

# **New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project**

## **Coordinator-General's change report No. 3 – amendment to stated conditions B3 and H40**

**September 2020**

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Department of State Development, Tourism and Innovation  
PO Box 15517, City East, Queensland 4002.  
1 William Street, Brisbane, Queensland, 4000 (Australia)

Phone: 13QGOV (137468)  
Email: [info@dsmip.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@dsmip.qld.gov.au)  
Web: [www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au](http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au)

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# 1. Introduction

This change report has been prepared pursuant to section 35I of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (Qld) (SDPWO Act) and provides an evaluation of proposed changes to the New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 project (referred in this report as the project; or the stage 3 project) outlined in the change application received by the Coordinator-General on 8 May 2020. The proponent's change application specifies the proposed changes to stated conditions for the project, and these are summarised in Section 3 of this report.

This report does not re-evaluate the project as a whole. Further, it is not intended to revisit all the matters that were identified and subsequently addressed in the project's environmental impact statement (EIS) assessment process. Rather, this report concentrates on the particular issues identified in the change application. The change report:

- summarises the change report process
- summarises the proponent's proposed changes to conditions of approval for the project
- summarises the key issues associated with the proposed changes
- presents an evaluation of the proposed changes, based on information contained in the change application, and advice received from advisory agencies
- amends conditions under which the project may proceed.

## 2. About the project

### 2.1 The proponent

The proponent for the project is New Acland Coal Pty Ltd (the proponent), a subsidiary of New Hope Corporation Limited, which is an Australian company. Both the proponent and New Hope Corporation Limited are part of the New Hope Group.

The proponent has operated the existing New Acland Coal Mine (existing project; stage 2 project) since 2002. The stage 2 project is a 5.2 million tonne per annum (Mtpa) open cut coal mine active on mining leases (MLs) ML50170 and ML50216 and is regulated by environmental authority (EA) EPML00335713.

### 2.2 The project

On 18 May 2007, the Coordinator-General declared the stage 3 project 'a significant project' (now known as a 'coordinated project') for which an EIS is required in accordance with section 26(1)(a) of the SDPWO Act.

The stage 3 project is described in the Coordinator-General's Evaluation Report (CGER) dated 19 December 2014 and subsequent Coordinator-General's change reports dated

12 February 2019 (change report 1 (noise)) and 17 September 2020 (change report 2 (train load-out facility)).

The stage 3 project is located around 160 kilometres (km) west of Brisbane, 35 km north-west of Toowoomba and 14 km north-west of Oakey. The project is the expansion of the existing open-cut mine to produce up to 7.5 Mtpa of thermal coal for an approximately 12 year period.

The key components of the project include:

- mining in three new pits, namely, the Manning Vale West, Manning Vale East and Willeroo pits
- mining and out-of-pit dumps located on ML50216
- emplacement of two out-of-pit spoil dumps associated with the Manning Vale and Willeroo mine pits
- construction of a new eight kilometre long rail spur line and balloon loop on mining lease application (MLA) (infrastructure) 700001 from Jondaryan onto MLA50232
- construction of a new Train Load-out Facility within MLA50232, eight kilometres north of Jondaryan
- construction of a Materials Handling Facility on ML50216
- upgrade of the existing Coal Handling Preparation Plant complex, ROM and product coal stockpile areas and supporting infrastructure on ML50170
- relocation and potential upgrade of the current power supply for the mine operation and the local 11 kiloVolt distribution system
- decommissioning of the existing mine's Jondaryan Rail Load-out Facility (JRLF)
- relocation and potential upgrade of the existing local telecommunication network.

Following the release of the CGER, the stage 3 project has been subject to ongoing legal proceedings in the Land Court, Supreme Court and High Court. The High Court will hear an appeal relating to the project on 6 October 2020.

## 2.3 Background to stated conditions B3 and H40

Under the SDPWO Act, the Coordinator-General may condition coordinated projects to ensure that their impacts are properly managed. The Coordinator-General may impose and/or state conditions that must be attached to future approvals such as an EA, or a relevant planning approval.

