulative total of $1.264 billion (with a present value of $1.038 billion);
  - Queensland as a whole by a cumulative total of $4.276 billion (with a net present value of $3.525 billion); and
  - Australia as a whole by a cumulative total of $8.549 billion (with a net present value of $6.986 billion)
- net benefits (adopting very conservative cost estimates) are between $4.624 billion and $6.694 billion.

The Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME) also commissioned Synergies Economic Consulting to undertake an economic analysis of the Project which similarly found that the Project will have significant economic benefits for the State.[5]

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[1] *New Acland Coal Pty Ltd v Ashman & Ors and Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (No. 4)* [2017] QLC 2 at [420].
[2] *New Acland Coal Pty Ltd v Ashman & Ors and Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (No. 4)* [2017] QLC 2 at [1021].
[3] Coordinator-General's Report, chapter 9, page 156.
[4] Computable general equilibrium model, January 2016.
[5] Rapid Social Benefit-Cost Analysis Report, March 2015.

Significant capital will be invested in the Project to facilitate full production and further expenditure or replacement capital will occur over the life of the Project. The increased industrial activity in the region will generate wealth for many sectors of the local and regional economies. Oakey and the surrounding regional communities are expected to receive significant economic benefits over the life of the Project. Efficiencies will be provided by capitalising on existing infrastructure located at the Mine.

NAC has 34 current domestic coal customers including 12 abattoirs, farmers, a major hospital, food suppliers, nurseries and other industries that are reliant on NAC for energy supplies. In addition, the coal resource at the Mine has unique properties that make small boilers highly efficient – no other coals possess these specific characteristics.

Rail Network

Despite dwindling coal supplies at the existing Mine, NAC remains Aurizon's largest customer on the West Moreton Rail System (**WMRS**) with approximately 25 train services per week. If the Project is approved, it will ensure survival of this rail network with a return to a minimum of 57 train services per week (representing the majority of haulage on this network).

The WMRS is critical rail infrastructure that connects to existing rail at the Cameby Downs Mine at Columboola and stretches to Queensland Bulk Handling (QBH) at the Port of Brisbane. The WMRS currently transports all of NAC's coal to QBH from Jondaryan.

Further, evidence from Aurizon during the Project's original Land Court proceedings was that NAC is overwhelmingly Aurizon's largest customer in the south-west rail corridor. If the Project does not proceed it, it is likely that around 135 Aurizon employees will be made redundant and the trains will most likely be stranded and written off.

If the Project is not approved, rail access tariffs charged by Queensland Rail (**QR**) are likely to increase significantly, making the use of the system inaccessible for agricultural freight due to the cost. In this case, QR would require substantial increases in subsidies under transport service contracts in order to avoid closure of the line. Dividend payments from QR to the Government would also reduce. Closure of the rail network (which would likely occur without the Project) would lead to losses to QR of approximately $54 million revenue per annum (with $40 million per annum attributable to NAC) as well as likely job losses at QR.[6]

Any future Inland Rail project will rely on coal for approximately 24% of its revenue.[7] Coal can underpin the investment in Inland Rail by providing significant, reliable freight volume that will run year-round, and is not subject to the seasonality of containers and agriculture.

Rehabilitation and Agriculture

NAC is a leader in mining rehabilitation practices. NAC's industry leading rehabilitation credentials have been formally ratified through the progressive certification of 349 hectares of rehabilitation by DES. NAC understands that at the time of approval this was the largest single area of certified rehabilitation for an open cut coal mine in Queensland.

NAC has a unique business model that combines mining and farming on the rehabilitated land by Acland Pastoral Company Pty Limited (**APC**). APC operates a grazing enterprise on various land parcels around and within the Mine, which complement NAC's rehabilitation. Innovative grazing trials have been undertaken on the rehabilitated pasture, which are being viewed by the industry, academics and regulators as industry leading. These trials have indicated that livestock grazing on rehabilitated mined land at Acland is economically viable,

[6] Ernst & Young Report, "*New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project: Financial Impact Study*," 27 September 2017, para 4.2.1.1.
[7] Table 10.1, page 201 ARTC 2015 Inland Rail Program Business Case.

environmentally sustainable and produces safe meat of a high eating quality standard for the consumer (Out Cross Agri-Services 2014).

APC owns:

- all of the private land within MLA 50232 and land surrounding the Mine and Project area, which will act as a buffer to the Project; and
- all of the private land within MLA 700002 (Rail), with the exception of land owned by one other landholder with whom NAC has an agreement for the rail spur to be constructed immediately adjacent to the Jondaryan-Muldu Road.

1.5 Approvals History

A chronology of the Project's primary approvals and associated legal history are provided in **Annexure A**. In summary, NAC has applied for the following primary approvals:

1. Mining Lease Application (**MLA**) 50232 and MLA 700002, under Queensland's *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (**MR Act**);

2. an amendment to the EA for the Mine to include the Project (**EA Amendment Application**), under Queensland's *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (**EP Act**);

3. an Associated Water Licence (**AWL**), under Queensland's MR Act and *Water Act 2000* (Water Act); and

4. an Approval, under the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (**EPBC Act**).

Secondary approvals are also being progressed including an application for a regional interests development approval (**RIDA**) under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014.*

State Approvals Process

The following has occurred from a State Approvals perspective:

- May 2007 – the Coordinator-General declared the Project to be a 'coordinated project' (at that time a "significant project") under section 26(1)(a) of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (Qld) (**SDPWO Act**)
- October 2015 – the MLAs, EA Amendment Application, and objections, were referred to the Land Court for an objections hearing (herein referred to as the Original Objections Hearing).
- May 2017 – the Original Objections Hearing decision was received. This then became the subject of a judicial review applied for by NAC
- May 2018 – the Supreme Court set aside the recommendations of the Original Objections Hearing and remitted the matter back to the Land Court.
- October 2019 - the remitted Land Court recommended that the MLAs and EA Amendment Application be approved if certain conditions were satisfied by 31 May 2019.
- February 2019 – the Land Court recommendation to approve the EA for the Project took effect.
- March 2019 – DES granted the EA Amendment for the Project (which will take effect upon the grant of the MLs 50232 and 700002). The Project EA is provided in Annexure E.

The Supreme Court decision, mentioned above, was the subject of an appeal. This involved the following:

- February / March 2019 – Court of Appeal hearing
- September 2019 – the Court of Appeal found in NAC's favour, dismissing the Objector's appeal, accepting NAC's cross-appeal, and ordering the Objector to pay NAC's legal costs.
- November 2019 – the Court of Appeal's issued Orders allowing the Supreme Court decision to stand
- The Objector has made a special leave application to the High Court of Australia in relation to the Court of Appeal's final orders. The special leave application does not relate to the findings on the substantive issues. The application is expected to be decided during early 2020.

In addition to above, in December 2016, amendments to the Water and MR Acts commenced which required NAC to hold an AWL to take or interfere with groundwater. NAC submitted its AWL Application during October 2017. This application is currently awaiting approval by the Delegate under the Water Act.

NAC lodged its Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) Application for ML50232 under Queensland's *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* during November 2019. This application was publicly notified between 11 December 2019 and 17 January 2020 and the submissions are currently being assessed by the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP). A decision on the Project's RIDA Application is pending.

Commonwealth Approvals Process

The following has occurred from a Commonwealth Approvals perspective:

- April 2007 – NAC referred the Project to the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Water Resources (now the Department of Environment and Energy – DEE)
- May 2007 – DEE confirmed the Project was a 'controlled action'. Consequently, the Commonwealth's environmental impact assessment (EIA) requirements were conducted in parallel to Queensland's EIA process under a 'bilateral agreement'.
- January 2017 – NAC received its EPBC Approval 2007/3423

2. RELEVANT STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 EP Act, MR Act and Water Act

The decision in the Remitted Land Court decision was made under section 190 of the EP Act. The subsequent EA amendment decision was made under section 194 of the EP Act.

The Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy is now to decide the mining lease applications under section 271A of the MR Act. There is no statutory timeframe on when the decision will be made.

The Delegate under the Water Act is now to decide on the AWL application under section 1250F of the Water Act. There is no statutory timeframe on when the decision will be made.

2.2 State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971

The Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) was submitted to the Coordinator-General in January 2014 and released for public and advisory agency consultation from January to March 2014. Additional Information to the EIS (**AEIS**) was requested by the Coordinator-General during April 2014 and, following submission in August 2014, both the AEIS and EIS were released for additional public and advisory agency consultation during September 2014. The Coordinator-General's Report was issued on 19 December 2014 in accordance with section 34D of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (**SDPWO Act**). The Coordinator-General's Report concluded that the Project should be approved, subject to conditions and recommendations.

Change Request Process

Appendix 2, section 1 of the Coordinator-General's Report includes the Coordinator-General's Stated Conditions for the Draft EA for the Project, pursuant to section 47C of the SDPWO Act.

This application to the Coordinator-General, pursuant to section 35C SDPWO Act, is to evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed changes to Stated Conditions A2, H40 and B7. The application addresses each of the requirements set out in Section 35E of the SDPWO Act, being:

"35E Requirements for application

The application must be written and -

a) describe the proposed change and its effects on the project; and

b) state reasons for the proposed change; and

c) include enough information about the proposed change and its effects on the project to allow the Coordinator-General to make the evaluation."

3. PROPOSED CHANGES TO STATED CONDITIONS

3.1 Proposed change to Condition B3 (Table A Figure Reference)

Existing Condition B3 is as follows:

Air emissions management

B3 An Air Emissions Management Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified person and implemented. The Air Emissions Management Plan must incorporate a program for continuous improvements for the management of dust resulting from mining operations with respect to, but not limited to:

(a) The collection of air quality and meteorological data in accordance with Table A: Air quality monitoring requirements;

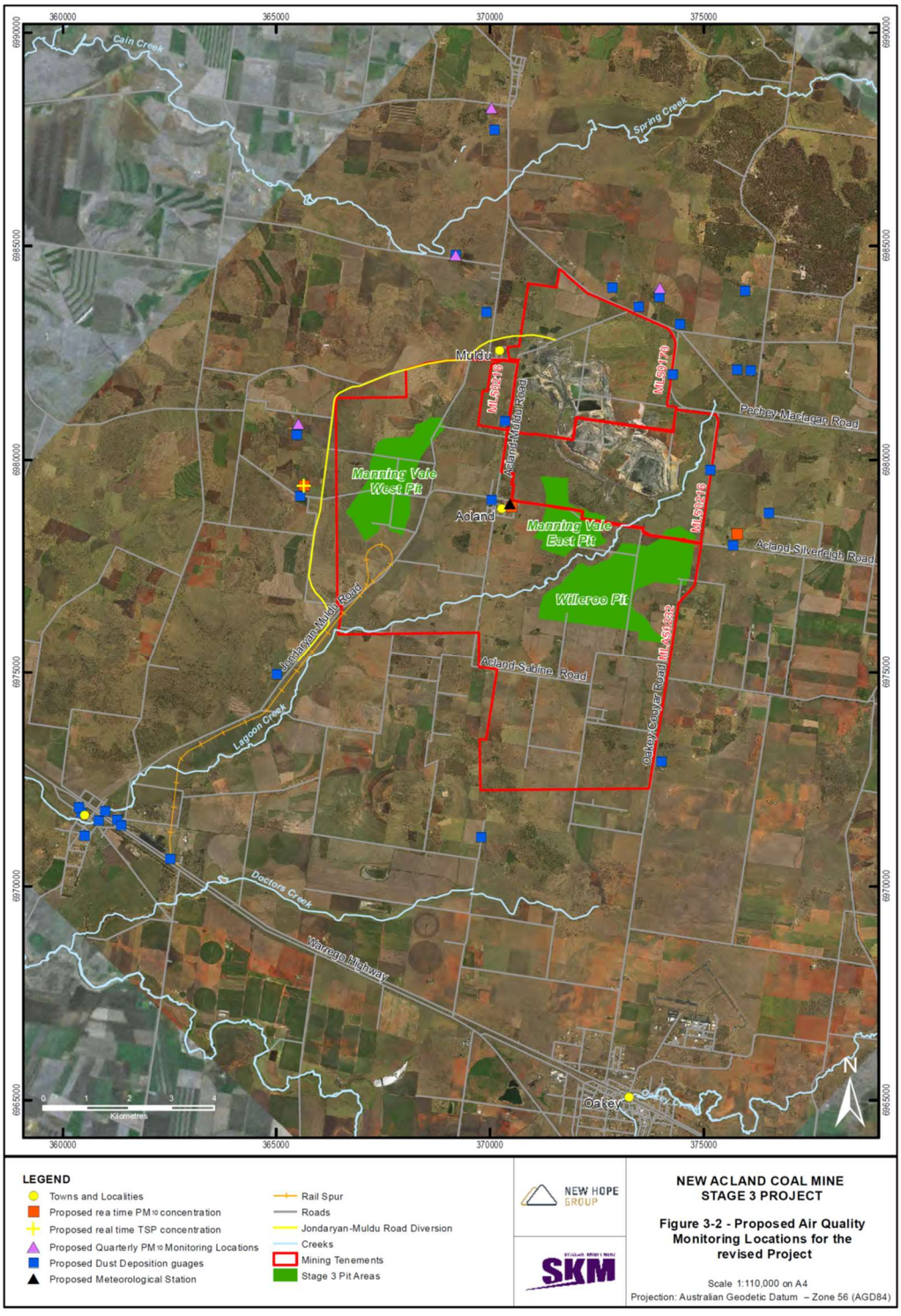
(b) A system to identify adverse meteorological conditions likely to produce elevated levels of dust including PM10 at a sensitive or commercial place due to the mining conditions; and

(c) A dust control strategy which activates a timely implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid elevated levels of dust including PM10 at a sensitive or commercial place due to mining activities.

Table A. Air quality monitoring requirements

Monitoring location*	Air quality indicator	Instrument	Frequency	Air quality limit	Nuisance limit	Monitoring method
1,2 (Acland)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	TSP#1	Modified TEOM#	Continuous	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	Modified TEOM
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
	Wind speed and direction		Hourly			AS 3580:14-2011
35,36 (west of mine site)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler[1]	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Acland-Silverleigh Road (at site on Fig 3-2 where real time PM_{10} and dust deposition is monitored.	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
as per Figure 3-2.	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Siting of monitoring equipment						AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007

*See Figures 3-1 and 3-2 Revised Environmental Management Plan (New Acland AEIS)
*See Figures 3-1 and 3-2 Revised Environmental Management Plan (New Acland AEIS, August 2014)
Data from the modified TEOM and Hi-Vol samplers to be used to calibrate the modified TEOM for monitoring TSP. Calibration needs to be undertaken over at least a 6 month period from June to December. Once the modified TEOM has been calibrated it can be used to measure TSP instead of the Hi-Vol sampler.
[1] The modified TEOM can be used to measure TSP at other sites.



<u>Original figure referenced by Table A</u>: **Figure 3-2 Revised Environmental Management Plan (New Acland AEIS, August 2014).**

The proposed change to Condition B3 involves the replacement of the original Figure referenced by Table A with a new Figure:

Air emissions management

B3 An Air Emissions Management Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified person and implemented. The Air Emissions Management Plan must incorporate a program for continuous improvements for the management of dust resulting from mining operations with respect to, but not limited to:

(a) The collection of air quality and meteorological data in accordance with Table A: Air quality monitoring requirements;

(b) A system to identify adverse meteorological conditions likely to produce elevated levels of dust including PM10 at a sensitive or commercial place due to the mining conditions; and

(c) A dust control strategy which activates a timely implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid elevated levels of dust including PM10 at a sensitive or commercial place due to mining activities.

Table A. Air quality monitoring requirements

Monitoring location*	Air quality indicator	Instrument	Frequency	Air quality limit	Nuisance limit	Monitoring method
1,2 (Acland)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	TSP[#1]	Modified TEOM[#]	Continuous	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	Modified TEOM
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
	Wind speed and direction		Hourly			AS 3580:14-2011
35,36 (west of mine site)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler[1]	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Acland-Silverleigh Road (at site on Fig 3-2 where real time PM_{10} and dust deposition is monitored.	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
as per Figure 3-2.	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Siting of monitoring equipment						AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007

*See Figure - Air Quality Monitoring Locations (combined Figures 1 and 2 from the Air Emissions Management Plan (NHG 2020))
*See Figures 3-1 Revised Environmental Management Plan (New Acland AEIS, August 2014)
Data from the modified TEOM and Hi-Vol samplers to be used to calibrate the modified TEOM for monitoring TSP. Calibration needs to be undertaken over at least a 6 month period from June to December. Once the modified TEOM has been calibrated it can be used to measure TSP instead of the Hi-Vol sampler.
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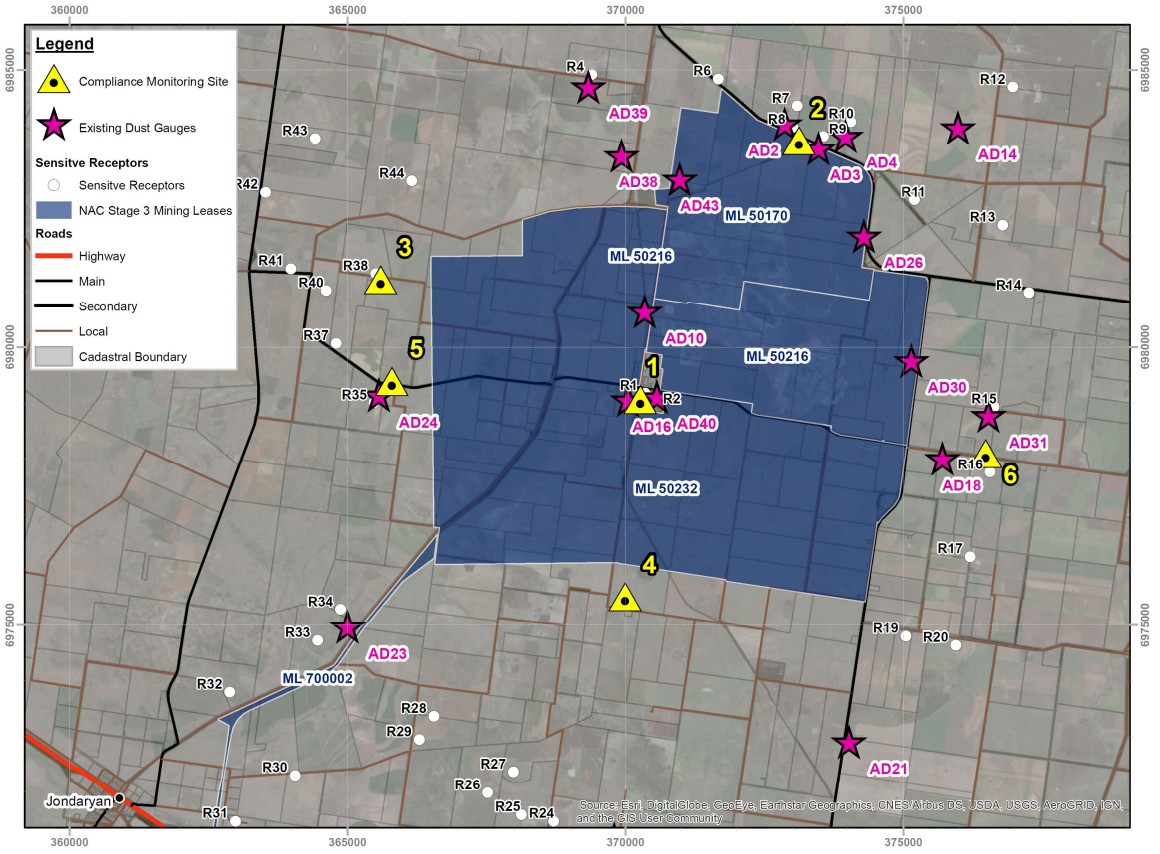


New figure referenced by Table A:

Figure – Air Quality Monitoring Locations (combined Figures 1 and 2 from the Air Emissions Management Plan (NHG 2020)).

3.2 Proposed change to Condition H40 (Table H4)

Existing Condition H40 is as follows:

H40 ***Biodiversity offsets***

Significant residual impacts to prescribed matters of state environmental significance must not exceed the maximum authorised residual impact area listed for that matter in Table H4 - Matters of State Environmental Significance.

Note: Deemed conditions in Sections 18, 22, 24 and 25 of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014 are taken to be conditions of this authority.

Table H4 – Maximum authorised impacts on endangered and of concern regional ecosystems

RE	VM Act status	Maximum area of residual impact (ha)
11.3.1	Endangered	12
11.3.21	Endangered	35.9
11.9.5	Endangered	12.6
11.3.2	Of concern	4.8
11.3.17	Of concern	7
11.8.11	Of concern	4.1
11.9.10	Of concern	4.1
11.9.13	Of concern	3.6
Common name ***Species name***	**NC Act status**	**Total area of residual impact (ha)**
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Special least concern	19.5
Belson's Panic *Homopholis belsonii*	Endangered	70.8

This proposed change to Condition H40 involves the replacement of the original Table H4 with a new Table H4:

H40 ***Biodiversity offsets***

Significant residual impacts to prescribed matters of state environmental significance must not exceed the maximum authorised residual impact area listed for that matter in Table H4 - Matters of State Environmental Significance.

Note: Deemed conditions in Sections 18, 22, 24 and 25 of the Environmental Offsets Act 2014 are taken to be conditions of this authority.