Appendix 2 of the 2014 CGER prescribes stated conditions for the project's draft EA under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). Under section 205(2) of the EP Act, EA conditions of approval must be consistent with Coordinator-General 'stated conditions' set out in the evaluation report.

Stated conditions B3 and H40 were adopted in the project's draft EA, issued on 28 August 2015, and the subsequent EA Amendment (EPML00335713), which was granted on 12 March 2019. The EA does not take effect unless MLs 700002 and 50232 are granted by the Queensland Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy.

### 2.3.1 Stated condition B3

During the EIS process the proponent assessed the project's air quality emissions against the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008 (EPP(Air)). To comply with all relevant EPP (Air) objectives, the proponent committed to undertake a predictive and adaptive air quality monitoring and management program. The proponent's air quality mitigation and management measures were provided in an Air Quality Management Plan.

To ensure long-term compliance with air quality goals and criteria, the 2014 CGER stated condition B3, which required that an Air Emissions Management Plan (AEMP) be prepared by a suitably qualified person and implemented. The AEMP was required to incorporate a program for continuous improvements for the management of dust resulting from mining operations with respect to, but not limited to:

- the collection of air quality and meteorological data
- a system to identify adverse meteorological conditions likely to produce elevated levels of dust including PM<sub>10</sub> at a sensitive or commercial place due to the mining conditions
- a dust control strategy which activates a timely implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid elevated levels of dust including PM<sub>10</sub> at a sensitive or commercial place due to mining activities.

The proponent has now prepared an AEMP which has been endorsed by the Department of Environment and Science (DES). The AEMP incorporates a program for continuous improvements for the management of dust resulting from mining operations with respect to, but not limited to:

- The collection of air quality monitoring and meteorological data
- A trigger action response plan that requires the environmental authority holder to investigate, mitigate and manage dust nuisance caused by mining activities
- 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
- A dust control strategy which activates a times implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid or minimise elevated levels of dust at a sensitive place or commercial place due to mining activities
- Annual review of the AEMP including its adequacy and effectiveness in avoiding and minimising air emissions and dust at a sensitive place or commercial place.

### 2.3.2 Stated condition H40

At the time the 2014 CGER was prepared, it was determined the project would require clearing of endangered and of-concern regional ecosystems. To reduce impacts on Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES), the CGER stated conditions (Table H4, stated condition H40) limiting the amount of vegetation/habitat to be disturbed. The proposed limits were based on results of field surveys and desktop assessments undertaken by the proponent during the EIS process.

To ensure the validity of the data presented in the EIS, the CGER also imposed conditions requiring the proponent to undertake pre-clearance surveys of proposed impact areas prior to commencement of any project construction activities; and required that these survey results be included in an updated Environmental Offset Strategy for the project. The proponent's change request seeks to update Condition H40 to reflect the most up to date information about the project's potential impacts on MSES.

## 3. Change report process

### 3.1 Application

The proponent submitted change application 3 on 8 May 2020, seeking amendments to stated conditions B3 and H40 of the 2014 CGER in accordance with section 35C of the SDPWO Act. The change application meets the requirements of section 35E of the SDPWO Act, which sets out the requirements for the application.

The proponent's change application seeks to amend stated condition B3 of the CGER to update proposed air quality monitoring locations for the stage 3 project.

The proponent's change application also seeks to amend stated condition H40 of the CGER to reflect the results of additional ecological surveys undertaken since the release of the 2014 CGER and to align the conditions with approved offset management plans and strategies.

#### 3.1.1 Proponent's justification for changes

##### Stated condition B3

The change application seeks to update a figure referenced by Table A of stated condition B3 to align with the proponent's approved AEMP. The figure shows the location of air quality monitoring sites for the project. A change to the figure would have the effect of updating the proposed location of air quality monitoring locations for the stage 3 project to include additional continuous compliance monitoring sites for air quality.

The EIS proposed three sites for continuous monitoring; one in the township of Acland, one site to the east of the mine on Acland-Silverleigh Road and one to the west of Acland. The amendment to the condition would include three additional continuous monitoring sites: one to the north of the mine, one to the south of the mine, and an additional site to the northwest, between the mine site and residences.

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 EIS. 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.



The proponent's change application submits that since the release of the CGER and approval of the EA, the air quality management strategy has been revised to address the statutory requirements of the EA and reflect outcomes of the expert witness process for air quality during the project's Land Court Proceedings in 2016.

The proponent submits that the stated condition should reflect the air quality monitoring locations presented in the AEMP which were accepted by DES, the administering authority for the project's EA, on 7 April 2020.

### **Stated condition H40**

The change application seeks to update Table H4 of stated condition H40 to reflect results of pre-clearance surveys undertaken by the proponent as required by imposed condition 14, Appendix 1 of the CGER. The proponent submits that the proposed changes to Table H4 are consistent with the maximum disturbance limits for MSES adopted in the proponent's Environmental Offset Strategy (NHG 2019), approved on 10 January 2020 under imposed condition 13 of the CGER.

The proponent notes that the proposed changes also address corrections identified by flora and fauna experts during Land Court Proceedings in 2016 and capture the proponent's additional commitment to offset individual juvenile koala habitat trees.

## **3.2 Public notification**

In considering the proposed changes and their effects on the project under section 35G of the SDPWO Act, I determined that the proposed project changes did not require public notification. In making my determination, I considered the material provided by the proponent in their request for a project change and concluded:

- the application seeks only to contemporise conditions to reflect plans and strategies which have already been approved or endorsed by agencies with jurisdiction for the relevant conditions. No other changes to conditions or the project are proposed.
- the amended conditions
- the proposed changes to conditions do not introduce new project elements, or changes to the project itself, impact additional areas of land, introduce new impacts or increase the severity of impacts assessed in the project EIS.

It is my view that given the nature of the changes to conditions, the public consideration of air quality and ecological issues through the Land Court hearings and consultation on the project that has already occurred during and following the EIS process, public notification of the proposed changes to conditions was not warranted.

## **4. Evaluation of the change application**

In accordance with section 35I of the SDPWO Act, I have prepared this change report evaluating the proposed changes, their effects on the project and any other related matters. I have considered, in accordance with section 35H of the SDPWO Act:

- the nature of the proposed change to conditions and their effects on the project

- project documentation, as evaluated, including the 2014 CGER on the project's EIS, change report 1 (noise) and change report 2 (train load-out facility)
- the environmental effects of the proposed change and its effects on the project
- the material mentioned in section 34A(1)(a) of the SDPWO Act to the extent I considered it to be relevant to the proposed change and its effects on the project
- advice and additional information requested from the proponent.

The steps taken in the evaluation of the project to date, the change application process and the EIS process documentation including the 2014 CGER, are available at:

**[www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/newauckland](http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/newauckland)**

The following section is my evaluation of the environmental effects of the proposed changes to stated conditions B3 and H40, Appendix 2 of the project as described in the 2014 CGER.

## 4.1 Effects of the proposed changes

### 4.1.1 Stated condition B3

#### Land Court findings

The Land Court hearing for the project in 2016 heard extensive expert evidence relating to air quality and dust. The court placed an emphasis on air quality, finding that dust can be seen and is a nuisance and can interfere with one's amenity of life. Air quality is measured by reference to particulate matter which cannot be seen. These particles can be small enough to pass through the throat and nose, and once inhaled can cause serious health issues.

In relation to monitoring site locations, the parties to the hearing agreed that there should be compliance standard air quality and dust monitoring to the east, north, north-west and west of the mine, as well as a central location at Acland.

In addition, the court recommended that an additional monitoring location be inserted in the draft EA within 1 kilometre to the south of the mine, to ensure that all people living in this area are not subjected to unsafe air quality and dust levels. The court also instructed that the same monitoring be undertaken to the south as that proposed in the draft EA for the other monitoring locations.