Table H4 — Maximum authorised impacts on matters of state environmental significance (MSES)

Applicable MSES	NC Act Status	Areas of Impact (ha)
Threatened REs listed under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*		
RE 11.3.1 Brigalow	Endangered	2.58
RE 11.3.2 Poplar Box	Of Concern	4.63
RE 11.3.17 Brigalow/Poplar Box	Of Concern	5.11
RE 11.8.11 Grassland	Of Concern	34.65
RE 11.9.5 Brigalow	Endangered	24.53
RE 11.9.7 Poplar Box	Of Concern	3.24
RE 11.9.10 Brigalow/Poplar Box	Of Concern	14.36
RE 11.9.13 Grey Box	Of Concern	3.62
Watercourse vegetation (RE 11.8.11 - grassland)	Of Concern	6.38
Threatened Fauna Species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*		
Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*)	Vulnerable	30.96 ha of remnant vegetation and an additional 18.40 ha of NJKHTs*^
Threatened Flora Species listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*		
Belson's Panic Grass (*Homopholis belsonii*) #	Endangered	70.8
Austral Cornflower (*Rhaponticum australe*) #	Vulnerable	0.7

 # These prescribed environmental values duplicate MNES values and, in the event of an Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) decision on the project, offsets for these matters may be conditioned for by the Commonwealth. Further, any offsets conditioned by the Commonwealth are likely to address offsetting for these matters as required by this environmental authority.

** NJKHTs = Non-Juvenile Koala Habitat Trees*

^ Based on the average tree density of 250 trees per hectare for koala habitat in SEQ used in the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy (v1.8).

3.3 Reasons for the proposed changes to Stated Conditions B3 and H40

3.3.1 Stated Condition B3 – Figure referenced by Table A

The proposed change to Stated Condition B3 to update the Figure referenced by Table A (i.e. Figure 3-2 Revised Environmental Management Plan (New Acland AEIS, August 2014)) is being sought to ensure the air quality monitoring locations provided in the figure are accurate as specified by the EA and consistent with the Project's Air Quality Management Plan (NHG 2020).

The original Figure referenced by Table A was adopted by the Coordinator-General for the purpose of Stated Condition B3 to reflect the proposed monitoring network and management strategy provided by the original Air Quality Management Plan, which formed part of the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (Appendix J10). The original version of the Figure referenced by Table A was included in the Project's Draft EA issued on 28 August 2015 in the adoption of the Stated Conditions.

Since 2015, NAC has updated its air quality management strategy to reflect the outcomes of the expert witness process for air quality during the Project's Land Court Hearing. NAC has developed the new Air Quality Management Plan (NHG 2020) for the Project in consultation with DES to address the statutory requirements of the EA. This document accurately defines the Project's proposed air quality monitoring locations. The new version of the Figure referenced by Table A (i.e. Figure – Air Quality Monitoring Locations) is required to ensure consistency with the new Air Quality Management Plan, which has been accepted by DES.

Two changes to be noted in relation to the new version of the Figure referenced by Table A (i.e. Figure – Air Quality Monitoring Locations), include the removal of:

- the air quality monitoring locations around the Jondaryan Rail Loading Facility (JRLF) because those monitoring sites are separately managed by the JRLF's EA EPPR00814313; and

- two air quality monitoring sites (dust deposition and PM10) located approximately 5.6 kilometres to the north-northwest of the New Acland Coal Mine because those monitoring sites are considered operationally redundant due to their long history of compliance since 2002, distance from the Mine, and direction from the Mine in terms of the prevailing winds.

3.3.2 Stated Condition H40 – Table H4

The proposed change to Stated Condition H4, to update Table H4, is being sought to ensure the EA reflects the most up-to-date pre-clearance surveys of MSES and to reflect the disturbance which has been adopted in the Environmental Offset Strategy (NHG 2019) approved by the Coordinator-General on 10 January 2020.

The expert ecological evidence in the Land Court identified corrections that needed to be made to Table H4. In addition, Table H4 was updated to be consistent with the pre-clearance surveys and identification of additional MSES as required by Imposed Condition 14. Pre-clearance surveys have been undertaken and are summarised in the Environmental Offset Strategy (NHG 2019) approved by the Coordinator-General on 10 January 2020. Further, the update to Table H4 also reflects NAC's commitment to offset the individual koala habitat trees.

The main technical reasons for the changes to the maximum authorised impacts to MSES within Table H4 are outlined in Section 1.4 of the Environmental Offset Strategy (NHG 2019) approved by the Coordinator-General on 10 January 2020.

In summary, the amendment is necessary to accurately reflect the pre-clearance surveys and approved Environmental Offset Strategy.

3.4 Effects on the Project

All the changes proposed by this Change Request Report are administrative in nature and are required to ensure Stated Condition B3 (Table A Figure Reference) and Stated Condition H40 (Table H4) present the most up-to-date and accurate information for the purpose of their correct application to the Project. All the changes proposed by NAC are based on updated information either approved by DES and/or the Coordinator-General.

The changes proposed by this Change Request Report are required so that inconsistencies with the Project's EA can be corrected both in the Stated Conditions and the EA, prior to the EA coming into force and the approved mining activities commencing. As the Table A Figure Reference and Table H4 are contained in Stated Conditions required by the Coordinator-General's Report, both need to be updated so that the EA can be subsequently amended by DES. This outcome will ensure that NAC can comply with the EA from commencement of the Project.

The changes proposed by this Change Request Report will not:

- adversely affect the Project as assessed and approved by the Coordinator-General;
- prevent NAC from meeting its Project commitments; and
- authorise any new or additional mining activities for the Project or the existing Mine.

4. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The Project has undergone, and continues to undergo, significant public consultation. A full description of the public consultation and community engagement undertaken for the Project is included in Annexure B. In addition, a statistical summary of NAC's consultation effort from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2019 is provided in Annexure D.

The proposed changes do not give rise to any new environmental effects from the Project. The proposed changes are administrative changes required to ensure the applicable approval conditions are reflective of accurate and up-to-date information contained within approved Project documentation.

The Project has been assessed through lengthy Court processes in the Original Objections Hearing, Remitted Land Court Hearing and Court of Appeal Hearing. These court processes have resulted in a high level of community awareness of the Project.

NAC believes that the public notification of the proposed changes is not required based on:

- the administrative nature of the changes;
- the change to Stated Condition B3 (Table A Figure Reference) 6 being required to accurately provide the monitoring locations as outlined in the Air Quality Management Plan accepted by DES;
- the change to State Condition H40 (Table H4) being required to accurately reflect the affected MSES as identified in the Land Court and in pre-clearance surveys and to align with the approved Environmental Offset Strategy;
- the public consideration of the Project through the Original Land Court, Remitted Land Court and Court of Appeal Hearings; and
- the fact that extraordinarily wide consultation has already occurred in relation to the Project.

5. CONCLUSION

NAC requests that the Coordinator-General assesses the proposed changes presented by this Change Request Report. NAC confirms that all the proposed changes will not give rise to any new environmental effects from the Project. Each proposed change is purely an administrative change to ensure that accurate, up-to-date and approved information is provided to allow the Project to proceed as originally approved by the Coordinator-General and consistent with Land Court findings.

There is a multitude of evidence supporting the importance of the Project and the significant positive economic impact it will have on the local region, State and the nation. These benefits are supported or highlighted by the Coordinator-General's Report, the Land Court findings, economic modelling undertaken on behalf of NAC and modelling undertaken on behalf of DNRME.

The proposed changes are logical updates of previous Project information to:

- reflect current operational circumstances at the existing Mine;
- ensure accuracy with the expert findings of the Project's Land Court Hearing, subsequent environmental survey efforts and up-to-date management plans;
- align with the current approved information for the Project; and
- ensure that the EA can be updated prior to commencement so that it can be complied with when it takes effect upon the granting of MLs 50232 and 700002.

Extensive public consultation has been undertaken regarding the Project, including through multiple court hearings. In NAC's view, given the administrative nature of the changes and the fact that substantial consultation has already occurred and continues to occur, public notification of the proposed changes should not be necessary.

Subsequent to this Change Request being approved, NAC will consult with the Chief Executive of DES to make the corresponding amendments to the Project's EA.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
AEIS	Additional information to Environmental Impact Statement
APC	Acland Pastoral Company Pty Limited
AWL	Associated Water Licence
DES	Department of Environment and Science
Draft EA	The draft EA approved on 28 August 2015
EA	Environmental Authority
EA Amendment Application	Application to amend the EA dated 28 August 2015
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)
EPBC Act	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
ERC	Estimated Rehabilitation Cost
FTE	Full-time equivalent
ML	Mining Lease
MLA	Mining Lease Application
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NAC	New Acland Coal Pty Ltd
NHCL	New Hope Corporation Limited
NHG	New Hope Group
Original Objections Hearing	The hearing resulting in the decision made on 31 May 2017: New Acland Coal Pty Ltd v Ashman & Ors and Chief Executive, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (No
QR	Queensland Rail
Remitted Land Court Hearing	The hearing resulting in the decision made on7 November 2018: New Acland Coal Pty Ltd v Ashman & Ors (No 7) [2018] QLC 41
RIDA	Regional Interests Development Approval
SDPWO Act	State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (Qld)
The Coordinator-General's Report	Coordinator-General's Evaluation Report on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Project dated December 2014
The Mine	New Acland Coal Mine since 2002
The Project	New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project
WMRS	West Moreton Rail System

Annexure A – Chronology of Project

Event	Date
Gazettal of coordinated project declaration	18 May 2007
MLA 50232 lodged	25 May 2007
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) submitted	January 2014
EIS released for public consultation	18 January 2014 - 3 March 2014
Additional information to EIS (AEIS) submitted	August 2014
AEIS released for public consultation	1 - 29 September 2014
Coordinator-General's evaluation report, recommending that the Project be approved, subject to conditions	19 December 2014
MLA 700002 lodged	16 January 2015
EA Amendment Application lodged	13 April 2015
Public notification of MLAs 50232 and 700002 and the EA Amendment Application	13 May 2015 - 2 July 2015
Draft EA issued by the then Department of Environment and Heritage Protection	28 August 2015
Referral of MLA 50232 and 700002 to the Land Court for Objections Hearing	14 October 2015
Referral of EA Amendment Application to the Land Court for Objections Hearing	19 October 2015
Original Objections Hearing dates	7 March 2016 - 12 August 2016 5 - 7 October 2016 3 - 20 April 2017
EPBC Act approval issued. The approval has effect until 31 January 2042.	18 January 2017
Land Court decision (Member Smith) on EA Amendment Application, MLA 50232 and MLA 700002 (since overturned)	31 May 2017
Associated Water License (AWL) application lodged	3 October 2017
Supreme Court decision (Bowskill J) overturned Land Court decision and the EA decision of 14 February 2018 and remitted the matter to the Land Court for reconsideration	2 May 2018 (final orders 28 May 2018)
Appeal lodged in the Court of Appeal against Supreme Court decision by Oakey Coal Action Alliance Inc.	30 May 2018
Remitted Land Court Hearing dates	2 - 4 October 2018

Remitted Land Court decision	7 November 2018
Land Court recommendation is unconditional and DES decision making process commences	12 February 2019
Court of Appeal hearing dates	27 February – 1 March 2019
DES grants the EA Amendment for the Project (which will take effect upon the grant of the MLs)	12 March 2019
Court of Appeal decision / Court of Appeal Final Orders	10 September 2019 / 1 November 2019
AWL application public notification period commenced	20 March 2019
AWL application public notification period closed	7 May 2019
Request to change Condition 4(a), Jondaryan train load-out facility lodged	24 May 2019
Public notification period regarding change to Condition 4(a) commenced	22 June 2019
Public notification period regarding change to Condition 4(a) closed	21 July 2019
Court of Appeal – Date of Reasons	10 September 2019
Court of Appeal – Date of Orders	1 November 2019
Regional Interests Development Application (RIDA) lodged	19 November 2019
The Oakey Coal Action Alliance sought special leave to appeal the Supreme Court of Queensland, Court of Appeal decision to the High Court	29 November 2019
RIDA application public notification period commenced	11 December 2019
RIDA application public notification period closed	17 January 2020

Annexure B – NAC Community Engagement Measures

1. EIS released for public comment 20 January 2014 - 3 March 2014 (6 weeks) and 1397 responses were received during this time. The EIS included:

   (a) Appendix K.1 - Stakeholder Engagement Plan;

   (b) Appendix J.18 - Local Stakeholder Management Plan;

   (c) Appendix J.14- Social Impact Management Plan Engagement, EIS; and

   (d) Appendix A.11 - Landholder Engagement Protocol

2. The AEIS was submitted and released for consultation in September 2014 for 29 days. Landholder engagement strategies proposed in the AEIS include:

   (a) regular community information sessions;

   (b) distributing newsletters to provide updates on project developments and current operations;

   (c) maintain a locally based Community Liaison Officer;

   (d) development of Landholder Agreements with all affected landholders;

   (e) 24hr phone number;

   (f) notification of blast events; and

   (g) direct involvement of technical study teams in the stakeholder engagement activities and conversations.

3. NAC has held community information sessions since February 2014 to answer questions from local residents and other stakeholders about the Project.

4. An analysis of the Post-EIS engagement requirements was undertaken by Elliot Whiteing Social Planning Solutions. This body of work provided NAC with:

   (a) an ‘Integrated Engagement Plan’, which captured all engagement actions and commitments from the EIS and AEIS period in a forward plan for implementation; and

   (b) a ‘Social Commitments Delivery Plan’, which captured all Social Impact Management Plan actions, social commitments from the EIS/AEIS commitments register, and all related actions from the Social Impact Assessment completed during the EIS and AEIS period.

5. Public notification of MLAs 50232 and 700002 and the EA Amendment Application occurred from 13 May 2015 - 2 July 2015 (approximately 7 weeks).

6. Since mid-2013, NAC has released a quarterly New Acland Community Newsletter (an example of which is included in Annexure C), distributed to approximately 3,000 local residents, that includes updates and promotion of:

   (a) NAC03 Project activities and planning updates (locally awarded contracts, publication of research, planning and compliance reports);

   (b) updates on the abovementioned Court processes;

(c) key facts about project impact management processes (e.g. water resources, bore baseline assessment process, Acland Management Plan);

(d) Community investment project and partnership outcomes;

(e) New Hope Group team updates;

(f) Acland Mine Tour Dates;

(g) enquiries, concerns and complaints information; and

(h) Community Information Centre opening hours.

7. Since 30 October 2012, NAC has held regular meetings with a Community Reference Group consisting of a cross-section of the community. The meetings cover:

(a) New Hope Group Company updates;

(b) review of Community Investment Fund applications and recommendations;

(c) involvement in Community Needs and Resources Assessment and subsequent local projects;

(d) community updates including information sharing from local events, interests and concerns;

(e) updates on the abovementioned Court processes;

(f) updates on modelling undertaken by NAC; and

(g) general business updates (Community Reference Group structure, membership, meeting times).

8. NAC has provided a pre-construction Social Impact Management Report to the Coordinator-General every six months since mid-2015. The most recent of these reports submitted to the Coordinator-General is for the period June to December 2019. These reports are available on New Hope Group's website (http://www.aclandproject.com.au/content/reporting) and cover the following issues:

(a) outcomes of community and stakeholder engagement undertaken by NAC;

(b) updates on the abovementioned Court processes

(c) NAC's engagement processes with Landholders, the Community and key stakeholders;

(d) consultation issues reporting and complaints management

(e) progress of the Project's community health, safety and social infrastructure management strategies

(f) NAC community investment and partnership outcomes

9. NAC operates a shopfront Community Information Centre in Oakey and has done so since September 2012, which provides an opportunity for the public to obtain information on the Project.

10. NAC will continue to employ the use of its Community Reference Group for targeted consultation and community investment.

11. NAC will continue its proactive six-monthly consultation sessions with individual neighbours, and other key stakeholders, which may include special proactive and/or reactive visits to specific nearby neighbours who may be or have been influenced by the Mine's operation. NAC's General Manager will also continue to participate in specialist consultation events with near neighbours (i.e. for important matters involving the Mine's operation) and will periodically host special events at the Mine for surrounding landowners.

12. NAC/NHG will maintain its Project and Company websites, and as required, will continue coverage of NAC03-related activities via the media (e.g. advertising, print, radio, television) and/or social media.

13. In addition, NAC has been using Consultation Manager (client relationship/stakeholder management software) to capture its consultation efforts related to the Project since 2012. Annexure D provides a summary of the key consultation facts for the Project for the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2019.

Annexure C – New Acland Community Newsletter (November 2019)

4

NEW ACLAND UPDATE

At the time of going to print, New Hope Group had not heard from the State Government in relation to the approvals for Stage 3 of the project.

Below is a summary of the current status at New Acland and where we are with Stage 3 approvals:

- Production and employment levels were reduced on 1 November 2019 due to inaction from Government on approvals, 150 direct jobs lost.
- Roster changes came into effect on November 1 with most operations moving to day shift only.
- 4.1mt coal produced, 8% less than previous year.
- Production levels for 2020 are expected to be around 60% of 2019 levels in the absence of Stage 3 approvals.
- Stage 2 reserve areas exhausted in early 2021.
- Domestic Customers advised contracts would not be renewed without Stage 3 approvals.
- Further job losses expected to occur October 2020 in the absence of Stage 3.
- Stage 2 coal reserves exhausted in the first half of calendar 2021.
- Stage 3 approvals
- Environmental Authority granted March 2019.
- Court of Appeal ruled in favour of New Hope in September 2019.
- The Court of Appeal dismissed Oakey Coal Action Alliance's Appeal and granted orders requested by New Acland Coal Pty Ltd.
- There is no further barrier to the Queensland Government now giving final approvals for the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project.
- All necessary information has been provided to the Queensland Government to enable it to grant the Mining Leases and Associated Water License required for the project to proceed.
- We await the Government's decision and hope to be able to provide certainty to our workforce and the community.
- Some secondary approvals are required for the project to be able to proceed in full

THE STORMS SILVER LINING

They say every storm has a silver lining - but sometimes you have to create it yourself.

With the State Government ignoring calls to save 150 jobs at the New Acland Mine, New Hope joined forces with local businesses to put together a Careers Expo for those workers who have unfortunately left the business.

All companies in attendance were beyond supportive, helpful, kind and caring- helping the workers find a job that suited their needs, and highlighting organisations that can assist them through the coming months.

The New Acland Careers Expo was overall a successful day- and a bright light in what appeared to be a dark time.

New Hope thanks the 27 companies in attendance- Stellar Recruitment, First Grade Recruitment, our own Bengalla Mine, Whitehaven Coal, Applus, Trades Workforce, Mine Super, RPR Trades, Workpac, SES Mining, Davidson Recruitment, Foundation Training, Harness Energy, Rheinmetall, Middlemount Coal, HSE Mining, Gateway Training, Busy at Work, BHP, DGT, Carnby Downs Mine, Hastings Deering, Haynes Group, TAFE QLD (SW), Golden West, Premier Transport Group, Foundation Training and National Group.

To further help our workers, New Hope engaged Lee Hecht Harrison (LHH), a career coaching business to provide top quality assistance to the workers made redundant. This included help in writing resumes, seeking new jobs and keeping afloat during these troubling times.

Two consultants, Steve Mendi and Mike Campbell assisted these workers through the final months of their work, and will continue to work with after their last days at the Acland site.

The Remote Career Support program with be helping all 150 workers in seeking new work with a long list of potential employers, or in settling down and retiring after many years of service.

The new resumes written with also be uploaded to the LHH Digital Talent Exchange (DTE), allowing these potential employers to view a list of candidates and supply these workers with new jobs either in the mining field, or another field of interest.

Merry Christmas to all

As we reflect on the past 12 months please spare a thought for those in our community less fortunate than ourselves and consider how you may be able to lend a hand.

All of us here at New Acland, and the wider New Hope community, wish each and every one of you a safe and happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

CONTACT

- Call 07 4691 5445
- New Hope Community Information Centre, Campbell St, Oakey
- community@newhopegroup.com.au
- www.aclandproject.com.au
- PO Box 47, Ipswich, Qld 4305

New Hope has prepared this newsletter to keep the community informed about the New Acland mine operations and initiatives.

NEW HOPE GROUP

NEW ACLAND COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

December 2019

HADEN STATE SCHOOL'S STEM PROGRAM

HADEN STATE SCHOOL IS PUNCHING ABOVE ITS WEIGHT WHEN IT COMES TO ITS SCIENCE CURRICULUM.

With an enrolment base of just 23 students, it is almost impossible to run a STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) program.

It has long been recognised that it is essential that schools provide more opportunities for students to study science, technology, engineering and mathematics including coding and robotics to prepare students for the challenges of the jobs of the future.

And with New Hope's help, this is exactly what the students at Haden will get.

Through a grant from New Hope Group, Haden SS have been able to open a 'Maker Space', which allows for the introduction of STEM education for their students, as well as students from the neighboring schools of Kulpi and Cooyar.

According to Emma Pukallus, a teacher at Haden State School, the main objective of the initiative is to further enhance students understanding of scientific concepts, math skills, critical thinking, research, and the engineering design process.

"Due to the rural location, the size of the school, and the cost of equipment, a comprehensive STEM program involving robotics has not been previously been obtainable," Emma said.

"The introduction of a mobile 'Maker Space' will help assist to develop a project/inquiry based learning culture among the students and staff across the three cluster schools.

"The aim is to give students the knowledge and skills to use innovative technology and tools. The transdisciplinary approach to STEM is intended to develop students' understanding of working scientifically/ mathematically and the role technology plays in real world applications."

Emma said to date they have been successful with holding 2 STEM afternoons, one at Haden State School and the other at Kulpi SS.

In their exit surveys, students comments included - "I loved meeting students for the other schools", "making new friends", "doing fun activities", "epic", "awesome" and "great opportunity"

Emma added that this Maker Space and program would not have been possible without New Hope's support.

THIS ISSUE:

2

caption

THINKING PINK

OCTOBER AT NEW HOPE MEANT THINKING PINK, AND RAISING AWARENESS FOR BREAST CANCER.

17,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer every year- it is the most common kind of cancer found in women (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers).

However, not many people are aware that men are at risk too. Anyone, regardless of gender, is able to develop breast cancer- so raising awareness is very important.