The compliance standard air quality monitoring sites proposed in the EIS included metrics known as PM10. PM10 measures particles that are 10 micrometres or less in size. The court also found that the PM2.5 metric (particles that are 2.5 micrometres and smaller) should be monitored at one site in Acland.

The Land Court also considered the benefits of online real time air quality and dust monitoring and forecasting data, finding that making real-time and historic monitoring data available online is an important step for the proponent in demonstrating their commitment to understand and manage the potential impacts to air quality resulting from the proposed Stage 3 operations.

## Location of proposed monitoring sites

The proposed amendment to stated condition B3 doubles the number of sites at which compliance with the air quality conditions of the project's environmental authority would be continuously monitored from three to six, consistent with the recommendation of the Land Court in relation to the number of sites to be monitored.

The additional compliance monitoring points are located to the north, northwest and south of the project which is consistent with the recommendations of the Land Court in relation to the location of these sites.

The program requirements include the continuous monitoring of one or more dust metrics at six locations around NAC Stage 3, the continuous monitoring of meteorological conditions at one location and the continuation of dust deposition monitoring at existing sites.

I note that air quality information will be made publicly available for the continuous monitoring sites in real-time and is tied to a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) which requires the proponent to investigate and mitigate dust emissions if trigger levels (which are set by the EA) are exceeded.

## Removal of monitoring sites

The proposed amendment to condition B3 also includes the following changes:

- removal of seven proposed dust deposition monitoring locations around the JRLF from the stage 3 project EA, and inclusion of those sites on the JRLF EA EPPR00814313, which is already regulated by DES.
- the removal of two proposed air quality monitoring locations located approximately 5.6 kilometres to the north-northwest of the existing New Acland Coal Mine.

The change application explains that existing air quality monitoring sites located near the JRLF will be captured and managed separately by amendments to the JRLF EA EPPR00814313. I note that none of the proposed sites to be removed were compliance monitoring sites for the stage 3 project and none are located between residences and the mine site.

In addition, I have confirmed with DES that these sites are already voluntarily monitored by the proponent and will be regulated by DES under the JRLF EA.

On the advice of DES, I am also satisfied that the removal of the two monitoring sites located 5.6 km to the north north-west of the mine will not reduce the effectiveness of the project's air quality monitoring program as there is a continuous monitoring location closer to the mine in the same direction. The continuous monitoring site is more likely to detect adverse air emissions than the more remote sites, which would be monitored less frequently. In addition, the proponent has demonstrated compliance at those sites since 2002, they are remote from proposed stage 3 operations and located outside of the influence of prevailing winds from the project.

The proposed air quality monitoring locations were assessed by the proponent against Australian Standard (AS) 3580.1.1:2016 "Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air, Part 1.1: Guide to siting air monitoring equipment". This is consistent with the expectations of the project's EA.

## Conclusion

I consider the AEMP proposes an air quality compliance monitoring framework which is more rigorous than that described in the AEIS, as it includes three additional continuous monitoring sites proposed and a wider range of parameters to be monitored. The number of compliance monitoring sites would double, from three to six. I note the amendments are responsive to recommendations received from the Land Court in 2017. I have consulted with DES in relation to the environmental effects of the proposed changes and note that DES supports the proposed amendments to the condition.

I also note that based on CGER requirements, the AEMP and EA conditions require the proponent to develop a website to provide public access to real-time air quality monitoring and forecasting data. The website will include a map showing the location of the air quality monitoring sites and present real-time data for a range of air quality and meteorological parameters.

I am satisfied that proposed changes to the air quality monitoring locations proposed by stated condition B3 will improve the effectiveness of the air quality monitoring framework described in the stage 3 project's EIS, as evaluated by in the 2014 CGER for the project. Real time compliance monitoring around the site which is publicly available and linked to the proponent's TARP is more likely to ensure that people living in this area are not subjected to unsafe air quality and dust levels.

Accordingly, I have updated stated condition B3 to include a new map, Figure 2 – Air Quality Monitoring Locations, which reflects the air quality monitoring program established by the 2020 AEMP.