But how did we put the New Hope spin on it?

How about painting the 'jaws' of New Acland's Hitachi 5500 Excavator!

The excavator was already undergoing repairs and schedules maintenance, so the New Acland team took the chance to bring out the pink paint and add some colour.

This bright new addition to the fleet acted as an amazing way to spark some conversation regarding health and checking up on yourself!

So what should you be doing to take care of yourself?

It's as simple as a quick examination, feeling the tissue around your chest and making sure you don't feel any tightened knots, hard bumps or thickening. Have a look at yourself in the mirror as well- check for dimpling, swelling, dramatic size changes and change of colour.

If you find any of the above, book a test in with your doctor as soon as possible.

HARVEY: THE DUMP TRUCK

When New Acland mine truck driver Rhonnda Ambrose attended the Day of Action rally in November 2016, she thought the company should have a mascot. This year's Oakey Together Street Parade was the perfect opportunity for her idea to come to life.

Harvey, the dump truck is completely made out of steel and it took seven days, working around the clock with the help of some friends, for Rhonnda's plan for the replica truck to come together. Harvey led NAC employees at the parade, becoming very popular with Oakey kids and families.

Harvey has since had the chance to travel to New South Wales to help our Bengalla colleagues celebrate their Open day. He was an instant hit.

Thank you Rhonnda for your creativity, ingenuity and passion.

MCDONALD'S NURSING HOME

New Acland mine has had a special relationship with the Friends of McDonald Nursing Home Gardens since they opened in 2015, consistently giving a helping hand when the gardens need maintenance and expanding.

New Acland Coal employees recently helped with preparing the nursing home's gardens for the Toowoomba Carnival of Flowers.

3

FOOD AND FODDER TO LAST A WHILE

IN SEPTEMBER, ACLAND PASTORAL COMPANY MADE THE GENEROUS DECISION TO GIVE OUT 6 VERY LARGE (650KG) BALES OF HAY TO FARMERS WORKING IN THE LAND AROUND OAKEY.

With issues surrounding drought and heat at this time of year, a large donation of food is what most cattle would need.

Almost 14 years ago New Hope Group established Acland Pastoral Company (APC) as part of our New Acland Operations.

APC oversees over 10,000 hectares of land around New Acland Mine, with around 2,000 head of cattle and about 2,400 hectares of cropping land primarily sold in the Darling Downs region.

The two grateful farmers to be gifted the bales were Neville McNalty from Hampton and Trevor Radke from Biddeston.

Neville said the feed will be a terrific help as he currently has his breeders on agistment at Boodua and has been trucking hay in some distance to keep them alive.

Trevor said it will be a godsend as he has calves and cows on his property which are in constant need of good quality fodder.

ACP also donated three large bales of hay to the Oakey State High School's Agricutural Department.

The hay will be used to feed the school's Ag Department goats & show cattle—the prized Guinea Pigs might get a little hay too.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

AFTER EXTENSIVE CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES SURROUNDING NEW ACLAND MINE, THIS YEAR WE SUPPORTED SIX INFRASTRUCTURE (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT) PROJECTS AS PART OF OUR COMMUNITY INVESTMENT FUND.

Cheques for the Community Development Projects were handed to Community Groups in Oakey, Jondaryan, Goombungee, Kulpi and Maclagan during August. Works on the projects commenced mid to late September with all projects likely to be completed by the end of 2019.

Some of these projects involve the creation of a native parkland along Lagoon Creek and the preservation of town history at Jondaryan, improving the multi-purpose environmental park in Oakey, and renovating Kulpi Public Hall to make it more accessible for people with disabilities.

As well as this there have been:

- Additions to the makeover of the main street of Goombungee with the installation of permanent solar powered lights highlighting the town's Jacaranda trees.
- The installation of signs in Oakey, Goombungee, Jondaryan, Kulpi, Quinalow, Peranga, Maclagan and Kingsthorpe depicting local places of interest and regional mapping to promote tourism in the area.
- The drilling and equipping of a water bore in Maclagan to provide emergency services access to water as there is no town water supply.

Annexure D – Project Consultation Summary 2014 to 2019

Year	Main Consultation Facts	Top Five Discussion Topics
2014	Total Number of Consultation Events: 293 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Community Info Centre Visit (174 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Involvement: Regional Enquires (183 events)	1. Employment 2. EIS / AEIS / Supplementary EIS 3. Approvals Process 4. Acquisition Process 5. Consultation - Public
2015	Total Number of Consultation Events: 1374 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Community Info Centre Visit (268 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Consulted: Regional Enquires (361 events)	1. Employment 2. Sponsorship 3. Technical Reports / (Baseline) Studies 4. Groundwater 5. Acquisition Process
2016	Total Number of Consultation Events: 2132 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Phone Call Out (357 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Consulted: Tier 2 Landholder (459 events)	1. Employment 2. Technical Reports / (Baseline) Studies 3. Sponsorship 4. Groundwater 5. Employment
2017	Total Number of Consultation Events: 1378 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Phone Call Out (280 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Consulted: Tier 2 Landholder (458 events)	1. Technical Reports / (Baseline) Studies 2. Groundwater 3. Community Partnerships / Community Investment Fund 4. General Enquiry 5. Business Opportunity
2018	Total Number of Consultation Events: 422 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Community Info Centre Visit (87 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Consulted: Tier 2 Landholder (125 events)	1. Approvals Process 2. Groundwater 3. Community Partnerships / Community Investment Fund 4. Sponsorship 5. Community Health and Wellbeing
2019	Total Number of Consultation Events: 601 No. 1 Form of Consultation: Community Info Centre Visit (285 events) No. 1 Stakeholder Consulted: Regional Enquiries (237 events)	1. Community Partnerships / Community Investment Fund 2. Community health & wellbeing 3. Social infrastructure / Services 4. General support 5. Sponsorship

Annexure E – Current Estimated Rehabilitation Cost Decision (August 2019)

Notice

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Estimated rehabilitation cost (ERC) decision

This notice is issued by the administering authority[1], pursuant to section 301 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994, *to advise the holder of an environmental authority of the ERC decision.*

New Acland Coal Pty Ltd
3/22 Magnolia Drive
BROOKWATER QLD 4300

Email: btopp@newhopegroup.com.au

Attention: Brooke Topp

Our reference: EPML00335713

Cc: Financial provisioning scheme manager
fps@treasury.qld.gov.au

ERC decision

1 Application details

An application for an ERC decision under section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* was received by the administering authority on 25 July 2019.

The application relates to environmental authority number EPML00335713 effective 21 November 2018 issued to New Acland Coal Pty Ltd.

Land description: ML50170, ML50216

2 Decision

The administering authority has decided that:

- the ERC for the environmental authority is $47,505,082.00 (excl. GST); and
- the ERC period for which the ERC is in force is between 23 August 2019 and 23 August 2020 for the total period during which the resource activity is likely to be carried out under the environmental authority.

[1] The Department of Environment and Science is the administering authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Queensland Government

3 Grounds for the decision

- The calculator used to determine total rehabilitation liability is the department approved ERC calculator – mining.
- The ERC amount has been calculated for the nominated ERC period in accordance with section 298(2)(c) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, and the criteria contained in the department's guideline Estimated Rehabilitation Cost under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (ESR/2018/4425) (made under section 550 of the EP Act).
- The calculated ERC amount is based on the year of maximum disturbance outlined in the schedule of disturbance in the ERC application form and related supporting information, (e.g. spatial files) and the rehabilitation outcomes required by environmental authority EPML00335713.
- The department considers that the amount of ERC requested represents an accurate estimate of the total cost, for the ERC period, of rehabilitating the land on which the resource activity is carried out.

4 Review and appeal rights

You may apply to the administering authority for a review of this decision within 10 business days after receiving this notice. You may also appeal against this internal review decision to the Land Court. Information about your review and appeal rights is attached to this notice. This information is guidance only and you may have other legal rights and obligations.

5 Important note

The holder of an environmental authority for a resource activity must not carry out, or allow the carrying out of, a resource activity under the environmental authority unless:

- an ERC decision is in effect for the resource activity when the activity is carried out; and
- the holder has paid a contribution or surety for the environmental authority under the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018;* and
- the holder has complied with the requirements under the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018* for paying a contribution or surety for the environmental authority, as required from time to time.

No additional disturbance can be undertaken, beyond the maximum liability associated with the current ERC decision, until the new ERC application is decided and any outstanding additional scheme assurance is given.

Notice
ERC decision

Should you have any questions about the notice, please contact the department using the details provided below.

Signature

23/08/2019

Date

Anthony Baker
Manager Environmental Services and Regulation
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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

Attachments

Information sheet: Internal review and appeals (ESR/2015/1742)

Annexure F – Current Environmental Authority EPML00335713 (March 2019)

Department of Environment and Science - Permit[1]

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPML00335713 New Acland Coal Mine

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

Permit[1] number: EPML00335713

Environmental authority takes effect upon grant of ML50232 and ML700002

Anniversary Day: **27 May**

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
New Acland Coal Pty Ltd	3/22 Magnolia Drive BROOKWATER QLD 4300

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity(ies)	Location(s)
Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 — Schedule 2 ERA 31(2)(b) Mineral processing - processing, in a year, the following quantities of mineral products, other than coke - more than 100,000t ERA 8(3) Chemical Storage — storing more than 500m^3 of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 under subsection (1)(c) ERA 60(1)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(i) - less than 50,000t ERA 63(1)(b) Sewage treatment — operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of - more than 100 but not more than 1500EP ***Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 — Schedule 2A*** ERA 13 Mining black coal	ML50170 ML50216 ML700002 ML50232

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

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

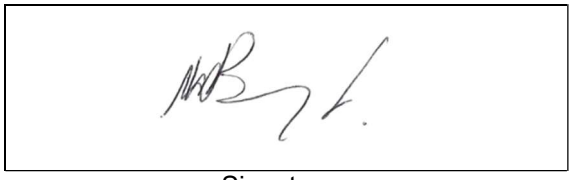
The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the approval is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an environmental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

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

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

Contaminated land

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



Signature

12 March 2019

Date

Wayne Boyd
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

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Obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

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

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

Location: New Acland Coal Mine

Muldu Road, ACLAND QLD 4401

Schedules: Agency interest A General

Agency interest B Air

Agency interest C Water

Agency interest D Groundwater

Agency interest E Waste

Agency interest F Noise

Agency interest G Sewage Treatment

Agency interest H Land and Rehabilitation

Agency interest I Biodiversity

Agency interest J Regulated Structures

Agency interest K Rail Infrastructure

Agency interest L Light

Agency interest M Community

Agency interest Figures

Conditions of environmental authority

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
A1	This environmental authority authorises environmental harm referred to in the conditions. Where there is no condition or this environmental authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence does not authorise environmental harm.
A2	In carrying out the mining activity authorised by this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must comply with **Figure 1 (Revised Project Overview — Mine Area)**.
A3	The holder of the environmental authority must implement the Environmental Management Plan New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project dated June 2015. This document should be made available to the administering authority upon request.
A4	**Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment** The holder of this environmental authority must: a) install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; b) maintain such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient condition; c) operate such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient manner; and d) ensure all instruments and devices used for the measurement or monitoring of any parameter under any condition of this environmental authority are properly calibrated.
A5	**Monitoring** Except where specified otherwise in another condition of this environmental authority, all monitoring records or reports required by this environmental authority must be kept for a period of **not less than 5 years.**
A6	Upon request from the administering authority, copies of monitoring records and reports will be made available and provided to the administering authority's nominated office within 10 business days or an alternative timeframe agreed between the administering authority and the holder.
A7	Any management or monitoring plans, systems or programs required to be developed and implemented by a condition of this environmental authority should be reviewed for effectiveness in minimising the likelihood of environmental harm on an annual basis, and amended promptly if required, unless a particular review date and amendment program is specified in the plan, system or program.
A8	**Financial assurance** The activity must not be carried out until the environmental authority holder has given financial assurance to the administering authority as security for compliance with this environmental authority and any costs or expenses, or likely costs or expenses, mentioned in section 298 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
A9	The amount of financial assurance must be reviewed by the holder of this environmental authority when a plan of operations is amended or replaced or the environmental authority is amended.

A10	**Risk management** The holder of this environmental authority must develop and implement a risk management system for mining activities which mirrors the content requirement of the Standards Australia Risk management — Principles and guidelines (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009), or the latest edition of a Standards Australia for risk management, to the extent relevant to environmental management, prior to the commencement of mining activities.
A11	**Third-party reporting** The holder of this environmental authority must: a) **within 1 year** of the commencement of this environmental authority, obtain from an appropriately qualified person a report on compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; b) obtain further such reports at regular intervals, **not exceeding 3 yearly** intervals, from the completion of the report referred to above; and c) provide each report to the administering authority **within 90 days** of its completion.
A12	Where a condition of this environmental authority requires compliance with a standard, policy or guideline and the standard is amended or changed subsequent to the issue of this environmental authority, the holder of this environmental authority must: a) comply with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline **within 2 years** of the amendment or change being made, unless a different period is specified in the amended standard or relevant legislation, or where the amendment or change relates specifically to regulated structures referred to in conditions **J1 to J33**, the time specified in that condition; and b) until compliance with the amended or changed standard, policy or guideline is achieved, continue to remain in compliance with the corresponding provision that was current immediately prior to the relevant amendment or change.
A13	**Project milestone commencement dates** The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as a nominated entity in accordance with Imposed Condition 2, contained within Appendix 1 of the 'New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project Coordinator-General's evaluation report on the environmental impact statement dated December 2014' (the CG's report).
A14	**Environmental monitoring reports** The environmental authority holder must provide the environmental monitoring reports required by Imposed Condition 3 in Appendix 1 of the CG's report to the administering authority each month.

A15	**Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids** Spillage of all chemicals and fuels must be contained within an on-site containment system and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm (other than trivial harm) and maintained in accordance with Section 5.9 of AS1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids of 2004 (or more recent editions).

Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
B1	The environmental authority holder must ensure that dust and particulate matter emissions generated by the mining activities do not cause exceedances of the following levels when measured at any sensitive place or commercial place: a) Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over 1 month, when monitored in accordance with the most recent version of Standards Australia AS/NZS 3580.10.1 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of particulate matter - Deposited matter - Gravimetric method; b) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres (PM_{10}) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24-hour averaging time[1] and 25 micrograms per cubic metre over a 1 year averaging time, for no more than 5 exceedances recorded per year[2], when monitored in accordance with the most recent version of either: (1) Standards Australia AS/NZS 3580.9.6 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM_{10} high volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method; or (2) Standards Australia AS/NZS 3580.9.9 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM_{10} low volume sampler - Gravimetric method; or (3) Standards Australia AS 3580.9.8 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM_{10} continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser; c) A concentration of particulate matter suspended in the atmosphere of 80 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24-hour averaging time and 90 micrograms per cubic metre over a 1 year averaging time, when monitored in accordance with the most recent version of AS/NZS3580.9.3:2003 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) - High volume sampler gravimetric method. d) A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 micrometres ($PM_{2.5}$) suspended in the atmosphere of 25 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24-hour averaging time[1] and 8 micrograms per cubic metre over a 1 year averaging time[1], when monitored in accordance with: (1) the most recent version of Standards Australia AS/NZS 3580.9.12 Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter – $PM_{2.5}$ beta attenuation monitors; or (2) the most recent version of Standards Australia AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013 Determination of suspended particulate matter – $PM_{2.5}$ continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance monitor, or

	(3) another method as agreed to in writing by the administering authority. *[1] These limits are based upon relevant air quality objectives contained in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 and may be automatically amended to reflect any amendment or replacement of the relevant air quality objective in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.* *[2] The five exceedance allowed each year within **Condition B1(b)** are only permitted to allow for events that are known to occur, but which cannot be managed by the environmental authority holder. Such events could include emissions from bushfires, fuel reduction burning for fire management purposes, or dust storms. All exceedance due to such events would not be considered to be in breach of **Condition B1(b)** if the environmental authority holder can demonstrate that the exceedance was not generated by mining activities.*
B2	If monitoring indicates the potential for exceedance of the relevant limits in **Condition B1** then the environmental authority holder must immediately implement dust abatement measures to avoid exceeding the relevant limits.
B3	**Air emissions management** An Air Emissions Management Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to air emmissions and implemented for all stages of mining. The Air Emissions Management Plan must be submitted to the administering authority for review and comment **within 3 months upon the grant of ML50232 and ML700002**, and at intervals **not exceeding two (2) years thereafter.**
B4	**Air emissions management** The Air Emissions Management Plan must incorporate a program for continuous improvements for the management of dust resulting from mining operations with respect to, but not limited to: a) The collection of air quality and meteorological data in accordance with **Table B1: Air quality monitoring requirements**; b) PM_{10} trend monitoring[1], including 3 locations located to the north-west, north and east of the site, for a minimum period of **3 years**; c) A trigger action response plan that requires the environmental authority holder to investigate, mitigate and manage TSP caused by mining activities at any sensitive place or commercial place when monitoring indicates exceedance of 80 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24-hour averaging time; d) A forecasting system that provides daily predictions of upcoming meteorological conditions in order to identify adverse meteorological conditions likely to produce elevated levels of dust including PM_{10} at a sensitive place or commercial place due to the mining activities; e) A dust control strategy which activates a timely implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid or minimise elevated levels of dust including PM_{10} at a sensitive place or commercial place due to mining activities; f) Annual review of the Air Emissions Management Plan including its adequacy and effectiveness in avoiding and minimising air emissions and dust at a sensitive place or commercial place; and g) A protocol and register for the recording of requests and installation of first flush diverter systems as required by **Condition B8**.

	[1] *Trend monitoring as required by **Condition B4(b)** can be undertaken using different instruments and methods from those specified in **Table B1: Air quality monitoring requirements**.*
B5	Within **twenty (20) business days** of receiving comments from the administering authority as required by **Condition B3**, the Air Emissions Management Plan must be updated by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to air emmissions having regard to the comments, and submitted to the administering authority.
B6	The monitoring locations listed in **Table B1: Air quality monitoring requirements** must be reviewed by a suitably qualified and experienced person(s) in relation to air emmissions and a report must be provided to the administering authority within **two (2) years within 3 months upon grant of ML50232 and ML700002**, and at intervals not exceeding **two (2) years** thereafter. The review must include: a) The effectiveness of the monitoring network; b) The frequency and cause of any exceedances of air quality objectives measured by the monitoring program over a period of at least **two (2) years**; c) Dust complaints; d) Future progression of the mining activities; e) Locations of sensitive receptors relative to the mining activities; and f) Mining operating modes.
B7	All continuously monitored parameters required by **Table B1: Air quality monitoring requirements** and the forecasting system required by **Condition B4** must be made publically available online and in real-time.

Table B1: Air quality monitoring requirements

Monitoring location*	Air quality indicator	Instrument	Frequency	Air quality limit	Nuisance limit	Monitoring method
1,2 (Acland)	$PM_{2.5}$	BAM or TEOM	Continuous	25µg/m^3 (24 hr avg) 8µg/m^3 (annual)		AS3580.9.12-2013 AS3580.9.13-2013
	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m³ (24 hr avg) 25µg/m³ (annual)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m³ (annual)	80µg/m³ (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	TSP#^	Modified TEOM#,^	Continuous	90µg/m³ (annual)	80µg/m³ (24 hr avg)	Modified TEOM
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m² /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
	Wind speed and direction		Hourly			AS 3580:14-2011
7, 8 (or an alternative location to the north of the Stage 3 New Acland mine identified in the Air Emissions Management Plan developed pursuant to condition B3).	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg) 25µg/m^3 (annual)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2/day	120mg/m^2/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
38, 39 (or an alternative location to the north-west of the Stage 3 New Acland mine identified in the Air Emissions Management Plan developed	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg) 25µg/m^3 (annual)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2 /day	120mg/m^2 /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003

Monitoring location*	Air quality indicator	Instrument	Frequency	Air quality limit	Nuisance limit	Monitoring method
pursuant to condition B3).						
A location within 1 kilometre of the southern boundary of ML50232	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m^3 (24 hr avg) 25µg/m^3 (annual)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m^3 (annual)	80µg/m^3 (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2 /day	120mg/m^2 /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
35,36 (west of mine site)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m³ (24 hr avg) 25µg/m^3 (annual)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m³ (annual)	80µg/m³ (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2/ day	120mg/m²/ day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Acland-Silverleigh Road (East,at site on Fig 6 where real time PM_{10} and dust deposition is monitored)	PM_{10}	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m³ (24 hr avg) 25µg/m³ (annual)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler^	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m³ (annual)	80µg/m³ (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2/ day	120mg/m²/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
As per figure 6	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly	120mg/m^2/ day	120mg/m²/day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Siting of monitoring equipment						AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007

**See Figures 5 and 6*
 # Data from the modified TEOM and Hi-Vol samplers to be used to calibrate the modified TEOM for monitoring TSP. Calibration needs to be undertaken over at least a 6 month period from June to December. Once the modified TEOM has been calibrated it can be used to measure TSP instead of the Hi-Vol sampler.
^ The modified TEOM can be used to measure TSP at other sites.

B8	The environmental authority holder must provide and install "first flush" **systems within three (3) months** of request at those residences, within 5 km of the mine boundary, asking for the systems.
B9	**Odour Nuisance** Subject to **Conditions M2 and B10**, the release of noxious or offensive odour(s) or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminant(s) resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place.
B10	When requested by the administering authority, odour monitoring must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious nor based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place or commercial place, and the results must be notified within **fourteen (14) days** to the administering authority following completion of monitoring.
B11	If monitoring indicates **Condition B9** is not being met then the environmental authority holder must: a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or b) immediately implement odour abatement measures so that emissions of odour from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
C1	Contaminants that will, or have the potential to, cause environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly to any waters as a result of the authorised mining activities, except as permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority.
C2	Unless otherwise permitted under the conditions of this environmental authority, the release of mine affected water to waters must only occur from the release points specified in **Table C1: Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters** and depicted **in Figure 2: Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters monitoring locations** attached to this environmental authority.