### 4.1.2 Stated condition H40

The proponent's change application explains that proposed amendments to maximum disturbance areas for MSES identified in Table H4 of stated condition H40 of the CGER are consistent with the project's Environmental Offset Strategy (EOS) (NHG 2019), which was approved by my Office on 10 January 2020 under imposed condition 13 of the CGER.

At the time of assessment of the proponent's EOS, my office sought technical advice from DES and the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) to ensure the EOS's adequacy against requirements of:

- imposed conditions of the CGER and stated conditions of the project's EA
- the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*
- offset requirements conditioned by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) approval for the project (EPBC 2007/3423).

I consider the proposed changes to Table H4 of stated condition H40 to be administrative in nature as the revised disturbance areas have already been approved under imposed condition 13 of the CGER.

I note that the revised Table H4 includes additional MSES which must now be offset, including watercourse vegetation, non-juvenile Koala habitat trees and Austral Cornflower, a vulnerable plant species.

These changes are a result of revisions to regional ecosystem mapping across the project area since the EIS was prepared. The Land Court proceedings for the project during 2016 resulted in revised regional ecosystem mapping being provided to the Court in a statement of evidence from the proponent's expert flora witness. The revised regional ecosystem surveys and mapping resulted in several changes to the RE mapping provided with the project's EIS.

Refinement of the significant residual impacts on MSES has occurred as a result of the development of a more detailed mine infrastructure design (disturbance footprint) and the consideration of the results of pre-clearance surveys which have clarified the extent of impacts within the disturbance footprint.

The proposed amendment to Table 4 of Condition H40 is consistent with the approved EOS and reflect the revised maximum areas of residual impact identified through the project's pre-clearance surveys and expert evidence provided during the Land Court proceedings. The proposed changes will therefore ensure consistency between the project's EA and the approved EOS.

## 5. Conclusion

This report concludes my evaluation of the change request pursuant to section 35I of the SDPWO Act.

I am satisfied that the requirements of the SDPWO Act have been met and that sufficient information has been provided to enable the evaluation of the requested changes to stated conditions B3 and H40 at Appendix 2 of the 2014 CGER for the stage 3 project.

The proposed changes would ensure that the stated conditions appropriately reflect management plans and strategies which have been approved or endorsed by agencies with jurisdiction for the relevant conditions.

The changes will not introduce new project elements, or changes to the project itself, impact additional areas of land, introduce new impacts or increase the severity of impacts assessed in the project EIS. I am satisfied that proposed changes to the air quality monitoring locations proposed by the amendments to stated condition B3 will improve the effectiveness of the air quality monitoring framework described in the stage 3 project's EIS, as evaluated by in the 2014 CGER for the project.

The changes will enable the proponent to seek an amendment to the project's EA conditions prior to the EA taking effect and ensure that the proponent can comply with the EA from commencement of the project, should the MLs and AWL for the project be granted.

I also consider that the changes to stated conditions B3 and H40 will result in overall outcomes which are consistent with the intent of the Coordinator-General's objectives in setting those conditions in the 2014 CGER. Accordingly, I approve the changes to stated conditions B3 and H40 described in Appendix 1 of this report.

In accordance with Section 35K of the SDPWO Act, stated conditions B3 and H40 at Appendix 2 of the 2014 CGER are now replaced by the conditions at Appendix 1 of this change report. All other conditions in the 2014 CGER, change report 1 (noise) and

change report 2 (train load-out facility) continue to have effect, however the conditions of this change report prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.

I understand that following the release of this change report, the proponent will also seek an amendment to their EA to capture the changes.

A copy of this report will be issued to the proponent.