Table C1: Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters

Release Point (RP)	Latitude (decimal degree, GDA94)	Longitude (decimal degree, GDA94)	Mine-affected water source and location	Monitoring Point	Receiving waters description
ED1	27° 15' 40.5603" S	151° 41' 48.32659" E	ED1	Overflow from ED1	Spring Creek
ED2	27° 16' 54.96167" S	151° 41' 36.83113" E	ED2	Overflow from ED2	Lagoon Creek
ED3	27° 18' 29.40913" S	151° 42' 50.52694" E	ED3	Overflow from ED3	Lagoon Creek
ED4	27° 17' 41.49436" S	151° 41' 33.60156" E	ED4	Overflow from ED4	Lagoon Creek
ED5	TBA	TBA	ED5	Overflow from ED5	Lagoon Creek
ED6	TBA	TBA	ED6	Overflow from ED6	Lagoon Creek
ED7	TBA	TBA	ED7	Overflow from ED7	Lagoon Creek

C3	The release of mine affected water to waters in accordance with **Condition C2** must not exceed the release limits stated in **Table C2: Mine-affected water release limits** when measured at the monitoring points specified in **Table C1: Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters** for each quality characteristic.

Table C2: Mine-affected water release limits

Quality characteristic	Release limits	Monitoring frequency
Electrical conductivity (µS/cm)	Release limits specified in **Table C3** for variable flow criteria	Real time telemetry for EC and pH. Daily grab samples if telemetry not available If telemetry is unavailable, the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release
pH (pH Unit)	6.0 (minimum) 9.0 (maximum)	
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	100	Daily during release (the first sample must be taken within 2 hours of commencement of release)

C4	The release of mine affected water to waters from the release points must be monitored at the locations specified in **Table C1: Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters** for each quality characteristic and at the frequency specified in **Table C2: Mine-affected water release limits**.

C5	**Mine-affected water release events** The holder must ensure a stream flow gauging station(s) is installed, operated and maintained to determine and record stream flows in Lagoon and Spring Creek upstream of the discharge sites.
C6	Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, the release of mine affected water to waters in accordance with **Condition C2** must only take place during periods of natural flow in accordance with the receiving water flow criteria for discharge specified in **Table C2: Mine-affected water release limits** for the release point(s) specified in **Table C1: Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters**.
C7	The release of mine affected water to waters in accordance with **Condition C6** must not exceed the Maximum Release Rate (for all combined release point flows) for each receiving water flow criterion for discharge specified in **Table C3: Mine-affected water release during flow events** when measured at the monitoring points specified in **Table C1: Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters**.
C8	The daily quantity of mine affected water released from each release point must be measured and recorded.
C9	Release to waters must be undertaken so not as to cause erosion of the bed and banks of the receiving waters or cause material build-up of sediment in such waters.
C10	**Notification of release event** The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as soon as practicable and **no later than 24 hours after commencing** to release mine affected water to the receiving environment. Notification must include the submission of written advice to the administering authority of the following information: a) release commencement date and time; b) details regarding the compliance of the release with the conditions of Agency Interest: Water of this environmental authority (that is, contaminant limits, natural flow, discharge volume); c) release point(s); d) release rate; e) release salinity; and f) receiving water(s) including the natural flow rate. NOTE: Notification to the administering authority must be made via the Pollution Hotline, (or WaTERS where applicable) or its successor.

Table C3: Mine-affected water release during flow events

Receiving waters/ stream	Release Point (RP)	Gauging Station Latitude (GDA94)	Gauging Station Longitude (GDA94)	Receiving Water Flow Criteria for discharge (m3/s)	Maximum release rate (for all combined RP flows)	Electrical Conductivity Release Limits
Lagoon Creek	ED2	27° 16' 54.96167" S	151° 41' 36.83113" E	Low Flow <46.3 L/sec for a period of 28 days after natural flow events that exceed 4 ML/d	<17.4 L/sec	700
	ED3	27° 18' 29.40913" S	151' 42' 50.52694" E			
	ED4	27° 17' 41.49436" S	151° 41' 33.60156" E	Medium Flow (low) > 46.3 L/sec	<17.4 L/sec	1500
	ED5	TBA	TBA		< 8 L/sec	2,500
	ED6	TBA	TBA		< 5.8 L/sec	3,500
	ED7	TBA	TBA	Medium Flow (high) > 133 L/sec	< 48.6 L/sec	1500
					< 23 L/sec	2,500
					< 15 L/sec	3,500
				High Flow >405 L/sec	< 144.7 L/sec	1500
					< 92.6 L/sec	2,500
					< 69.4 L/sec	3,500
Spring Creek	ED1	27° 15' 40.5603" S	151° 41' 48.32659" E	Low Flow < 46.3 L/sec for a period of 28 days after natural flow events that exceed 46.3 L/sec	< 17.4 L/sec	700

C11	The environmental authority holder must notify the administering authority as soon as practicable and nominally **no later than 24 hours after cessation** of a release event of the cessation of a release notified under **Condition C10** and **within 28 days** provide the following information in writing: a) release cessation date and time; b) natural flow rate in receiving water; c) volume of water released; d) details regarding the compliance of the release with the conditions of Agency Interest: Water of this environmental authority (i.e. contaminant limits, natural flow, discharge volume); e) all in-situ water quality monitoring results; and f) any other matters pertinent to the water release event. NOTE: Successive or intermittent releases occurring within **24 hours of the cessation** of any individual release can be considered part of a single release event and do not require individual notification for the purpose of compliance with **Conditions C10 and C11**, provided the relevant details of the release are included within the notification provided in accordance with **Conditions C10 and C11**.
C12	If the release limits defined in **Table C2: Mine-affected water release limits** are exceeded, the holder of the environmental authority must notify the administering authority within 24 hours of receiving the results.
C13	The environmental authority holder must, **within 28 days of a release** that is not compliant with the conditions of this environmental authority, provide a report to the administering authority detailing: a) the reason for the release; b) the location of the release; c) the total volume of the release and which (if any) part of this volume was non-compliant; d) the total duration of the release and which (if any) part of this period was non-compliant; e) all water quality monitoring results (including all laboratory analyses); f) identification of any environmental harm as a result of the non-compliance; g) all calculations; and h) any other matters pertinent to the water release event.
C14	**Receiving Environment Monitoring and Contaminant Trigger Levels** The quality of the receiving waters must be monitored at the locations specified in **Table C5: Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points** for each quality characteristic and at the monitoring frequency stated in **Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels**.

Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels

Quality Characteristic	Trigger Levels (µg/L)	Comment on Trigger Level	Monitoring Frequency
pH	6.5 — 9.0		Daily during the release
Electrical Conductivity (µS/cm)	700		
Total Suspended solids (mg/L)	To be determined	Turbidity may be required to assess ecosystems impacts and can provide instantaneous results.	
Aluminium	55	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during release N
Arsenic	13	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	
Cadmium	0.2	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	
Chromium	1	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	
Copper	2	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS*	
Iron	300	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline*	
Lead	4	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	
Mercury	0.2	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for CV FIMS*	
Nickel	11	*For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline*	
Zinc	8	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	Commencement of release and thereafter weekly during release
Boron	370	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	
Cobalt	90	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline	
Manganese	1900	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	
Molybdenum	34	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on low reliability guideline	
Selenium	10	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	
Silver	1	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	
Uranium	1	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	
Vanadium	10	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on LOR for ICPMS	

Quality Characteristic	Trigger Levels (µg/L)	Comment on Trigger Level	Monitoring Frequency
Ammonia	900	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on SMD guideline	
Nitrate	1100	For aquatic ecosystem protection, based on ambient Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (2006) for TN	
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C6-C9)	20		
Petroleum hydrocarbons (C10-C36)	100		
Fluoride (total)	2000	Protection of livestock and short term irrigation guideline	
Sodium	TBA		
Sulphate (SO42-) (mg/L)	250 (Protection of drinking water Environmental Value)	Drinking water environmental values from NHMRC 2006 guidelines OR ANZECC	Daily during release

Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels *notes:*

1. *All metals and metalloids must be measured as total (unfiltered) and dissolved (filtered). Trigger levels for metal/metalloids apply if dissolved results exceed trigger.*
2. *The quality characteristics required to be monitored as per* ***Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels*** *can be reviewed once the results of 2 years monitoring data is available, or if sufficient data is available to adequately demonstrate negligible environmental risk, and it may be determined that a reduced monitoring frequency is appropriate or that certain quality characteristics can be removed from* ***Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels*** *by amendment.*
3. *SMD - slightly moderately disturbed level of protection, guideline refers ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000).*
4. *LOR - typical reporting for method stated. ICPMS/CV FIMS - analytical method required to achieve LOR.*

Table C5: Receiving water upstream background sites and downstream monitoring points

Monitoring Points	Receiving Waters Location Description	Latitude (GDA94)	Longitude (GDA94)
Upstream Background Monitoring Points			
LCU1	Lagoon Creek at a point upstream of mine	27° 18' 9.7728" S	151° 44' 23.136" E
LCU2	Spring Creek at a point upstream of mine	27° 14' 18.7728" S	151° 41' 31.2864" E
Downstream Monitoring Points			
LCD1	Lagoon Creek downstream of mine	27° 18' 35.64" S	151° 43' 4.3536" E
LCD2	Lagoon Creek downstream of mine	27° 18' 37.36" S	151° 43' 1.8768" E
SCD1	Spring Creek at a point downstream of mine	27° 14' 47.364" S	151° 40' 36.2028" E
DS1	Located at the downstream boundary of ML50232* (*or any subsequent identifier for the ML required for the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project)	27° 19' 26.68" S	151° 41' 7.02 E

C15	If quality characteristics of the receiving water at the downstream monitoring points exceed any of the trigger levels specified in **Table C4: Receiving waters contaminant trigger levels** during a release event the environmental authority holder must compare the downstream results to the upstream results in the receiving waters and: a) where the downstream result is the same or a lower value than the upstream value for the quality characteristic then no additional monitoring and reporting action is required; or b) where the downstream results exceed the upstream results complete an investigation into the potential for environmental harm and provide a written report to the administering authority within 90 days of receiving the results and in the next annual return, outlining: (1) details of the investigations carried out; and (2) actions taken to prevent environmental harm. NOTE: Where an exceedance of a trigger level has occurred and is being investigated, in accordance with **(b) of this condition**, no further reporting is required for subsequent trigger events for that quality characteristic.
C16	All determinations of water quality and biological monitoring must be performed by an appropriately qualified person.

C17	**Annual water monitoring reporting** The following information must be recorded in relation to all water monitoring required under the conditions of this environmental authority and submitted to the administering authority in the specified format: a) the date on which the sample was taken; b) the time at which the sample was taken; c) the monitoring point at which the sample was taken; d) the measured or estimated daily quantity of mine affected water released from all release points; e) the release flow rate at the time of sampling for each release point; f) the results of all monitoring and details of any exceedances of the conditions of this environmental authority; g) water quality monitoring data must be provided to the administering authority in the specified electronic format upon request; and h) water level monitoring data must be provided in the specified electronic format upon request.
C18	**Stormwater and water sediment controls** An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented for all stages of the mining activities on the site to minimise erosion and the release of sediment to receiving waters and contamination of stormwater.
C19	Stormwater, other than mine affected water, is permitted to be released to waters from: a) Erosion and sediment control structures that are installed and operated in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan required by **Condition C18**; and b) Water management infrastructure that is installed and operated, in accordance with a Water Management Plan that complies with **Condition C20** for the purpose of ensuring water does not become mine affected water.
C20	**Water Management Plan** A Water Management Plan must be developed by an appropriately qualified person and implemented for all stages of mining. The Water Management Plan must be submitted to the administered authority for review and comment within **3 months upon the grant of ML50232 and ML700002.**
C21	The Water Management Plan must identify methods to: a) identify the environmental values of the receiving waters including Lagoon and Spring Creek and water quality objectives and how they will be protected; b) incorporate a risk management approach to how changing levels of flood, drought and water quality risks should be addressed; c) manage stormwater discharge; d) develop and implement a system for emergency spills or discharges including procedures to minimise extent and duration of release, staff training, investigation and reporting procedures; e) manage the environmental impacts of any release of wastewater to the environment so that any impacts are minimised including restricting any discharge to waters to occasions where there is flow in receiving waters to provide considerable dilution;

	f) separate clean water from undisturbed areas and water from disturbed areas; g) manage site water quality and quantity during the three (3) phases of mining: development, operation and decommissioning and include a site water balance including groundwater generated through mine dewatering; h) safeguard against the potential for soil erosion and acid drainage; and i) provide details of operational monitoring and monitoring of hydrological processes including associated performance indicators.
C22	Within twenty (20) business days of receiving comments from the administering authority as required by **Condition C20**, the Water Management Plan must be updated by a suitably qualified and experienced person having regard to the comments, and submitted to the administering authority.
C23	A copy of the Water Management Plan and any subsequent amendment of the Water Management Plan must be kept at the place to which this environmentally relevant activity relates and be available for examination by Emergency Services Personnel or an authorised person on request.
C24	If an exceedance in accordance with **Condition C15(b)** is identified, the holder of the environmental authority must notify the administering authority in writing within **24 hours of receiving the resul**t.

Agency interest: Groundwater	
Condition number	**Condition**
D1	**Contaminant release** The holder of this environmental authority must not release contaminants to groundwater.
D2	All determinations of groundwater quality and biological monitoring must be performed by an appropriately qualified person.
D3	Groundwater quality and levels must be monitored at the locations and frequencies defined in **Table D1 - Groundwater monitoring locations and** frequency for quality characteristics identified in **Table D2 - Groundwater quality triggers and limits**.
D4	Groundwater levels when measured at the monitoring locations specified in **Table D1 - Groundwater monitoring locations and frequenc**y must not exceed the groundwater level trigger change thresholds specified in **Table D3 - Groundwater level monitoring** below.

Table D1: Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency

Monitoring Point	Aquifer Compliance Bore (C)	Location (GDA94 – Zone 56)		Parameter[1] and Monitoring Frequency
		Easting (m)	Northing (m)	
2289P	Coal measures (C)	371265	6983532	Groundwater levels: monthly Groundwater quality: Six monthly to include: Al, As, Ca, Se, Cl, Cu, F, Fe, Total N, K, Mg, Mn, Na, SO_4, HCO_3, TDS, EC, pH
2291P	Coal measures (C)	374620	6980033	
18P	Coal measures (C)	371028	6982641	
25P	Coal measures (C)	374146	6982057	
26P	Coal measures (C)	374266	6982977	
27P	Coal measures (C)	373360	6983554	
28P	Coal measures (C)	372328	6983977	
843	Basalt (C)	370698	6981283	
848	Coal measures (C)	370705	6981723	
81P	Coal measures (C)	375003	6979638	
82P	Coal measures (C)	373697	6978814	
83P	Coal measures (C)	371854	6979679	
84P	Basalt (C)	370355	6982187	
BMH1	Basalt (C)	369658	6982204	
CSMH1	Coal measures (C)	375404	6977336	
109P	Basalt	368263	6982378	
122PGC	Coal measures	370656	6977837	
114P	Coal measures	371806	6976037	
116P	Coal measures	374220	6975132	
119PGC	Coal measures	371609	6973337	
120WB	Coal measures	367523	6976115	
121WB	Coal measures	368472	6978441	
1A	Basalt	366548	6982090	
1B	Coal measures	366548	6982090	
2A	Basalt	365884	6979300	
2B	Coal measures	365884	6979300	

3A	Basalt	369416	6973707	
3B	Coal measures	369416	6973707	
4A	Basalt	365800	6977025	
4B	Coal measures	365800	6977025	
4C	Marburg Sandstone	365800	6977025	
5A	Oakey Creek alluvium	373845	6972482	
5B	Coal measures	373845	6972482	
5C	Marburg Sandstone	373845	6972482	
6	Coal measures	375435	6975738	
7A	Basalt	367572	6982694	
7B	Coal measures	367572	6982694	
8	Mine Pit Backfill	372514	6982689	
2289_ Lower	Coal measures (C)	371266	6983554	
25P(R)	Coal measures (C)	374036	6981883	
26P(R)	Coal measures (C)	374158	6982801	
10Pb	Basalt (C)	370359	6980896	
4517WB	Coal measures (C)	369728	6980680	
4518WB	Coal measures (C)	369265	6979260	

[1] - Aluminium (Al), Arsenic (As), Calcium (Ca). Selenium (Se), Chloride (Cl), Copper (Cu), Fluorine (F), Iron (Fe), Total Nitrogen (Total N), Potassium (K), Magnesium (Mg), Manganese (Mn), Sodium (Na). Sulphate (SO4), Bicarbonate (HCO3), Total dissolves solids (TDS), Electrical conductivity (EC), Acidity/alkalinity (pH)

Table D2: Groundwater quality triggers and limits

Parameter	Units	Contaminant Limit[1]	Monitoring frequency
Al	mg/l	5.0	Half yearly
As	mg/l	.05	Half yearly
Ca	mg/l	1000	Half yearly
Se	mg/l	0.02	Half yearly
Cl	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
Cu	mg/l	1.0 [2]	Half yearly
F	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
Fe	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
NO_3	mg/l	400	Half yearly
NO_2	mg/l	30	Half yearly
K	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
Mg	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
Mn	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
Na	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
SO_4	mg/l	1000	Half yearly
HCO_3	mg/l	TBA	Half yearly
TDS	mg/l	5000 [2,3]	Half yearly
EC	mg/l	7460 [2,3,4]	Half yearly
pH	unit	TBA	Half yearly

[1] Based on Stockwater limits defined in ANZECC (2000)

[2] Defined for beef cattle based on landholder bore survey results

[3]Existing bores 27P, 28P, 2289 and 118P background levels already exceed this limit prior to mine operation

[4] Based on EC to TDS conversion factor of 0.67 as per ANZECC (2000)

6. Table D3: Groundwater level monitoring

Monitoring Point	Level trigger threshold
2289P	TBA[1]
2291P	52.0 (±5m)
18P	130.0 (±5m)
25P	TBA[1]
26P	TBA[1]
27P	50.0 (±5m)
28P	50.0 (±5m)
843	TBA[1]
848	TBA[1]
81P	42.0 (±5m)
82P	48.0m (±5m)
83P	TBA[1]
84P	TBA[1]
BMH1	96.0 (±5m)
CSMH1	90.0 (±5m)
109P	TBA[1]
122PGC	TBA[1]
114P	TBA[1]
116P	TBA[1]
119PGC	TBA[1]
120WB	TBA[1]
121WB	TBA[1]
1A	TBA[1]
1B	TBA[1]
2A	TBA[1]
2B	TBA[1]
3A	TBA[1]

3B	TBA[1]
4A	TBA[1]
4B	TBA[1]
4C	TBA[1]
5A	TBA[1]
5B	TBA[1]
5C	TBA[1]
6	TBA[1]
7A	TBA[1]
7B	TBA[1]
8	TBA[1]
2289_ Lower	59.7m (±5m)
25P(R)	97.8m (±5m)
26P(R)	90.0m (±5m)
10Pb	25.0m (±5m)
4517WB	43.5m (±5m)
4518WB	59.0m (±5m)

[1]To be provided — Water level trigger thresholds will be proposed following 12 months of monitoring of the new bores and following the first update of the groundwater model prior to the operation of the revised project.

D5	**Exceedance investigation** If quality characteristics of groundwater from compliance bores identified in **Table D1 - Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency** exceed any of the trigger levels stated in **Table D2 - Groundwater quality triggers and limits** or exceed any of the groundwater level trigger threshold stated in **Table D3 - Groundwater level monitoring**, the holder of this environmental authority must compare the compliance monitoring bore results to the reference bore results and complete an investigation in accordance with the ANZECC and ARMCANZ 2000.
D6	Results of monitoring of groundwater from compliance bores identified in **Table D1 - Groundwater monitoring locations and frequency** must not exceed any of the limits defined in **Table D2 - Groundwater quality triggers and limits**.
D7	**Bore construction and maintenance and decommissioning** The construction, maintenance and management of groundwater bores (including groundwater monitoring bores) must be undertaken in a manner that prevents or minimises impacts to the environment and ensures the integrity of the bores to obtain accurate monitoring.

D8	**Groundwater management and monitoring program** The approved Groundwater Management and Monitoring Program required by Imposed Condition 10, in Appendix 1, of the CG's report must be provided, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of it being approved.
D9	In addition to the requirements of Imposed Condition 10 in Appendix 1 of the CG's report, a plan must be developed and certified by an appropriately qualified person to meet the following objectives: a) identification of groundwater drawdown level thresholds for monitoring the impacts to Groundwater Dependant Ecosystems; and b) collection and analysis of data that identifies natural groundwater level trends for identification of water level impact to authorised water users from the mining operation as required by Schedule 3, recommended Condition 1 in Appendix 3 of the CG's report. The plan must be provided to the administering authority in conjunction with submission of the approved program in **Condition D8**.
D10	**Monitoring Program Review** The environmental authority holder must provide the approved report required by Imposed Condition 11, in Appendix 1, of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of the report being approved.
D11	The plan required under **Condition D9** must be reviewed by an appropriately qualified person in accordance with the requirements of Imposed Condition 11 in Appendix 1 of the CG's report, and be provided to the administering authority in conjunction with the submission of the approved report in **Condition D10**.
D12	**Groundwater model review** The environmental authority holder must provide the approved report required by Imposed Condition 12, in Appendix 1, of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of it being approved.
D13	**General requirements — Oakey Creek Alluvial aquifer** As a component of the second and subsequent reviews of the New Acland Coal numerical groundwater model the environmental authority holder must provide an approved (*under Water Act 2000*) report outlining the impact on the Oakey Creek Alluvial aquifer, to the administering authority. The report should: a) Establish any identified impact associated with mining activities, if any, on the Oakey Creek Alluvial aquifer; b) Include an assessment of natural and potential pumping based water level variation caused by non-mining authorised users, in the Oakey Creek Alluvial aquifer; c) Outline any requirements for additional modelling or monitoring required; d) If the investigation under **Condition D13(a)** concludes that there is an identified impact on the Oakey Creek Alluvial aquifer as a result of mining activities, the environmental authority holder must determine the volumetric impact associated with the identified impact; and e) If the impact is determined to be the result of mining activities, the environmental authority may be required to construct additional monitoring bores. Additional monitoring bores are to be incorporated in the Groundwater Monitoring and Management Plan required by **Condition D8.**

D14	**Main Range Volcanics aquifer** The environmental authority holder must determine the long term impact of the take of water from the Main Range Volcanics aquifer and incorporate this into the second review of the New Acland Coal numerical groundwater model pursuant to **Conditions D8 — D12**.
D15	A groundwater monitoring network must be maintained. The network must: a) be installed and maintained by a person possessing appropriate qualifications and experience in the fields of hydrogeology and groundwater monitoring program design to be able to competently make recommendations about these matters; b) be constructed in accordance with methods prescribed in either the latest edition of the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand manual titled 'Minimum Construction Requirements for Water Bores in Australia' or the 'Minimum standards for the construction and reconditioning of water bores that intersect the sediments of artesian basins in Queensland', whichever applies; and c) include a sufficient number of 'bores of compliance' that are located at an appropriate distance from potential sources of impact from mining activities and provides the following: (1) representative groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer; and (2) background water quality in hydraulically up-gradient or background bore(s) that have not been affected by any mining activities to groundwater's; and (3) the quality of groundwater downgradient of any potential source of contamination including groundwater passing the relevant bore(s) of compliance.

Agency interest: Waste Management	
Condition number	**Condition**
E1	Unless otherwise permitted by the conditions of this environmental authority or with prior approval from the administering authority and in accordance with a relevant standard operating procedure, waste must not be burnt.
E2	The holder of this environmental authority may burn vegetation cleared in the course of carrying out extraction activities provided the activity does not cause environmental harm at any sensitive place or commercial place.
E3	The holder of this environmental authority may dispose of inert waste (packing material) associated with blasting into open pits, buried in such a manner that it will not impede saturated aquifers.
E4	**Storage of tyres** Tyres stored awaiting disposal or transport for take-back and, recycling, or waste-to-energy options - should be stockpiled in volumes less than 3m in height and 200m^2 in area and at least 10m from any other tyre storage area.
E5	**Disposal of tyres** Scrap tyres resulting from the mining activities can be disposed of into open pits provided tyres are placed as deeply in the spoil as reasonably possible and this practice does not cause an unacceptable fire risk or compromise mine safety.

E6	Scrap tyres resulting from the mining activities disposed within the operational land must not impede saturated aquifers or compromise the stability of the consolidated landform.
E7	**Tailings disposal** Tailings must be managed in accordance with procedures contained within the current plan of operations. These procedures must include provisions for: a) containment of tailings; b) the management of seepage and leachates both during operation and the foreseeable future; c) the control of fugitive emissions to air; d) maintaining records of the relative locations of any other waste stored within the tailings; e) rehabilitation strategy; and f) monitoring of rehabilitation, research and/or trials to verify the requirements and methods for decommissioning and final rehabilitation of tailings, including the prevention and management of acid mine drainage, erosion minimisation and establishment of vegetation cover.

E8	**Green waste storage** The waste management hierarchy must be considered in the management of green waste.

Agency interest: Noise	
Condition number	**Condition**
F1	**Noise limits** The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that noise generated by the mining activities does not cause the criteria in **Table F1 – Noise limits** to be exceeded at a noise sensitive place or commercial place.
F2	If monitoring indicates the potential for exceedance of the relevant limits in **Table F1 – Noise Limits** then the environmental authority holder must immediately implement noise abatement measures to avoid exceeding the relevant limits.
F3	Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, noise from the activity must not cause an environmental nuisance, at any noise sensitive place.
F4	**Monitoring and reporting** A Noise Monitoring Program must be developed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to noise and implemented for all stages of mining to monitor compliance with **Table F1 - Noise limits**. The Noise Monitoring Program must be submitted to the administering authority for approval **within 3 months upon grant of ML50232 and ML700002**. The Noise Monitoring Program must be implemented **within 3 months** of the administering authority approving the program.

Table F1 – Noise limits (includes construction activities)

Noise level dB(A) measured as	**All days**		
	7am – 6pm	**6pm – 10pm**	**10pm – 7am**
	Noise measured at a 'Noise sensitive place'		
$L_{Aeq,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$	42	35	35
L_{Amax}	-	-	50
L_{Amax} rail spur	-	-	56
$L_{Aeq(24hr)}$ rail spur	-	-	50

F5	Noise monitoring and recording must include the following descriptor characteristics and matters: a) $L_{A01,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$ - day, evening & night; $L_{A10,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$ - day, evening & night; $L_{Aeq,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$ - day, evening & night; and $L_{A90,\ adj,\ 15\ min}$ - day, evening & night; b) background noise L_{A90}; c) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise and any adjustment and penalties to statistical levels; d) atmospheric conditions including temperature, relative humidity and wind speed and directions; e) effects due to any extraneous factors such as traffic noise and natural sources (e.g. insects, birds and wind); f) location, date and time of monitoring; g) if the complaint concerns low frequency noise, $L_{LINeq\ 10\ mins}$ (internal), $L_{Aeq\ 10\ mins}$ (internal) and one third octave band measurements in $L_{LINeq\ 10\ mins}$ (internal) for centre frequencies in the 10 – 200 Hz range; h) maximum (L_{Amax}) noise levels - night (for a minimum of 30 minutes); and i) ⅓ octave band spectrums.
F6	The Noise Monitoring Program must also include a system of real time performance monitoring against the criteria in **Table F1 - Noise limits** at: a) location in Acland to be identified in the Noise Monitoring Program; b) location to the east of the New Acland mine to be identified in the Noise Monitoring Program; c) location to the north of the New Acland mine to be identified in the Noise Monitoring Program; and d) location to the west of the New Acland mine to be identified in the Noise Monitoring Program. NOTE: The performance monitoring required under this condition is to be used for performance management rather than monitoring for compliance with **Table F1 - Noise limits.**
F7	All real-time performance monitoring parameters required by **Condition F6** must be made publically available, online and in real-time.
F8	**Noise management** A Noise and Vibration Management Plan must be developed by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to noise and be implemented for all stages of mining **within 3 months upon the grant of ML50232 and ML700002**.

F9	The Noise and Vibration Management Plan must incorporate a program for continuous improvements for the management of noise emissions caused by mining operations and must include, but is not limited to: a) a detailed description of the noise management system; b) a description of the noise mitigation measures that would be implemented to ensure best practice noise management is being employed, is regularly benchmarked against contemporary industry standards and is regularly reviewed to ensure continual improvement; c) the Noise Monitoring Program described in **Condition F4** and **Table F2 - Compliance noise monitoring locations and frequency**; d) a comprehensive noise management system that uses a combination of predictive meteorological forecasting and real-time noise monitoring data to guide the day to day planning of mining operations and the implementation of both proactive and reactive mitigation measures to ensure compliance with these conditions, improved understanding of noise data at the monitoring locations in **Table F2 - Compliance noise monitoring locations and frequency** and its correlation with the noise data collected from the locations specified in **Condition F6**; e) a protocol for determining exceedances of the conditions; f) a protocol for recording and responding to complaints; g) the content of the monthly compliance report required under **Condition 3** of the imposed conditions of the Coordinator-General, including for the provision of data in that report, and a peer review of that content.
F10	The environmental authority holder must, at their own cost, appoint an independent acoustic consultant to review the monthly noise report format for a **twelve (12) month period** following the commencement of reporting. A report must be produced to present information from noise monitoring in a manner that is clear, open and unambiguous.
F11	**Mitigation** Upon receiving a written request from the owner of a noise sensitive place shown in **Figure 7 - Noise Sensitive Places (Mitigation)**, the environmental authority holder must implement additional reasonable and feasible noise mitigation measures at the noise sensitive place in consultation with the owner. If within **3 months** of receiving this request, the environmental authority holder and the owner cannot agree on the measures to be implemented, or there is a dispute about the implementation of these measures, then either party may refer the matter to a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to noise appointed by the Chief Executive or the President for the time being of the Institute of Engineers for resolution. The suitably qualified and experienced person's decision as to the mitigation measures to be implemented must be final. The environmental authority holder is responsible for payment of costs of the suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to noise.

Table F2 - Compliance noise monitoring locations and frequency

Monitoring location*	Frequency
1 (Acland)	Monthly
34 (rail spur), 35 and 38 (or alternative noise sensitive places identified in the Noise Monitoring Program developed pursuant to condition F5)	Monthly
4, 8 and 10 (or alternative noise sensitive places identified in the Noise Monitoring Program developed pursuant to condition F5)	Monthly
11, 15 and 19 (or alternative noise sensitive places identified in the Noise Monitoring Program developed pursuant to condition F5)	Monthly

*See Figure 5

F12	**Airblast overpressure nuisance** The holder of this environmental authority must ensure that blasting does not cause the limits for peak particle velocity and air blast overpressure in **Table F3 – Blasting noise limits** to be exceeded at a sensitive place or commercial place.
F13	The holder of this environmental authority must develop and implement a blast monitoring program to monitor compliance with **Table F3 – Blasting noise limits** for: a) At least 90% of all blasts undertaken on this site in each year at the nearest sensitive place or commercial place to the centroid of the blast; and b) All blasts conducted during any time period specified by the administering authority at the nearest sensitive place or commercial place.

Table F3: Blasting noise limits

Blasting noise limits	Sensitive place or commercial place blasting noise limits	
	Monday to Friday 7am to 6pm **Saturday 9am to 1pm**	**Monday to Friday 6pm to 7am** **Saturday 1pm to 9am** **Sunday and Public Holidays^**
Airblast overpressure	115 dB (Linear) Peak for 9 out of 10 consecutive blasts initiated and not greater than 120 dB (Linear) Peak at any time	No blasting
Ground vibration peak particle velocity	5mm/second peak particle velocity for 9 out of 10 consecutive blasts and not greater than 10 mm/second peak particle velocity at any time	No blasting

^ Blasting not permitted on public holidays

Agency interest: Sewage Treatment	
Condition number	**Condition**
G1	All effluent released from the treatment plant must be monitored at the frequency and for the parameters specified in **Table G1 — Sewage Effluent Quality Targets for Dust Suppression and Irrigation**.

Table G1: Sewage Effluent Quality Targets for Dust Suppression and Irrigation

Contaminant	Unit	Release limit	Limit type	Frequency
5-day Biochemical oxygen demand (uninhibited)	mg/L	20	Maximum	Quarterly
Faecal coliforms, based on the average of a minimum of five samples collected	Colonies/100m1	1000	Maximum	Quarterly
Total suspended solids	mg/L	30	Maximum	Quarterly
Nitrogen	mg/L	15	Maximum	Quarterly
Phosphorus	mg/L	1000	Maximum	Quarterly
pH	pH units	6.0 — 9.0.	Range	Quarterly

G2	Treated sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not exceed sewage release limits defined in **Table G1 — Sewage Effluent Quality Targets for Dust Suppression and Irrigation**.
G3	Sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not cause spray drift or overspray to any sensitive place.
G4	Subject to Condition **G5**, sewage effluent from sewage treatment facilities must be reused or evaporated and must not be directly released from the sewage treatment plant to any water way or drainage line.
G5	In periods of wet weather or following wet weather, when no irrigation of effluent is reasonable practicable and when effluent storage ponds are full, the release of effluent to waters is permitted in accordance with the release limits in **Table G1 - Sewage Effluent Quality Targets for Dust Suppression and Irrigation** and locations specified in **Table C1 - Mine-affected water release points, sources and receiving waters**.
G6	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that irrigation of effluent is carried out in such a manner that prevents and or minimises environmental harm.
G7	The holder of this environmental authority is authorised to accept treated wastewater from the Wetalla Wastewater Reclamation Facility.

G8	Sewage effluent used for dust suppression or irrigation must not exceed sewage effluent release limits defined in **Table G1 - Sewage Effluent Quality Targets for Dust Suppression and Irrigation**.

Agency interest: Land and Rehabilitation	
Condition number	**Condition**
H1	**Buffer Zone** The holder of the environmental authority must not cause any disturbance within 50 metres of the high bank of Lagoon Creek (buffer zone) as shown on **Figure 3 - Lagoon Creek, buffer and levee** unless in accordance with **Condition H2 and H3**.
H2	The holder of the environmental authority is authorised to construct and maintain a flood protection levee and access road for inspection purposes, with the tow of the levee being no closer than 50 metres from the high bank of Lagoon Creek as shown on **Figure 3 - Lagoon Creek, buffer and levee**
H3	The holder of the environmental authority is authorised to access the 50 metre buffer zone as shown on **Figure 3 - Lagoon Creek, buffer and levee**, for the purposes of maintaining the integrity of the flood protection levee, riparian conservation and weed management purposes.
H4	The flood protection levee must be designed and inspected by a suitably qualified and experienced person. The final design level of the levee crest must be above the predicted 1,000 year ARI event flood level.
H5	Any section of the outside face of the levee must be treated with cover material and grass seeded (unless rock armoured) within **three months of completion** of the earthworks for that section of the outside face of the levee.
H6	The condition of the levee must at a minimum be assessed: a) by the environmental authority holder **within 1 week** of any storm of such intensity that greater than 25mm of rain falls in less than 3 hours; and b) by a suitably qualified and experienced person at least once per year between the months of May and October inclusive (i.e. during the 'dry' season and before the onset of the 'wet' season).
H7	Remedial works identified as necessary during assessments conducted under Condition **H6** must be commenced **within 30 days** unless delayed by inclement weather.
H8	Any actions and incidents on site that may impact upon the integrity of the levee bank must be notified to the administering authority in accordance with **Condition H4**.
H9	For Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project, land disturbed by mining must be rehabilitated in accordance with **Table H4: Rehabilitation Requirements Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project, Table H5: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria — Grazing Lands Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project and Table H6: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria — Treed Areas Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project.**

H10	**Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan** Within twelve (12) months **upon the grant of ML50232 and ML700002** the holder of this environmental authority must develop and implement a Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan to ensure that all areas disturbed by mining activities will be suitably rehabilitated in accordance with **Table H1 – Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Approval Schedule – ML50170 and ML50216, Table H2 - Landform design criteria for New Acland Coal Mine – ML50170 and ML50216, Table H3: Residual Void Design – ML50170 and ML50216, Table H4: Rehabilitation Requirements Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project, Table H5: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria — Grazing Lands Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project and Table H6: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria — Treed Areas Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project.** The Plan must include, but is not limited to the following: a) disturbance type; b) disturbance area; c) pre and post mine land descriptions; d) pre and post mine land capability; e) analogue site(s) identification; f) a description of rehabilitation management techniques incorporating works and monitoring programs and timetables; g) indicators for success; and h) keeping of appropriate records or rehabilitation measures implemented including taking of photographs demonstrative of rehabilitation achieved and the preparation of annual rehabilitation progress reports. **NOTE:** The Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan is to be managed through the Plan of Operations.

Table H1: Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Approval Schedule — ML 50170 and ML50216

Disturbance Type							
	Residual Voids	**Tailings Dams**	**Recontoured spoil area**	**Waste Rock Dumps**	**Infrastructure & ROM Areas**	**Roads and Tracks**	**Water Supply and Sediment Dams**
Tenure ID	ML50216	ML50170	ML50170 ML50216	ML50216	ML50170	ML50170 ML50216	ML50216
Projective Surface Area (ha)	55	70	740	100	5	5	40
Post mine land use	Possible water storage	Grazing	Grazing	Grazing	Grazing	Grazing	Possible water storage
Post mine land suitability classification	5	5	3-4	4	4	4	5

NOTE: The Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan will be managed through the Plan of Operations.

Table H2: Landform design criteria for New Acland Coal Mine – ML50170 and ML50216

Disturbance Type	Slope Range (%)	Projective Surface Area (ha)
Residual Voids (high wall)	0 - 214 % or 65°	55
Residual Voids (low wall)	0 - 100 % or 45°	
Tailings Dam Top	0 - 20 % or 11.5°*	60
Tailings Dam Wall	0 - 20 % or 11.5° *	10
Recontoured Spoil Area	0 - 20 % or 11.5° *	740
Waste Rock Dumps	0 - 20 % or 11.5° *	100
Infrastructure and ROM areas	0 - 18% or 10°	5
Roads and Tracks	0 - 10 % or 5.7°	5

NOTE: *= The slope depends on the vertical height and slope length. See Landform Acceptance Criteria.

Table H3: Residual Void Design – ML50170 and ML50216

Void Identification	Void wall - competent rock slope (%)	Void wall - incompetent rock slope (%)	Void maximum surface area (ha)
Central Pit/South Pit Void	65° or 214%	45° or 100%	55

Table H4: Rehabilitation Requirements Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project

Mine Domain	Rehabilitation Goal	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicators	Completion Criteria
Solid Waste Rock Disposal	Safe	Site safe for humans and animals	Structurally safe and shallow slopes (geotechnically stable). No hazardous materials (geochemically benign).	Monitoring / observation demonstrates safe site
	Non-polluting	No environmental harm attributed to adverse chemical conditions within the waste rock dumps	Minimise erosion (to at least <10t/ha/yr) through selective placement of mine waste, adequate vegetation cover. Runoff and seepage does not cause environmental harm	Suitable for low intensity grazing. Runoff and discharge water (including seepage) meets specified limits.
	Stable	Minimise erosion	Wastes selectively placed above and below original ground level to agreed slopes. Adequate ground cover established to control erosion. Runoff control measures (contour banks, etc) effective in controlling erosion.	Suitable for low intensity grazing
	Self-sustaining	To return to agreed grazing land capability	Slope and other landform design criteria achieved. Establish adequate vegetation cover.	Refer **Table H5** and **Table H6**
Tailings Dams	Safe	Site safe for humans and animals	Structurally safe (geotechnically stable). Adequate capping. Accessibility to voids is permanently removed.	Monitoring / observation demonstrates safe site
	Non-polluting	Acid mine drainage will not cause environmental harm	Adequately capped. Minimise erosion through adequate vegetation cover to less than 10t/ha/yr. Runoff and seepage controlled by water management.	Monitoring meeting release limits. Suitable for low intensity grazing

Mine Domain	Rehabilitation Goal	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicators	Completion Criteria
	Stable	Minimise erosion	Stored in both pits below natural surface level and in dams above natural surface. Establish adequate vegetation cover.	Monitoring demonstrates revegetation success. No structural erosion present. Suitable for low intensity grazing
	Self-sustaining	To return to agreed grazing land capability	Monitoring demonstrates successful revegetation.	Refer **Table H5** and **Table H6**
Mine Infrastructure Areas	Safe	Site safe for humans and animals	Hazardous materials removed.	Monitoring / observation demonstrates safe site
	Non-polluting	Undertake contaminated land assessment.	Remediate contamination so that runoff and seepage are of good quality.	Monitoring meeting release limits.
	Stable	Minimise erosion	Remove infrastructure or allow continued use of useful infrastructure. Establish adequate vegetation cover.	Slope will be a maximum of 17° (30%)
	Self-sustaining	To return to agreed grazing land capability	Return to previous use (grazing). Establish adequate groundcover.	Refer **Table H5** and **Table H6**
Linear Infrastructure areas	Safe	Site safe for humans and animals	Structurally safe (geotechnically stable).	Monitoring / observation demonstrates safe site
	Non-polluting	No environmental harm attributed to adverse chemical conditions within the rehabilitation areas.	Runoff and seepage controlled by water management (e.g. dams).	Monitoring meeting release limits.
	Stable	Minimise erosion	Remove infrastructure, rip reshape and revegetate or allow continued use of useful infrastructure.	Suitable for low intensity grazing

Mine Domain	Rehabilitation Goal	Rehabilitation Objectives	Indicators	Completion Criteria
	Self-sustaining	To return to agreed grazing land capability	Remove infrastructure or allow continued use of useful infrastructure. Establish adequate vegetation cover.	Refer **Table H5** and **Table H6**

Table H5: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project — Grazing Lands

Land Suitability Class	Acceptance Criteria — Grazing Land						
	Non-polluting	Stability and Sustainability Land Use					
	Active Rill / Gully Erosion	Vegetation Cover	Native and Exotic Grass Species Diversity (spp./ha)	Slopes	Geo-technical Stability	Active Rill / Gully Erosion	Declared Weeds
2 to 5	Absence (<10t/ha/yr)	> 50%	≥4	Maximum 17°	stable	absence	absence

Table H6: Rehabilitation Acceptance Criteria Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project — Treed Areas

Land Suitability Class	Acceptance Criteria — Grazing Land Treed Areas						
	Non-polluting	Stability and Sustainable Land Use					
	Active Rill / Gully Erosion	Vegetation Cover (including tree / shrub canopy)	Native Tree / Shrub & Native / Exotic Grass Species Diversity (spp./ha)	Slopes	Geo-technical Stability	Active Rill / Gully Erosion	Declared Weeds
2 to 5	Absence (<10t/ha/yr)	> 50%	Eucalyptus spp. ≥2 Acacia spp. ≥2 Other tree / shrub spp. ≥2 Grass ≥3	Maximum 17°	stable	absence	absence

H11	All areas significantly disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated in accordance with the Mine Closure Plan outlined in **Condition H13**.
H12	Rehabilitation must commence progressively in accordance with the plan of operations.