A copy of this report and all relevant EIS assessment documentation is available on the Department of State Development, Tourism and Innovation's website at [www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/newauckland](http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/newauckland)



.....  
Toni Power

**Coordinator-General**

29 SEPTEMBER 2020

# Appendix 1. Amended stated conditions

## Schedule B—Air

### 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:
- The collection of air quality and meteorological data in accordance with Table A: Air quality monitoring requirements;
  - A system to identify adverse meteorological conditions likely to produce elevated levels of dust including PM<sub>10</sub> at a sensitive or commercial place due to the mining conditions; and
  - A dust control strategy which activates a timely implementation of dust control management actions aimed to avoid elevated levels of dust including PM<sub>10</sub> 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 <sub>10</sub>	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)		AS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m <sup>3</sup> (annual)	80µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	TSP <sup>#1</sup>	Modified TEOM <sup>#</sup>	Continuous	90µg/m <sup>3</sup> (annual)	80µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)	Modified TEOM
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
	Wind speed and direction		Hourly			AS 3580:14-2011
35,36 (west of mine site)	PM <sub>10</sub>	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler <sup>1</sup>	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m <sup>3</sup> (annual)	80µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Acland-Silverleigh Road (at site on Figure 2 where real time PM <sub>10</sub> and dust deposition is monitored)	PM <sub>10</sub>	TEOM	Continuous	50µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)		AS/NZS 3580.9.8-2008
	TSP	Hi-Vol Sampler	24hr, 1 day in 6	90µg/m <sup>3</sup> (annual)	80µg/m <sup>3</sup> (24 hr avg)	AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003
	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
as per Figure 2	Insoluble solids	Dust gauge	Monthly		120mg/m <sup>2</sup> /day	AS/NZS 3850.10.1:2003
Siting of monitoring equipment						AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007

\*See Figure 2 – Air quality monitoring locations

# 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.

<sup>1</sup> The modified TEOM can be used to measure TSP at other sites.