H13	**Closure and post closure** The environmental authority holder must submit a Mine Closure Plan to the administering authority at least **five years prior** to the surrender of this environmental authority.
H14	When the deposition of tailings ceases, the holder of this Environmental Authority must install a final cover system to the Tailings Storage Facility, which effectively minimises: a) infiltration of water into the Tailings Storage Facility; and b) the likelihood of any erosion occurring to either the final cover system, dumped spoil material or deposited tailings.
H15	The final cover system must include an inert layer to reduce infiltration and an upper/final layer of earthen material that is capable of sustaining plant growth.
H16	**Sustainable final land use outcomes** Areas that are to be progressively rehabilitated must comply with, but not be limited to, the following outcomes: a) All areas disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated to the landform design criteria defined in the Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan required by **Condition H10 to H13;** and b) The final landforms must be stable with erosion rates comparable to a suitable analogue site.
H17	**Grazing pasture outcome for ML50170 and ML50216** Areas which are to be progressively rehabilitated to grazing pasture must comply with the following outcomes; a) generate a self-sustaining vegetation with projective cover, species composition and species distribution comparable with that of analogue sites to be determined by the study detailed in **Condition H10** e.g. planting local native grass and shrub species where possible. These vegetation species must be listed in the Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan; b) all areas disturbed by mining activities must be rehabilitated to the landform design criteria defined in **Table H2 - Landform design criteria for New Acland Coal Mine – ML50170 and ML50216**; c) a measure of productivity (e.g. sustainable dry matter production, stock live weight gain) are comparable to the selected analogue sites detailed in **Condition H18**.
H18	Complete an investigation into rehabilitation of disturbed areas and submit a report to the administering authority proposing acceptance criteria to meet the outcomes in **Condition H17** and landform design criteria in **Table H2 - Landform design criteria for New Acland Coal Mine – ML50170 and ML50216** within **twelve months** of the issue of the Environmental Authority.

H19	**Residual void outcome** Residual voids must comply with the following outcomes: a) residual voids must not cause any serious environmental harm to land, surface waters or any recognised ground water aquifer, other than the environmental harm constituted by the existence of the residual void itself, and subject to any other condition within this Environmental Authority; and b) residual voids must comply with **Table H3 - Residual Void Design – ML50170 and ML50216**.
H20	Complete an investigation into residual voids and submit the findings in the Mine Closure Plan outlined by **Condition H13** to the administering authority proposing acceptance criteria to meet the outcomes in **Condition H19** and landform design criteria in **Table H3 — Residual Void Design – ML50170 and ML50216**.
H21	All areas within the mining lease will be managed to reduce the spread of declared plants including both disturbed and undisturbed areas.
H22	**Topsoil** a) The environmental authority holder must ensure that topsoil is removed and stockpiled prior to carrying out any disturbance activities such that topsoil must be strategically stripped ahead of mining activities, including the establishment of spoil dump areas; and, b) Topsoil must not be disposed of in a pit or otherwise sterilised from reuse.
H23	**Contaminated land** Before applying for surrender of a mining lease, the holder must (if applicable) provide to the administering authority a site investigation report under the Act, in relation to any part of the mining lease which has been used for notifiable activities or which the holder is aware is likely to be contaminated land, and also carry out any further work that is required as a result of that report to ensure that the land is suitable for its final land use.
H24	Before applying for progressive rehabilitation certification for an area, the holder must (if applicable) provide to the administering authority a site investigation report under the Act, in relation to any part of the area the subject of the application which has been used for notifiable activities or which the holder is aware is likely to be contaminated land, and also carry out any further work that is required as a result of that report to ensure that the land is suitable for its final land use in accordance with **Condition F10.**
H25	Minimise the potential for contamination of land by hazardous contaminants.
H26	**Impacted land** The holder of the environmental authority must provide the approved report required by Imposed Condition 9, of Appendix 1, of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of it being approved.
H27	The holder of the environmental authority must provide a report demonstrating fulfilment of the requirements of Imposed Condition 9(i) — (k) in the CG's report, to the administering authority with any surrender application.

H28	**Land resource survey** The holder of the environmental authority must provide the approved report required by Imposed Condition 6, of Appendix 1, of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of approval.
H29	**Rehabilitation of disturbed land** The holder of the environmental authority must provide the approved rehabilitation success criteria required by Imposed Condition 7, of Appendix 1, of the CG's report, to the administering authority within **20 business days** of approval.

Agency interest: Biodiversity	
Condition number	**Condition**
I1	The holder of the environmental authority must ensure that staff induction and environmental awareness programs include reference to *Anomalopus mackayi* (Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink) and *Tympanocryptis pinguicolla* (Grassland Earless Dragon, South-eastern Lined Earless Dragon) to ensure that any individuals that might be present in the project area are identified and reported to the mine site environmental officer for recovery and release into suitable habitat.
I2	The holder of this Environmental Authority must develop a Conservation Management Plan for the riparian area of Lagoon Creek and existing stands of regional ecosystems RE11.8.5 and RE11.8.3 located on Bottle Tree Hill and submit the Plan to the Administering Authority and the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water within twelve months of the date this environmental authority takes effect. The Plan must for the two proposed conservation areas (Lagoon Creek and Bottle Tree Hill): a) ensure the combined surface area to be protected and enhanced is no less than the surface area of the regional ecosystems proposed to be cleared by mining activities on Mining Leases 50170 and 50216; b) develop appropriate conservation/rehabilitation objectives; c) outline suitable conservation/rehabilitation techniques (including those areas where local native plant species/communities are to be re-established and/or enhanced); d) develop an action plan/rehabilitation schedule for the planned conservation/rehabilitation activities; e) propose specific conservation/rehabilitation acceptance criteria (including those areas where local native plant species/communities are re-established and/or enhanced); f) detail a suitable monitoring program to quantify conservation/rehabilitation success (including those areas where local native plant species/communities are re-established and/or enhanced); and g) propose appropriate remedial actions for conservation/rehabilitation areas not achieving the required conservation/rehabilitation objectives.

I3	**Biodiversity offsets** Significant residual impacts to prescribed matters of state environmental significance must not exceed the maximum authorised residual impact area listed for that matter in **Table I1 - Maximum authorised impacts on matters of state environmental significance** and shown in **Figure 4 —Impact on vegetation and habitat**. **Note:** Deemed conditions in Sections 18, 22, 24 and 25 of *the Environmental Offsets Act 2014* are taken to be conditions of this authority.
I4	The holder of the environmental authority must provide an environmental offset for the following maximum significant residual impacts on matters of state environmental significance in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (including deemed conditions), the *Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014* and the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy 2014*.

Table I1 — Maximum authorised impacts on matters of state environmental significance

RE (Prescribed matter)	VM Act status	Maximum area of residual impact (ha)	Environmental offset required
11.3.1#	Endangered	12	Yes
11.3.21#	Endangered	35.9	Yes
11.9.5#	Endangered	12.6	
11.3.2	Of concern	4.8	Yes
11.3.17	Of concern	7	Yes
11.8.11#	Of concern	4.1	Yes
11.9.10	Of concern	4.1	Yes
11.9.13	Of concern	3.6	Yes
Of concern RE within a defined distance from the defining banks of a relevant watercourse 11.3.2	Of concern	2.39	Yes
Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*	Special least concern	19.5	Yes
Belson's Panic# *Homopholis belsoni*	Endangered	70.8	Yes

 # These prescribed environmental values duplicate MNES values and, in the event of an Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) decision on the project, offsets for these matters may be conditioned for by the Commonwealth. Further, any offsets conditioned by the Commonwealth are likely to address offsetting for these matters as required by this environmental authority.

I5	Residual impacts are not authorised on any Matters of State Environmental Significance not identified in **Table I1 — Maximum authorised impacts on matters of state environmental significance**
I6	**Environmental Offset Strategy (EOS)** The environmental authority holder must provide the approved environmental offset strategy required by Imposed Condition 13 of the CG's report, to the administering authority within **20 business days** of its being approved.
I7	**Pre-clearance fauna and flora surveys** Prior to commencement of any project construction activities, the environmental authority holder must conduct pre-clearance ecological surveys of areas to be impacted, consistent with: a) Queensland state government survey guidelines; b) Requirements of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; and c) Australian government threatened species guidelines.
I8	The surveys must be sufficient to identify the extent to which the following will be unavoidably impacted by the project: a) Protected wildlife listed under the *Nature Conservation Act* 1992; b) Matters of state environmental significance (MSES) as defined by the State Planning Policy; and c) MNES as listed under the EPBC Act
I9	The surveys must include areas of potential foraging, roosting or nesting habitat for the painted honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*). If the painted honeyeater is found during pre-clearance surveys, then any significant impacts on its habitat may require additional offsets in accordance with the EOS for the project.
I10	If protected plants are found during pre-clearance surveys, then impacts may require a permit under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and offsets under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.
I11	Should additional MSES species and communities be located that were not previously identified during field surveys, the development of management plans and/or additional offsets may be required to address any significant residual impacts for matters of state environmental significance in accordance with the EOS for the project.
I12	Notification of the discovery of additional protected plants or MSES species and communities will be impacted is to be provided to the administering authority within five business days of the discovery. The proponent is required to propose how the species is to be managed and to seek advice from the administering authority on the undertaking.
I13	Survey results must be included in an updated EOS for the project.
I14	Surveys must include area of potential habitat for the vulnerable pale imperial hairstreak butterfly — *Jalmenus eubulus*. If the pale imperial hairstreak is found during pre-clearance surveys, then any significant impacts on its habitat may require additional offsets in accordance with the EOS for the project.

I15	**Lagoon Creek Conservation Zone Management Plan (CZMP)** The holder of the environmental authority holder must provide the approved Lagoon Creek Conservation Zone Management Plan, which is in accordance with Imposed Condition 15 of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of it being approved.
I16	**Koala Species Management Plan (KSMP)** The holder of the environmental authority holder must provide the approved Koala species management plan, which is in accordance with Imposed Condition 16 of the CG's report, to the administering authority, within **20 business days** of it being approved.

Agency interest: Regulated Structures	
Condition number	**Condition**
J1	**Regulated Dams and Levees** The consequence category of any structure must be assessed by a suitable qualified and experienced person in accordance with the *Manual for Assessing Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) at the following times: a) Prior to the design and construction of the structure, if it is not an existing structure; or b) If it is an existing structure, prior to the adoption of this schedule; or c) Prior to any change in its purpose or the nature of its stored contents.
J2	A consequence assessment report and certification must be prepared for each structure assessed and the report may include a consequence for more than one structure.
J3	Certification must be provided by the suitably qualified and experienced person who undertook the assessment, in the form set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).
J4	**Design and construction of a regulated structure** **Conditions J5** to **J9** inclusive do not apply to existing structures.
J5	All regulated structures must be designed by and constructed under the supervision of a suitable qualified and experienced person in accordance with the requirements of the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).
J6	Construction of a regulated structure is prohibited unless the holder has submitted a consequence category assessment report and certification to the administering authority that has been certified by a suitably qualified person for the design and the design plan and the associated operating procedures in compliance with the relevant condition of this authority.
J7	Certification must be provided by the suitable qualified and experienced person who oversees the preparation of the design plan set out in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635), and must be recorded in the Regulated Dams/Levees register.

J8	Regulated structures must: a) be designed and constructed in accordance with and conform to the requirements of the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635); b) be designed and constructed with due consideration given to ensuring that the design integrity would not be compromised on account of: floodwaters from entering the regulated dam from any watercourse or drainage line; and wall failure due to erosion by floodwaters arising from any watercourse or drainage line; c) (only for regulated dams associated with a failure to contain seepage) have the floor and sides of the dam designed and constructed to prevent or minimise the passage of the wetting front and any entrained contaminants through either the floor or sides of the dam during the operational life of the dam and for any period of decommissioning and rehabilitation of the dam.
J9	Certification by the suitable qualified and experienced person who supervises the construction must be submitted to the administering authority on the completion of construction of the regulated structure and state that: a) The 'as constructed' drawings and specifications meet the original intent of the design plan for that regulated structure; and b) Construction of the regulated structure is in accordance with the design plan.
J10	**Operation of a regulated structure** Operation of a regulated structure, except for an existing structure, is prohibited unless the holder has submitted to the administering authority: a) One paper copy and one electronic copy of the design plan and certification of the 'design plan' in accordance with **Condition J6**; and b) A set of 'as constructed' drawings and specifications; and c) Certification of those 'as constructed drawings and specifications' in accordance with **Condition J6;** and d) Where the regulated structure is to be managed as part of an integrated containment system for the purpose of sharing the DSA volume across the system, a copy of the certified system design plan; and e) The requirements of this authority relating to the construction of the regulated structure have been met; and f) The holder has entered the details required under this authority into a Register of Regulated Dams; and g) There is a current operational plan for the regulated structures.
J11	For existing structures that are regulated structures: a) Where the existing structure that is a regulated structure is to be managed as part of an integrated containment system for the purposes of sharing DSA volume across the system, the holder must submit to the administering authority within **12 months of the commencement** of this condition a copy of the certified system design plan including that structure; and b) There must be a current operational plan for the existing structures.
J12	Each regulated structure just be maintained and operated for the duration of its operational life until decommissioned and rehabilitated in a manner that is consistent

	with the current operational plan and if applicable the current design plan and associated certified 'as constructed' drawings.
J13	**Mandatory reporting level** **Conditions J14 to J17** inclusive apply to Regulated Structures which have not been certified as low consequence category for 'failure to contain — overtopping'.
J14	The Mandatory Reporting Level (the MRL) must be marked on a regulated dam in such a way that during routine inspections of the dam it is clearly observable.
J15	The holder must, as soon as practical and **within forty-eight (48) hours** of becoming aware, notify the administering authority when the level of the contents of a regulated dam reaches the MRL.
J16	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that the MRL has been reached, act to prevent the occurrence on any unauthorised discharges from the regulated dam.
J17	The holder must record any changes to the MRL in the Register of Regulated Structures.
J18	**Design storage allowance** The holder must assess the performance of each regulated dam or linked containment system over the preceding November to May period based on actual observations of the available storage in each regulated dam or linked containment system taken **prior to 1 July of each year.**
J19	**By 1 November of each year**, storage capacity must be available in each regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems with a shared DSA volume) to meet the Design Storage Allowance (DSA) volume of the dam (or network of linked containment systems).
J20	The holder must, as soon as possible and within **forty-eight (48) hours** of becoming aware that the regulated dam (or network of linked containment system) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, notify the administering authority.
J21	The holder must, immediately on becoming aware that a regulated dam (or network of linked containment systems) will not have the available storage to meet the DSA volume on 1 November of any year, act to prevent the occurrence of any unauthorised discharge from the regulated dam or linked containment systems.
J22	**Annual inspection report** Each regulated dam must be inspected each calendar year by a suitable qualified and experienced person.
J23	At each inspection the condition and adequacy of all components of the regulated structure must be assessed and a suitable qualified and experienced person must prepare an annual inspection report containing details of the assessment and include recommended actions to ensure the integrity of the regulated structure.
J24	The suitable qualified and experienced person who prepared the annual inspection report must certify the report in accordance with the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).

J25	The holder must: a) **Within 20 business days** of receipt of the annual inspection report provide to the administering authority: (1) the recommendations section of the anneal inspection report; and (2) if applicable, any actions being taken in response to those recommendations; and b) If, following receipt of the recommendations and (if applicable) actions, the administering authority requests a full copy of the annual inspection report from the holder, provide this information to the administering authority **within 10 business days** of receipt of the request.
J26	**Transfer arrangements** The holder must provide a copy of any reports, documentation and certifications prepared under this authority, including but not limited to and Register of Regulated Structures, consequence assessment, design plan and other supporting documentation, to a new holder on transfer of this authority.
J27	**Decommissioning and rehabilitation** Dams must not be abandoned but be either: a) Decommissioned and rehabilitated to achieve compliance with **Condition H30**; or b) Be left in-situ for a beneficial use(s) provided that: (1) it no longer contains contaminants that will migrate into the environment; and (2) it contains water of a quality that is demonstrated to be suitable for the intended beneficial use(s); and (3) the administrating authority, the holder of the environmental authority and the landholder agree in writing that the dam will be used by the landholder following cessation of the resource activity.

J28	After decommissioning, all significantly disturbed land caused by carrying out of the resource activity must be rehabilitated to meet the final acceptance criteria: a) The landform is safe for humans and fauna; b) The landform is stable with no subsidence of erosion gullies for at least **three (3) years**; c) Any contaminated land (e.g. contaminated soils) is remediated and rehabilitated; d) Not allowing for acid mine drainage; e) There is no ongoing contamination to waters (including groundwater); f) All significantly disturbed land is reinstated as defined in **Table H1 — Rehabilitation requirements**; g) For land that is not being cultivated by the landholder: (1) groundcover, that is not a declared pest species is established and self-sustaining (2) vegetation of similar species richness and species diversity to pre-selected analogue sites is established and self-sustaining, and (3) the maintenance requirements for rehabilitated land is no greater than that required for the land prior to its disturbance caused by carrying out the petroleum activity(ies). h) For land that is to be cultivated by the landowner, cover crop is revegetated, unless the landholder will be preparing the site for cropping **within 3 months** of resource activities being completed.
J29	**Register of Regulated Dams** A Register of Regulated Dams must be established and maintained by the holder for each regulated dam.
J30	The holder must provisionally enter the required information in the Register of Regulated Dams when a design plan for a regulated dam is submitted to the administering authority.
J31	The holder must make a final entry of the required information in the Register of Regulated Dams once compliance with **Condition J10 and J11** has been achieved.
J32	The holder must ensure that the information contained in the Register of Regulated Dams is current and complete on any given day.
J33	All entries in the Register of Regulated Dams must be approved by the chief executive officer for the holder of this authority, or the delegate, as being accurate and correct.
J34	The holder must, at the same time as providing the annual return, supply to the administering authority a copy of the records contained in the Register of Regulated Dams, in the electronic format required by the administering authority.

Agency interest: Rail Infrastructure	
Condition number	**Condition**
K1	**Train load-out facility: New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3** The new train load-out facility, rail loop and rail spur for the project is required to be the sole distribution point for all railed product from the first day of operations of the stage 3 project.
K2	The holder of the EA must notify the administering authority once the Coordinator-General has been notified that the new train-load out facility has become operational.
K3	**New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3: Rail Spur Design** A suitably qualified person must certify that the design and construction of the rail spur: a) is in accordance with the design criteria in the Department of Transport and Main Roads (March 2010) Road Drainage Manual 2nd edition; and b) meets the following criteria for a two per cent annual exceedance probability rainfall event (50-year Annual Recurrence Interval): (1) not cause, or have the potential to increase flood damage at a domestic premises or commercial premises; (2) a maximum increase in afflux of 0.1m at a domestic premises or commercial premises; (3) a maximum increase in afflux of 0.2m at the Jondayran-Muldu road, or existing electricity, water supply, sewage or telecommunications infrastructure in the town of Jondaryan; (4) a design objective of an increase in afflux of 0.3m, with a maximum increase in afflux of 0.5m at other locations; (5) a maximum culvert outlet velocity of 2.5m/s; and (6) any increase in duration of floodplain inundation is not to exceed 72 hours or 20 per cent of existing flood duration (whichever is greater).
K4	A copy of the certification required by **Condition K3** is to be provided to the Administering Authority upon request.
K5	Land owners, residents, asset owners likely to be impacted by changes to the existing flooding/drainage system, and, at a minimum, Toowoomba Regional Council and the Queensland Reconstruction Authority must be consulted prior to completion of the final rail spur design
K6	Where the rail spur cannot be designed, constructed and maintained so as not to cause or increase flood damage at residential premises or at a commercial premises, compensation is to be negotiated with affected land owners, residents, and asset owners.

Agency interest: Light	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1	Subject to **Condition L2**, the emission of light resulting from the mining activity must not cause an environmental nuisance at any sensitive place.
L2	When requested by the administering authority, an assessment of the light nuisance* must be undertaken within a reasonable and practicable timeframe nominated by the administering authority to investigate any complaint (which is neither frivolous nor vexatious based on mistaken belief in the opinion of the authorised officer) of environmental nuisance at any sensitive place, and the results must be notified within **14 days** of the administering authority following completion of the assessment. (* Assessment to be conducted according to and with reference to the limits specified in AS 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor lights).
L3	If the assessment indicates **Condition L2** is not being met then the environmental authority holder must: a) address the complaint including the use of appropriate dispute resolution if required; or b) immediately implement light abatement measures so the emissions of light from the activity do not result in further environmental nuisance.

Agency interest: Community	
Condition number	**Condition**
M1	**Complaints** The holder of this environmental authority must record all environmental complaints received about the mining activities including: a) name, address and contact number for of the complainant; b) time and date of complaint; c) reasons for the complaint; d) investigations undertaken; e) conclusions formed; f) actions taken to resolve the complaint; g) any abatement measures implemented; and h) person responsible for resolving the complaint. The information as outlined in **Condition M1 (a) to (h)** with the consent of the complainant must be sent to the administering authority (and the complainant) within 28 days of the action taken to resolve the complaint.
M2	The holder of this environmental authority must, when requested by the administering authority, undertake relevant specified monitoring within a reasonable timeframe nominated or agreed to by the administering authority to investigate any complaint of

	environmental harm. The results of the investigation (including an analysis and interpretation of the monitoring results) and abatement measures, where implemented, must be provided to the administering authority **within 10 business days** of completion of the investigation, or no later than 10 business days after the end of the timeframe nominated by the administering authority to undertake the investigation.
M3	**Notification of emergencies, incidents and exceptions** The holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority by written notification **within 24 hours** after becoming aware of any emergency or incident which results in the release of contaminants not in accordance, or reasonably expected to be not in accordance with, the conditions of this environmental authority.
M4	**Within 10 business days** following the initial notification of an emergency or incident, or receipt of monitoring results, whichever is the later, further written advice must be provided to the administering authority, including the following: a) results and interpretation of any samples taken and analysed; b) outcomes of actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise unlawful environmental harm; and c) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the emergency or incident.
M5	At the completion of mining, the environmental authority holder must apply to the relevant authority to restore or provide alternative road access to Acland Township, in particular the war memorial.
M6	Basalt from stockpiles must only be transported within the approved mining area as indicated in **Figure 1 (Revised Project Overview - Mine Area)**, wherever possible.
M7	The environmental authority holder must provide an independent counselling service accessible to all local landowners located within 5km of the mining lease boundary to deal with concerns, stress and emotional distress associated with mining activities.

Definitions

acid rock drainage	any contaminated discharge emanating from a mining activity formed through a series of chemical and biological reactions, when geological strata is disturbed and exposed to oxygen and moisture.
acceptance criteria	means the measures by which actions implemented are deemed to be complete. The acceptance criteria indicate the success of the decommissioning and rehabilitation outcomes or remediation of areas which have been significantly been disturbed by the mining activities. Acceptance criteria may include information regarding: - stability of final land forms in terms of settlement, erosion, weathering, pondage and drainage; - control of geochemical and contaminant transport processes; - quality of runoff waters and potential impact on receiving environment; - vegetation establishment, survival and succession; - vegetation productivity, sustained growth and structure development; - fauna colonisation and habitat development; - ecosystem processes such as soil development and nutrient cycling, and the recolonisation of specific fauna groups such as collembola, mites and termites which are involved in these processes; - microbiological studies including recolonisation by mycorrhizal fungi, microbial biomass and respiration; - effects of various establishment treatments such as deep ripping, topsoil handling, seeding and fertiliser application on vegetation growth and development; - resilience of vegetation to disease, insect attack, drought and fire; - vegetation water use and effects on ground water levels and catchment yields.
administering authority	means the Environmental Protection Agency or its successor.
affected person	someone whose drinking water can potentially be impacted as a result of discharges from a dam or their life can be put at risk due to dwellings or workplaces being in the path of a dam break flood.
airblast overpressure	energy transmitted from the blast site within the atmosphere in the form of pressure waves. The maximum excess pressure in this wave, above ambient pressure is the peak airblast overpressure measured in decibels linear (dBL).
ambient (or total) noise	at a place, means the level of noise at the place from all sources (near and far), measured as the Leq for an appropriate time interval.
appropriately qualified person	a person who has professional qualifications, training, skills or experience relevant to the nominated subject matter and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis on performance relating

	to the subject matter using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.
annual inspection report	an assessment prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person containing details of the assessment against the most recent consequence assessment report and design plan (or system design plan): • against recommendations contained in previous annual inspections reports; • against recognised dam safety deficiency indicators; • for changes in circumstances potentially leading to a change in consequence category; • for conformance with the conditions of this authority; • for conformance with the 'as constructed' drawings; • for the adequacy of the available storage in each regulated dam, based on an actual observation or observations taken after 31 May each year but prior to 1 November of that year, of accumulated sediment, state of the containment barrier and the level of liquids in the dam (or network of linked containment systems); • for evidence of conformance with the current operational plan.
Annual Exceedance Probability or AEP	the probability that at least one event in excess of a particular magnitude will occur in any given year.
appropriately qualified person	means a person or body possessing appropriate experience and qualifications to perform these tasks.
assessed or assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to a consequence assessment of a dam	a statutory declaration has been made by that person and, when taken together with any attached or appended documents referenced in that declaration, all of the following aspects are addressed and are sufficient to allow an independent audit of the assessment: • exactly what has been assessed and the precise nature of that determination; • the relevant legislative, regulatory and technical criteria on which the assessment has been based; • the relevant data and facts on which the assessment has been based, the source of that material, and the efforts made to obtain all relevant data and facts; and • the reasoning on which the assessment has been based using the relevant data and facts, and the relevant criteria.
associated works in relation to a dam	operations of any kind and all things constructed, erected or installed for that dam; and any land used for those operations.
authority	an environmental authority or a development approval.
background, with reference to the water schedule	the average of samples taken prior to the commencement of mining from the same waterway that the current sample has been taken.

background noise level	means noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as either: • L A90,T being the A-weighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90 percent of the time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response, or • L LAbg,T being the arithmetic average of the minimum readings during a representative time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.
blasting	the use of explosive materials to fracture: • rock, coal and other minerals for later recovery; or • structural components or other items to facilitate removal from a site or for reuse.
Certification	assessment and approval must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to any assessment or documentation required by the Manual (*Manual for Assessing Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635)), including design plans, 'as constructed' drawings and specifications, construction, operation or an annual report regarding regulated structures, undertaken in accordance with the Board of Professional Engineers of Queensland Policy Certification by RPEQs (ID: 1.4 (2A)).
Certifying, certify or certified	a corresponding meaning as certification
chemical	• an agricultural chemical product or veterinary chemical product within the meaning of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Commonwealth); or • a dangerous good under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail approved by the Australian Transport Council; or • a lead hazardous substance within the meaning of the Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 1997; • a drug or poison in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons prepared by the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council and published by the Commonwealth; or • any substance used as, or intended for use as: a) a pesticide, insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, rodenticide, nematocide, miticide, fumigant or related product; or b) a surface active agent, including, for example, soap or related detergent; or c) a paint solvent, pigment, dye, printing ink, industrial polish, adhesive, sealant, food additive, bleach, sanitiser, disinfectant, or biocide; or d) a fertiliser for agricultural, horticultural or garden use; or

	e) a substance used for, or intended for use for mineral processing or treatment of metal, pulp and paper, textile, timber, water or wastewater; or f) manufacture of plastic or synthetic rubber.
commercial place	a workplace used as an office or for business or commercial purposes, which is not part of the mining activity and does not include employee accommodation or public roads.
Consequence in relation to a structure as defined	the potential for environmental harm resulting from the collapse or failure of the structure to perform its primary purpose of containing, diverting or controlling flowable substances.
Consequence category	a category, either low, significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).
construction or constructed in relation to a dam	includes building a new dam and modifying or lifting an existing dam, but does not include investigations and testing necessary for the purpose of preparing a design plan.
dam	a land-based structure or a void that contains, diverts or controls flowable substances, and includes any substances that are thereby contained, diverted or controlled by that land-based structure or void and associated works.
dam crest volume	the volume of material (liquids and/or solids) that could be within the walls of a dam at any time when the upper level of that material is at the crest level of that dam. That is, the instantaneous maximum volume within the walls, without regard to flows entering or leaving (for example, via spillway).
dB (Linear) Peak	is the maximum reading in decibels (dB) obtained using the "P" time — weighting characteristic as specified in AS 1259.1 — 1990 with all frequency — weighted networks inoperative
declared plant	means a plant that has been declared under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985*
design plan	a document setting out how all identified consequence scenarios are addressed in the planned design and operation of a regulated structure.
design storage allowance or DSA	an available volume, estimated in accordance with the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority, must be provided in a dam as at 1 November each year in order to prevent a discharge from that dam to an **annual exceedance probability** (AEP) specified in that Manual.
designer for the purposes of a regulated dam	the certifier of the design plan for the regulated dam.
development approval	a development approval under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997* or the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* in relation to a matter that involves an environmentally relevant activity under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*

disturbance of land	includes: • compacting, removing, covering, exposing or stockpiling of earth; • removal or destruction of vegetation or topsoil or both to an extent where the land has been made susceptible to erosion; • carrying out mining within a watercourse, waterway, wetland or lake; • the submersion of areas by tailings or hazardous contaminant storage and dam/structure walls; • temporary infrastructure, including any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dam/structures, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc.) which is to be removed after the mining activity has ceased; or • releasing of contaminants into the soil, or underlying geological strata. However, the following areas are not included when calculating areas of disturbance: • areas off lease (e.g. roads or tracks which provide access to the mining lease); • areas previously disturbed which have achieved the rehabilitation outcomes; • by agreement with the administering authority, areas previously disturbed which have not achieved the rehabilitation objective(s) due to circumstances beyond the control of the mine operator (such as climatic conditions); • areas under permanent infrastructure. Permanent infrastructure includes any infrastructure (roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dam/structures, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, airstrips, helipads etc) which is to be left by agreement with the landowner; • disturbance that pre-existed the grant of the tenure.
EC	electrical conductivity.
effluent	treated waste water released from sewage treatment plants.
emergency action plan	documentation forming part of the operational plan held by the holder or a nominated responsible officer, that identifies emergency conditions that sets out procedures and actions that will be followed and taken by the dam owner and operating personnel in the event of an emergency. The actions are to minimise the risk and consequences of failure, and ensure timely warning to downstream communities and the implementation of protection measures. The plan must require dam owners to annually update contact.
environmental authority holder	means the holder of this environmental authority

environmental nuisance	is unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by: a) noise, dust, odour, light; or b) an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or c) another way prescribed by regulation.
existing structure	a structure that was in existence prior to the adoption of this schedule of conditions under the authority.
Extreme Storm Storage	a storm storage allowance determined in accordance with the criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority
flowable substance	matter or a mixture of materials which can flow under any conditions potentially affecting that substance. Constituents of a flowable substance can include water, other liquids fluids or solids, or a mixture that includes water and any other liquids fluids or solids either in solution or suspension.
foreseeable future	is the period used for assessing the total risk of an event occurring. Permanent structures and ecological sustainability should be expected to still exist at the end of a 150 year foreseeable future with an acceptable risk of failure before that time.
hazard category	a category, either low significant or high, into which a dam is assessed as a result of the application of tables and other criteria in Manual for Assessing Hazard Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Dams.
holder	• where this document is an environmental authority, any person who is the holder of, or is acting under, that environmental authority; or • where this document is a development approval, any person who is the registered operator for that development approval.
hydraulic performance	the capacity of a regulated dam to contain or safely pass flowable substances based on the design criteria specified for the relevant consequence category in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635).
infrastructure	water storage dams, levees, roads and tracks, buildings and other structures built for the purpose of the mining activity.
LAmax adj,T	means the average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for noise character and measured over a time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response
land in the land schedule of this document	land excluding waters and the atmosphere, that is, the term has a different meaning from the term as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. For the purposes of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, it is expressly noted that the term land in this environmental authority relates to physical land and not to interests in land.

land capability	as defined in the DME 1995 Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland
land suitability	as defined in the DME 1995 Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland.
land use	the selected post mining use of the land, which is planned to occur after the cessation of mining operations.
LAr, 1 hour	means the specific noise level measured as the A-weighted equivalent continuous noise level (LAeq) plus any adjustment for the character of the noise (tonal and/or impulsive) determined over a reference time period of one hour
leachate	a liquid that has passed through or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a material stored, processed or disposed of at the operational land which contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.
levee	an embankment that only provides for the containment and diversion of stormwater or flood flows from a contributing catchment, or containment and diversion of flowable materials resulting from releases from other works, during the progress of those stormwater or flood flows or those releases; and does not store any significant volume of **water** or **flowable substances** at any other times.
licensed place	the mining activities carried out at the mining tenements detailed in this environmental authority.
low consequence dam	any dam that is not a high or significant consequence category as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635)
m	metres
mandatory reporting level or MRL	a warning and reporting level determined in accordance with the criteria in the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority.
manual	the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority.
maximum	means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be greater than the release limit stated
Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC)	is the maximum amount of explosive on any one specific delay detonator in any one blast hole.
MaxLpA,T	means the maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured over a time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response

measures	includes any measures to prevent or minimise environmental impacts of the mining activity such as bunds, silt fences, diversion drains, capping, and containment systems.
median	means the middle value, where half the data are smaller, and half the data are larger. If the number of samples is even, the median is the arithmetic average of the two middle values
mg/kg	means milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	means milligrams per litre

mine-affected water	the following types of water: i. pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water; ii. water contaminated by a mining activity which would have been an environmentally relevant activity under Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 if it had not formed part of the mining activity; iii. rainfall runoff which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by mining activities which have not yet been rehabilitated, excluding rainfall runoff discharging through release points associated with erosion and sediment control structures that have been installed in accordance with the standards and requirements of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to manage such runoff, provided that this water has not been mixed with pit water, tailings dam water, processing plant water or workshop water; iv. groundwater which has been in contact with any areas disturbed by mining activities which have not yet been rehabilitated; v. groundwater from the mines dewatering activities; vi. a mix of mine affected water (under any of paragraphs i-v, above) and other water. does not include surface water runoff which, to the extent that it has been in contact with areas disturbed by mining activities that have not yet been completely rehabilitated, has only been in contact with: • land that has been rehabilitated to a stable landform and either capped or revegetated in accordance with the acceptance criteria set out in the environmental authority but only still awaiting maintenance and monitoring of the rehabilitation over a specified period of time to demonstrate rehabilitation success; or • land that has partially been rehabilitated and monitoring demonstrates the relevant part of the landform with which the water has been in contact does not cause environmental harm to waters or groundwater, for example: a) areas that are been capped and have monitoring data demonstrating hazardous material adequately contained with the site; b) evidence provided through monitoring that the relevant surface water would have met the water quality parameters for mine affected water release limits in this environmental authority, if those parameters had been applicable to the surface water runoff; or c) both.
minimum	means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be less than the release limit stated
modification or modifying	see definition of construction
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.

natural flow	the flow of water through waters caused by nature.
ng/L	means nanograms per litre
noise sensitive place	means: • a legal dwelling, caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or • a motel, hotel or hostel; or • a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or • a medical centre or hospital; or • a protected area; or • a public park or gardens; and • includes the curtilage of any such place. but does not include (a) places that are within the boundaries of the mining lease; or (b) places that are owned or leased by the holder of the environmental authority or its related companies; or (c) places for which an agreement has been entered into between the holder of the environmental authority and the owner of the place for the provision of alternative measures to mitigate the impact of mining activities for the Stage 3 New Acland Mine Project at the place, where those measures are reasonably expected to result in noise levels experienced at the place that are consistent with the relevant limits in Table F1 - Noise Limits.
non polluting	having no adverse impacts upon the receiving environment.
noxious	means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being, other than trivial harm
offensive	means causing unreasonable offence or displeasure; is unreasonably disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive, other than trivial harm.
operational plan	includes: • normal operating procedures and rules (including clear documentation and definition of process inputs in the DSA allowance); • contingency and emergency action plans including operating procedures designed to avoid and/or minimise environmental impacts including threats to human life resulting from any overtopping or loss of structural integrity of the regulated structure.
peak particle velocity (ppv)	a measure of ground vibration magnitude which is the maximum rate of change of ground displacement with time, usually measured in millimetres/second (mm/s).
protected area	means:

	• a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or • a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1992*; or • a World Heritage Area.
progressive rehabilitation	means rehabilitation (defined below) undertaken progressively OR a staged approach to rehabilitation as mining operations are ongoing
range	means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be greater than the higher release limit stated nor lower than the lower release limit stated
receiving environment in relation to an activity that causes or may cause environmental harm	the part of the environment to which the harm is, or may be, caused. The receiving environment includes (but is not limited to): • a watercourse; • groundwater; and • an area of land.
receiving waters	the waters into which this environmental authority authorises releases of mine affected water.
Register of Regulated Dams	includes: • Date of entry in the register; • Name of the dam, its purpose and intended/actual contents; • The consequence category of the dam as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635); • Dates, names, and reference for the design plan plus dates, names, and reference numbers of all document(s) lodged as part of a design plan for the dam; • Name and qualifications of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified the design plan and as constructed drawings; • For the regulated dam, other than in relation to any levees - a) The dimensions (metres) and surface area (hectares) of the dam measured at the footprint of the dam; b) Coordinates (latitude and longitude in GDA94) within five metres at any point from the outside of the dam including its storage area; c) Dam crest volume (megalitres); d) Spillway crest level (metres AHD); e) Maximum operating level (metres AHD); f) Storage rating table of stored volume versus level (metres AHD); g) Design storage allowance (megalitres) and associated level of the dam (metres AHD); h) Mandatory reporting level (metres AHD);

	• The design plan title and reference relevant to the dam; • The date construction was certified as compliant with the design plan; • The name and details of the suitably qualified and experienced person who certified that the constructed dam was compliant with the design plan; • Details of the composition and construction of any liner; • The system for the detection of any leakage through the floor and sides of the dam; • Dates when the regulated dam underwent an annual inspection for structural and operational adequacy, and to ascertain the available storage volume for 1 November of any year; • Dates when recommendations and actions arising from the annual inspection were provided to the administering authority; • Dam water quality as obtained from any monitoring required under this authority as at 1 November of each year.
rehabilitation	the process of reshaping and revegetating land to restore it to a stable landform
release event	a surface water discharge from mine affected water storages or contaminated areas on the licensed place.
RL	reduced level, relative to mean sea level as distinct from depths to water.
representative	a sample set which covers the variance in monitoring or other data either due to natural changes or operational phases of the mining activities.
regulated dam	any dam in the significant or high consequence category as assessed using the *Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures* (EM635) published by the administering authority.
regulated structure	includes land-based containment structures, levees, bunds and voids, but not a tank or container designed and constructed to an Australian Standard that deals with strength and structural integrity.
residual drilling material	waste drilling materials including muds and cuttings or cement returns from well holes and which have been left behind after the drilling fluids are pumped out.
residual void	means an open pit resulting from the removal of ore and/or waste rock, which will remain following the cessation of all mining activities and completion of rehabilitation processes
saline drainage	the movement of waters, contaminated with salts, as a result of the mining activity.

self sustaining	means an area of land which has been rehabilitated and has maintained the required acceptance criteria without human intervention for a period nominated by the administering authority.
sensitive place	• a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or • a motel, hotel or hostel; or • an educational institution; or • a medical centre or hospital; or • a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 1992* or a World Heritage Area; or • a public park or gardens.
Structure	dam or levee.
Spillway	a weir, channel, conduit, tunnel, gate or other structure designed to permit discharges form the dam, normally under flood conditions or in anticipation of flood conditions.
spillway crest	means the highest point (elevation) of the spillway, above which water will flow along the spillway and discharge from the dam if the flow rate is sufficient
stable	means land form dimensions are or will be stable within tolerable limits now and in the foreseeable future. Stability includes consideration of geotechnical stability, settlement and consolidation allowances, bearing capacity (traffic ability), erosion resistance and geochemical stability with respect to seepage and contaminant generation
Stage 3 New Acland mine project	means the Stage 3 New Acland mine project that was approved in the CG's report.
suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to air emissions	A person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act 2002, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience in relation to air emissions.
suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to noise	A person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the Professional Engineers Act 2002, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience as an acoustician.
suitably qualified and experienced person in relation to regulated structures	a person who is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) under the provisions of the *Professional Engineers Act 2002*, and has demonstrated competency and relevant experience: • for regulated dams, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in dam safety and dam design. • for regulated levees, an RPEQ who is a civil engineer with the required qualifications in the design of flood protection embankments. Note: It is permissible that a suitably qualified and experienced person obtain subsidiary certification from an RPEQ who has demonstrated

	competence and relevant experience in either geomechanics, hydraulic design or engineering hydrology.
system design plan	a plan that manages an integrated containment system that shares the required DSA and/or ESS volume across the integrated containment system.
the Act	the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
tolerable limits	means that a range of values could be accepted to achieve an overall environmental management objective (eg a range of settlement of a tailing capping could still meet the objective of draining the cap quickly, preventing pondage and limiting infiltration and percolation)
uS/cm	microsiemens per centimetre.
ug/L	means micrograms per litre.
void	any constructed, open excavation in the ground.
watercourse	has the meaning in Schedule 4 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* and means a river, creek or stream in which water flows permanently or intermittently— • in a natural channel, whether artificially improved or not; or • in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the watercourse. watercourse includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.
Waters	includes all or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and banks of a watercourse, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater.
Water quality	the chemical, physical and biological condition of water.
Water year	the 12-month period from 1 July to 30 June.
Wet season	the time of year, covering one or more months, when most of the average annual rainfall in a region occurs. For the purposes of DSA determination this time of year is deemed to extend from 1 November in one year to 31 May in the following year inclusive.