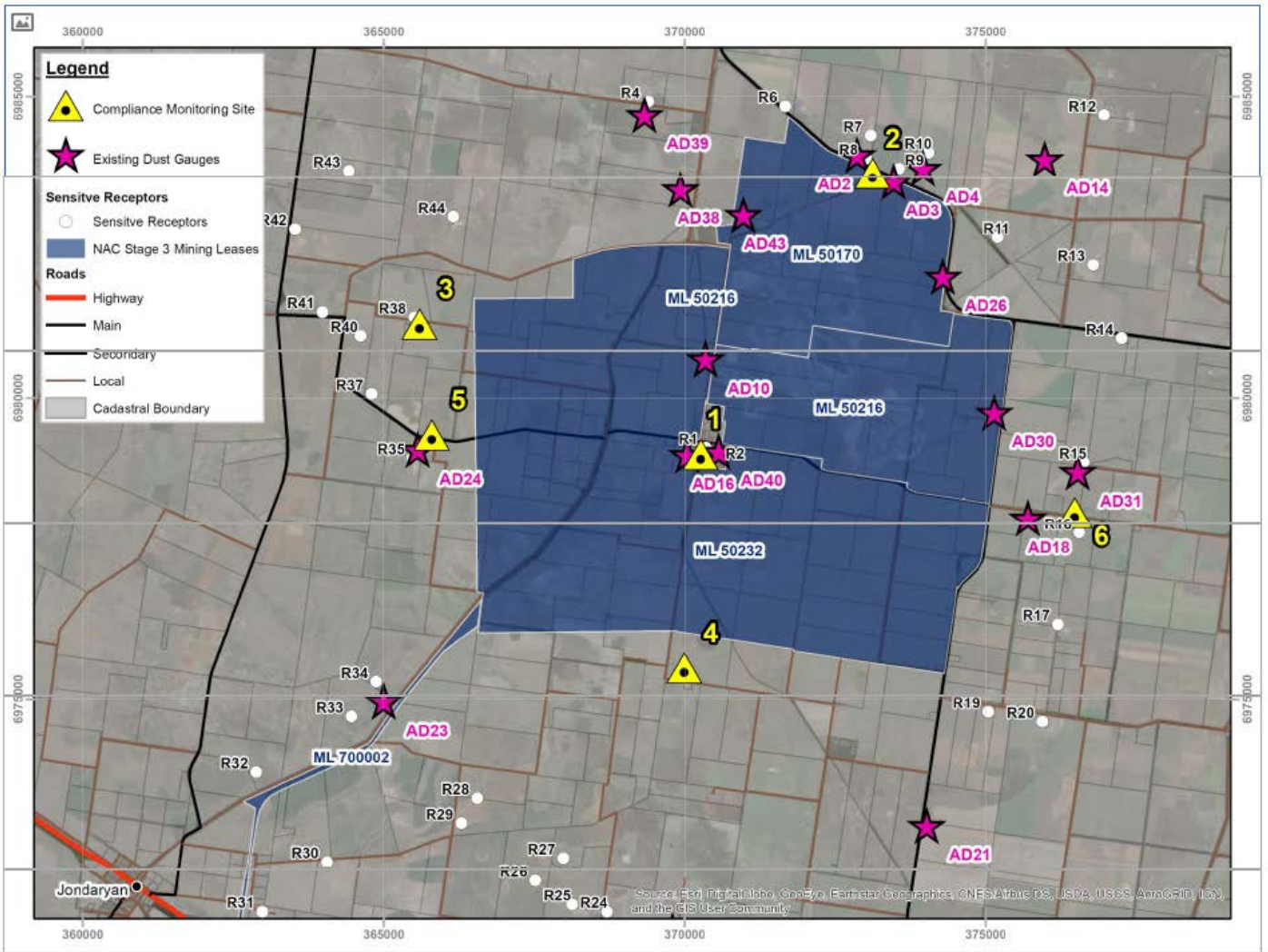


Figure 2 – Air quality monitoring locations



## Schedule H—Land and rehabilitation

### Biodiversity offsets

H40 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 MSES**

Applicable MSES	NC Act Status	Areas of impact (ha)
<b>Threatened REs listed under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i></b>		
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
<b>Threatened Fauna Species listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i></b>		
Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> )	Vulnerable	30.96 ha of remnant vegetation and an additional 18.40 ha of NJKHTs*^
<b>Threatened Flora Species listed under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i></b>		
Belson's Panic Grass ( <i>Homopholis belsonii</i> )#	Endangered	70.8
Austral Cornflower ( <i>Rhaponticum austral</i> )#	Vulnerable	0.7

\* 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).

# These prescribed environmental values duplicate MNES values and, in the event of an *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* 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.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
2014 CGER	Coordinator-General's Evaluation Report dated 19 December 2014
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cwlth)
DES	Department of Environment and Science
EA	environmental authority
EIS	environmental impact statement
EMP	environmental management plan
JRLF	Jondaryan Rail Loadout Facility
km	kilometre
ML	mining lease
MLA	mining lease application
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
SDPWO Act	<i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> (Qld)
stage 2 project	the existing New Acland stage 2 coal mine on ML50170 and ML50216
stage 3 project	the proposed New Acland stage 3 coal mine as described in the 2014 CGER
the proponent	New Acland Coal Pty Ltd

## Glossary

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
combined New Acland Coal Mine	The combined New Acland Coal Mine Stage 2 and Stage 3 projects.
coordinated project	A project declared as a 'coordinated project' under section 26 of the SDPWO Act. Formerly referred to as 'significant project'.
Coordinator-General	The corporation sole constituted under section 8A of the SDPWO Act and preserved continued and constituted under section 8 of the SDPWO Act.
proponent	The entity or person who proposes a coordinated project. It includes a person who, under an agreement or other arrangement with the person who is the existing proponent of the project, later proposes the project.
stated condition	A condition imposed by the Queensland Coordinator-General under section 54B of the SDPWO Act. The Coordinator-General may nominate an entity that is to have jurisdiction for that condition
the project	The project described in the Coordinator-General's Evaluation Report dated 19 December 2014.



**The Coordinator-General**  
PO Box 15517, City East Qld 4002  
[info@dsmip.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@dsmip.qld.gov.au)  
[www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au](http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au)