Agency Interest — Figures

Figure 1: Revised Project Overview — Mine Area

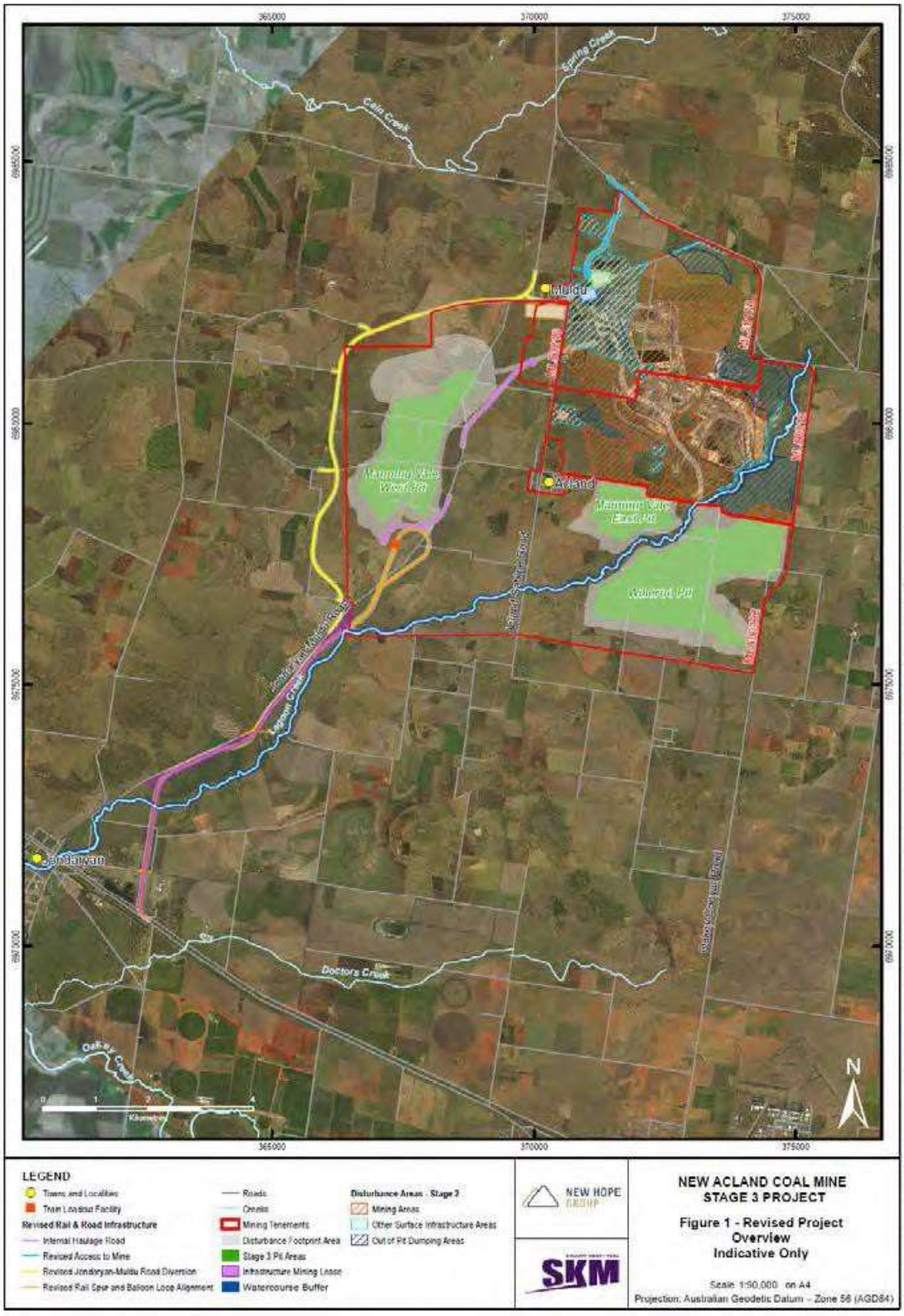


Figure 2: Mine affected water release points, sources and receiving waters monitoring locations

Figure 3: Lagoon Creek, buffer and levee

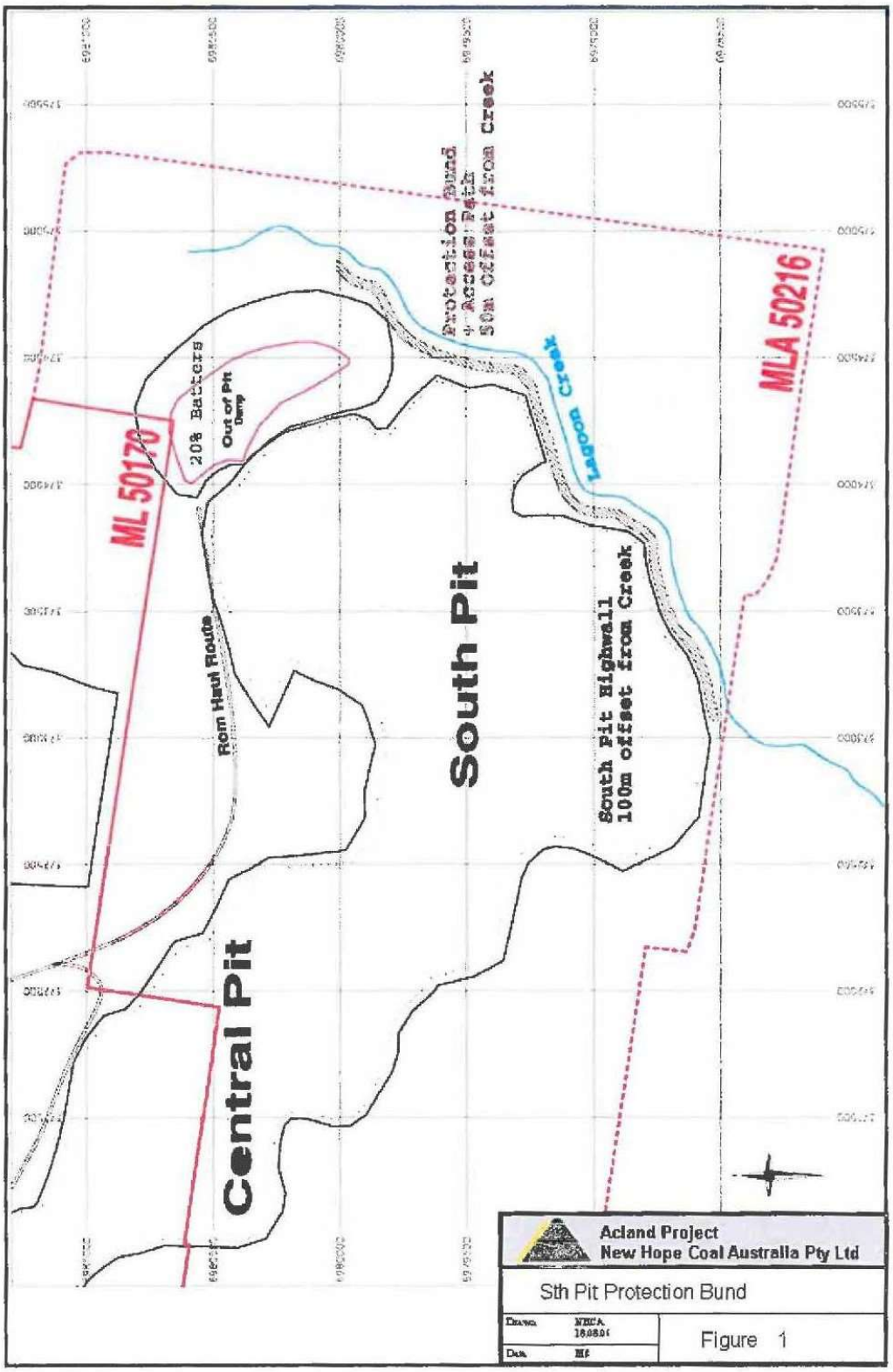


Figure 4 - Impact on vegetation and habitat

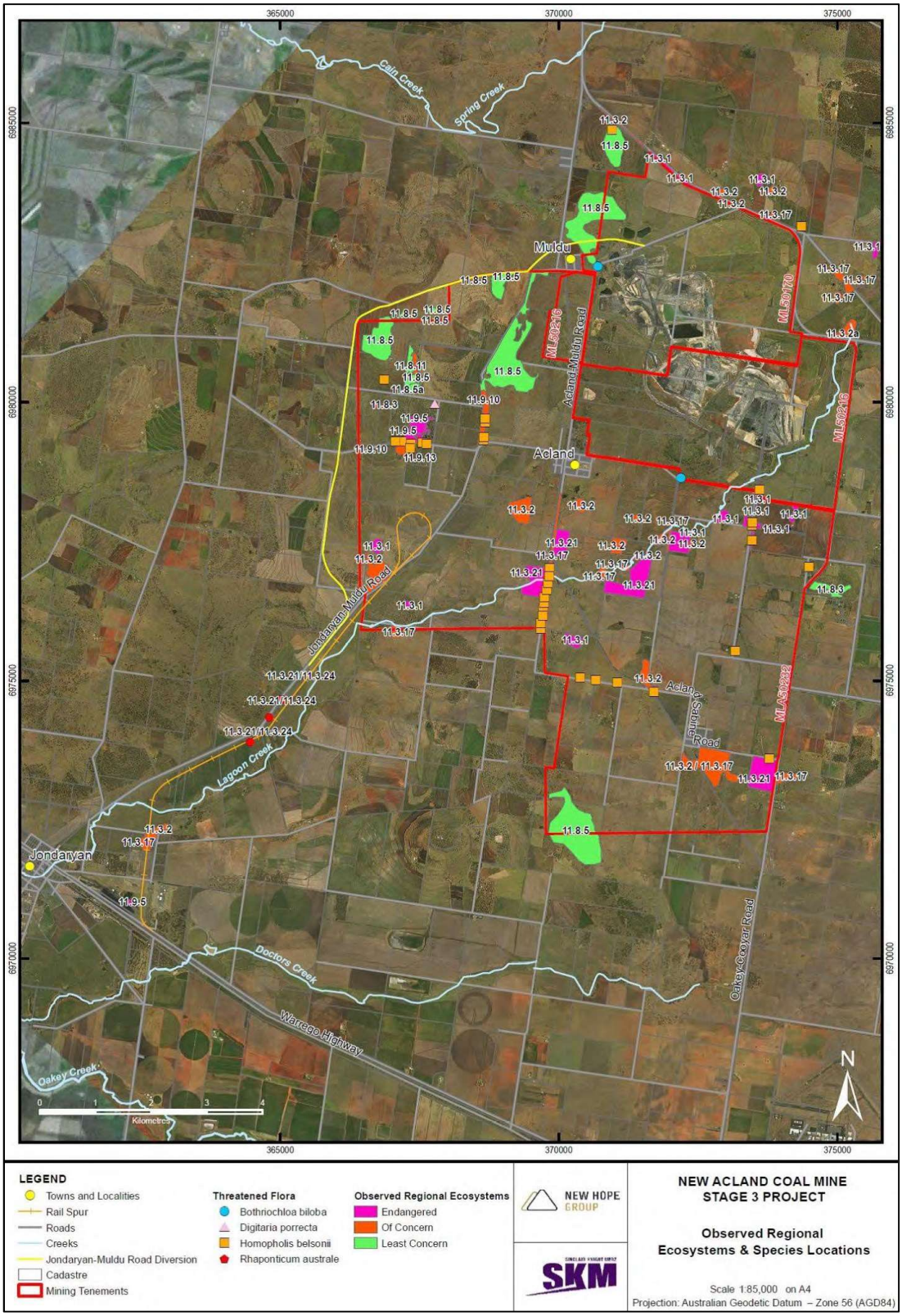


Figure 5 — Location of sensitive receptors

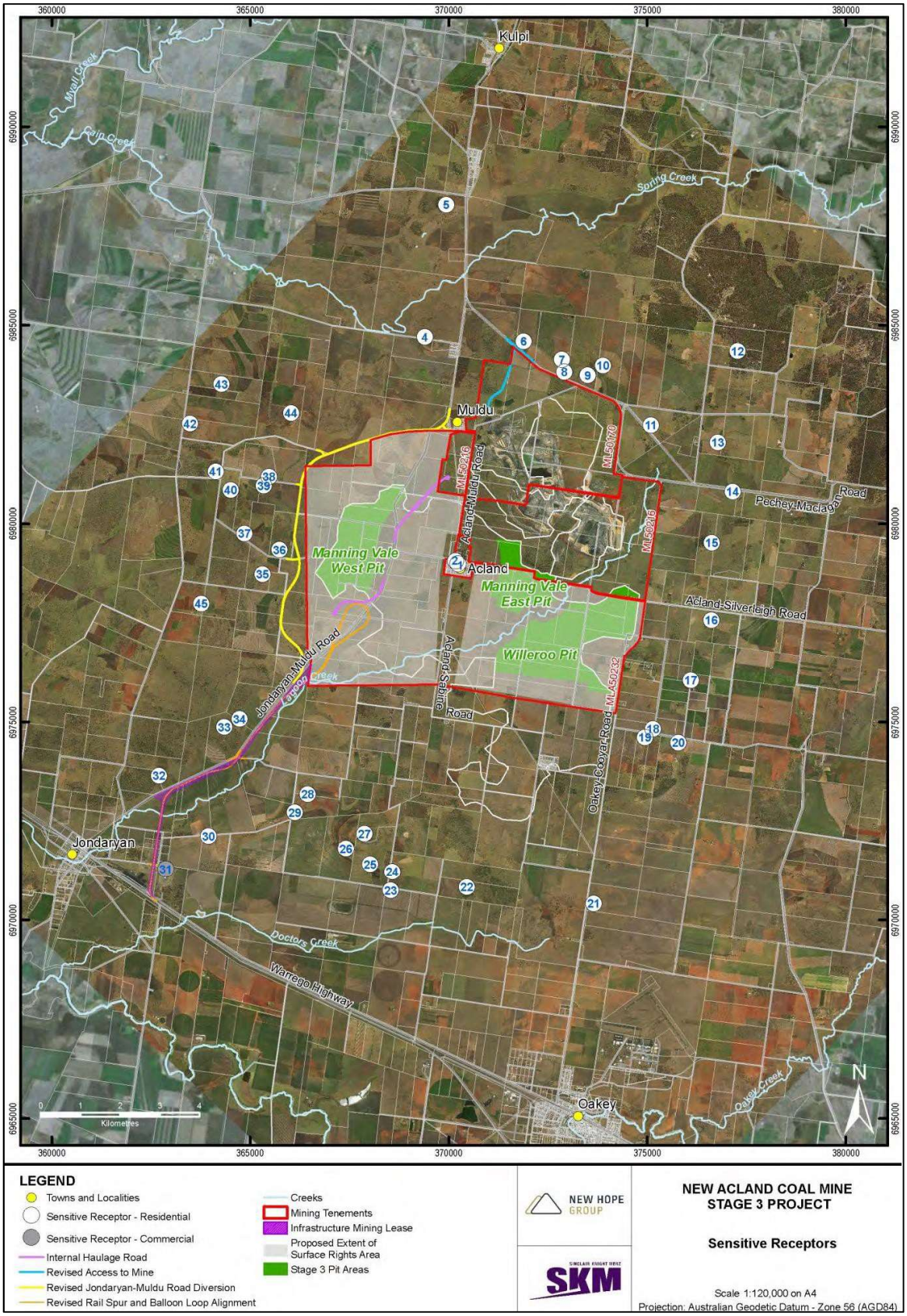


Figure 6 — Air quality monitoring locations for the revised project (Stage 3)

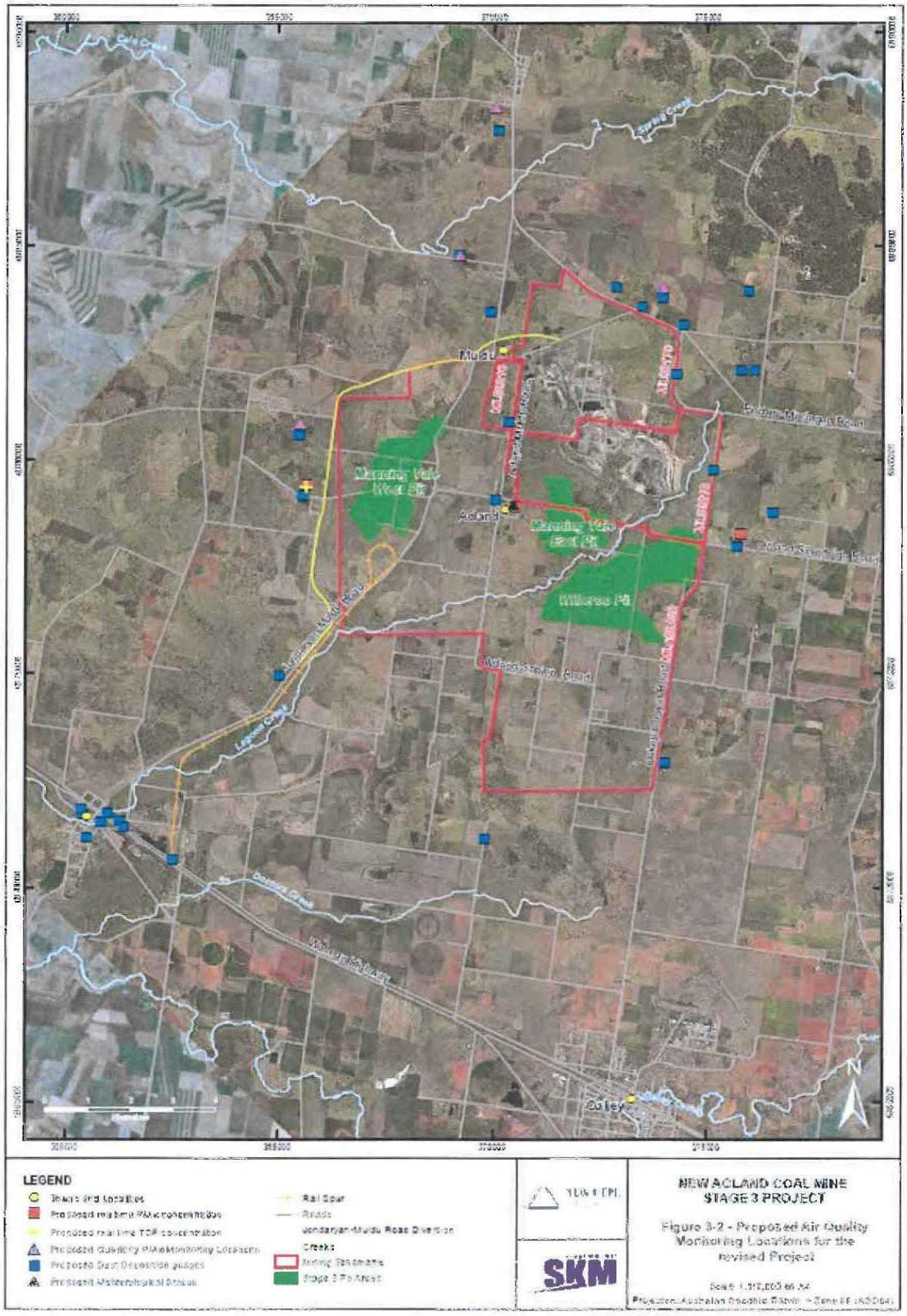
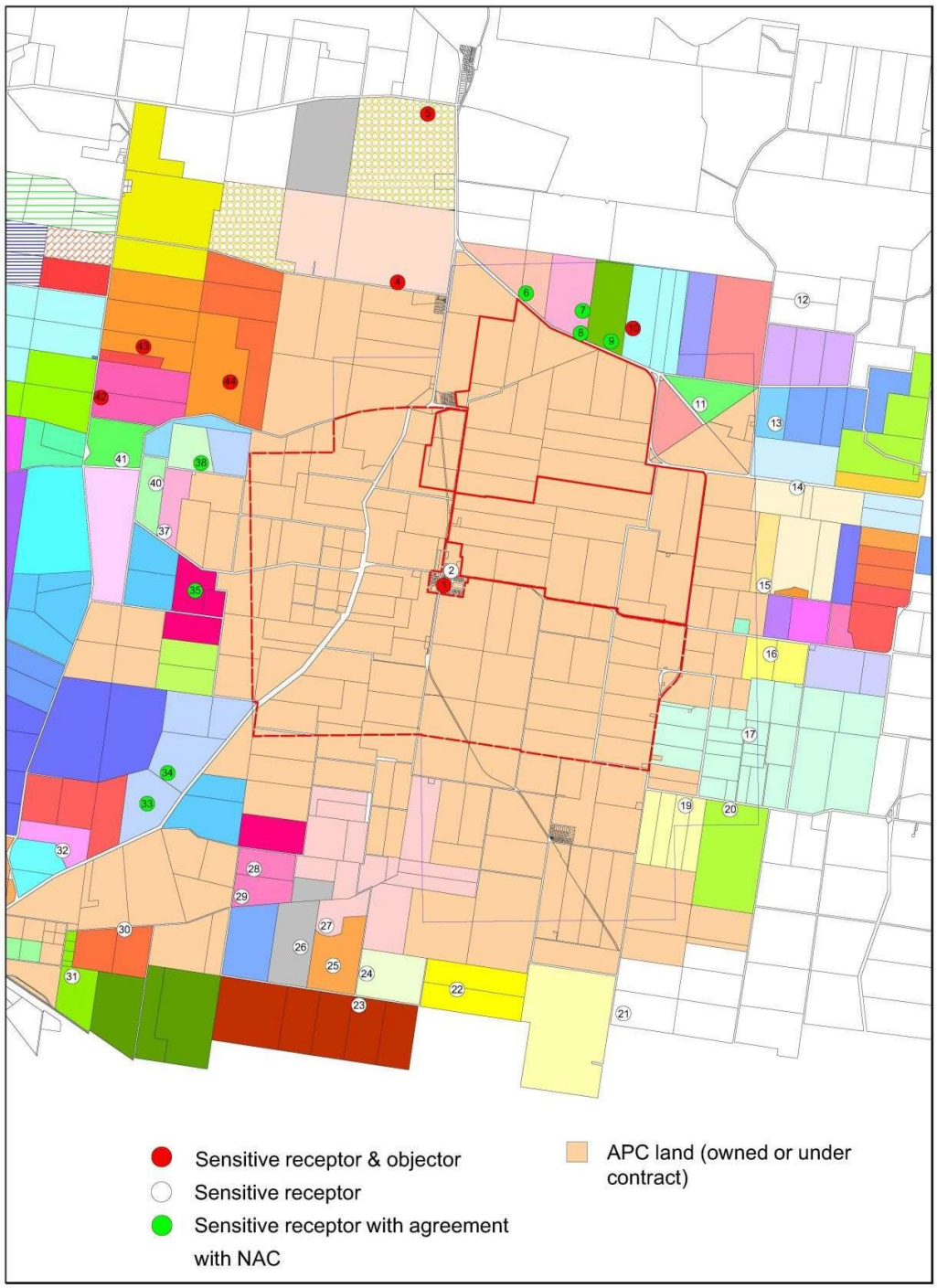
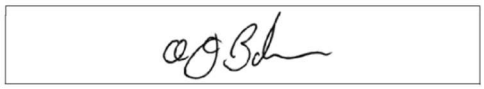


Figure 7 - Noise Sensitive Places (Mitigation)



Notice
ERC decision

Should you have any questions about the notice, please contact the department using the details provided below.



Signature

23/08/2019

Date

Anthony Baker
Manager Environmental Services and Regulation
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Attachments

Information sheet: Internal review and appeals (ESR/2015/1742)