

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 WANDOAN COAL PROJECT

The Wandoan Coal Project (referred to as the Project) will comprise of an open cut coal mine and supporting infrastructure, producing around 30 million tonnes of Run of Mine (ROM) coal per annum.

The Project is situated in the Surat Basin, immediately west of the Wandoan township, located in Dalby Regional Council (formerly Taroom Shire Council), Queensland. The Wandoan township is located approximately 350 km north-west of Brisbane and 60 km south of Taroom. Wandoan township is an agriculture based community with a population of approximately 380 people. Figure 1-1-V1.3 presents a locality plan of the Project. Note that figures with numbering ending in V1.3 refer to figures contained in Volume 1, Book 3 of the EIS.

This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) identifies and assesses the potential environmental, social and economic impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative) of the Project, and proposes measures to avoid, mitigate and manage any adverse impacts during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

This EIS has been prepared on behalf of the Wandoan Joint Venture (WJV) by Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) with specialist input from sub-consultants.

PB together with Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd (referred to as Xenith), and Sedgman Limited (referred to as Sedgman), have been commissioned by the WJV to undertake the planning and prefeasibility design and assessment of the coal mine and associated works.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.2.1 THE PROJECT

The Project comprises a number of open-cut pits, varying in area and depth, that will be mined using dragline, truck and excavator equipment. The coal will be crushed, processed and blended on site before being transported by rail to the Gladstone area for export.

Three Mining Lease Applications (MLAs) - 50229, 50230 and 50231 - held by XCQ have been submitted to the Department of Mines and Energy. The MLAs are described as:

- MLA 50229 Wandoan No. 1 at 17,211 hectares, overlaying MDL 221 and surrounds
- MLA 50230 Wandoan No. 2 at 11,101 hectares, overlaying part of MDL 222 and surrounds
- MLA 50231 Wandoan No. 3 at 3,795 hectares, overlaying part of MDL 223 and surrounds.
- The above mining tenements are referred to in the EIS as the 'MLA areas'.

The various development alternatives considered by the WJV in assessing the Project are summarised in Chapter 2 Project Need and Alternatives.

The proposed phasing of works to establish the mine, including all mine-related infrastructure, is outlined in Chapter 5 Project Construction. Chapter 6 Project Operations



provides details on proposed mining operations, including mine layout, mining equipment to be used, and related infrastructure (potable and raw water sources, reticulation and treatment, sewerage reticulation and treatment, mine and local road works, and energy supply and reticulation to meet Project requirements).

The key features of the Project comprise:

- open-cut mining of thermal coal on Mining Lease Applications (MLAs) 50229, 50230 and 50231, at a rate of around 30 million tonnes per annum (Mt/a) ROM coal, with first coal export expected in early 2012. The in-situ coal resource identified within the Juandah Coal Measures of these MLAs is estimated to be in excess of 1.2 billion tonnes of thermal coal, of which approximately 500 Mt has a ROM strip ratio of less than 3:1, with the remainder of the coal typically being in the range of 3:1 to 5:1 strip ratio
- coal washing by a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP)
- Mine Infrastructure Area (MIA) including administration and bathhouse facilities, vehicle parking, fuel storage and handling, lube and oil storage facility, heavy- and light-vehicle washdown facilities, services reticulation, workshop and store, and laydown areas
- export of coal from the site via a rail spur from the proposed Surat Basin Rail Project
- raw water supply for coal washing and other requirements by one of three potential options:
 - coal seam methane (CSM) by-product water from south of the MLA areas (see Volume 2)
 - CSM by-product water from west of the MLA areas (see Volume 3)
 - surface water from the raising of Glebe Weir (see Volume 4).
- site water management
- proposed upgrading the existing Wandoan town potable water treatment facilities and a pipeline to the MLA areas to provide water for the construction phase and potable water for mine operations, including a new cooling tower and possibly an extra town bore
- proposed upgrading the existing Wandoan town wastewater treatment facilities to allow for discharge of municipal wastewater from the mine
- security building at the mine site entrance and exit point
- dragline construction facilities, including workshop, store and maintenance facility to service dragline erections and maintenance
- power supply for the mine by one of four potential options:
 - total site supply by a 275 kV electricity transmission line, including substation or
 - total site supply by a 132-kV electricity transmission line, including substation or
 - a baseload total-site-supply, on-site gas-fired power generation of 80 MWe gross electric output, including gas supply pipeline from the Peat-Scotia lateral gas pipeline or
 - a partial-site-supply, on-site gas-fired power generation of 30-MWe gross electric output, including gas supply pipeline from the Peat-Scotia lateral gas pipeline. Remaining power would be supplied by a 132 kV electricity transmission line.



- low-voltage and high-voltage power reticulation throughout the mine, including progressive closure and relocation of the existing local supply power system
- road construction, including light-vehicle access roads, heavy-vehicle haul roads and a site access road. (It should be noted that the intersection between the site access road and the Leichhardt Highway will be developed by the WJV as part of its bulk sample works and is not the subject of this EIS)
- progressive closures and road relocations, over the life of the mine, of existing local and state roads
- accommodation facilities for a construction workforce of up to approximately 1,375 people, and approximately 844 people during the operations phase, excluding the construction workforce for mine development
- transportation of the mine workforce by one of three options:
 - new public airstrip at Wandoan, which will allow for fly-in and fly-out of the mine operations workforce, on a site to be determined on or adjacent to the MLA areas
 - upgrade of the existing Taroom Aerodrome, which will allow for fly-in and fly-out of the mine operations workforce; or
 - bus transportation from major centres (such as Brisbane).
- municipal waste disposal and recycling facility, on a site to be determined in consultation with Dalby Regional Council adjacent to the mine site (or alternative disposal at an existing licensed waste facility).

1.2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

Overall, the Project aims to establish an open cut coal mine in the Wandoan area of the Surat Basin as a profitable energy resource for the international (and potentially domestic) coal markets. The Project will significantly contribute to the local, regional, state and national economies through the royalties, taxes and charges, and wages, and by creating opportunities for employment and training, regional development, small business, development of secondary industries, investment and improved services.

The Project may also provide critical mass to the development of resources within the Surat Basin, triggering major investment and regional development.

Coal from the Project is ideally suited for integrated gasification combined-cycle power generation and other low-emission power generation technologies.

First coal is expected to be available for export shipment in 2012.

The WJV is aware of, and has been working closely with, the proponent for the proposed Surat Basin Rail project, to ensure that the interrelationships and impacts of both projects are well understood, and that the objectives of both projects may be met while effectively minimising and managing any cumulative impacts.



1.2.3 INTERRELATED PROJECTS

The Project is also related to three other major infrastructure projects in the region:

- The Surat Basin Rail Project a proposed 210 km multi-user, open access rail line proposed to be constructed from Wandoan to Banana by the Surat Basin Railway Joint Venture
- Wiggins Island Coal Terminal construction of new wharf and coal handling facilities at Wiggins Island, by the Gladstone Ports Corporation
- Port Alma investigation and potential construction of new wharf and coal-handling facilities at Port Alma by Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Limited.

The Surat Basin Rail Project, the Wiggins Island Coal Terminal and Port Alma are being developed by different proponents and are the subject of separate assessment processes. These projects are discussed in further detail in Chapter 2 Project Need and Alternatives, and the potential cumulative impacts from the Project is addressed in Chapter 28.

1.3 PROPONENT PROFILE

The Wandoan Coal Project Proponent is the Wandoan Joint Venture (WJV). The partners of the Project are:

- Xstrata Coal Queensland Pty Ltd (75%)
- ICRA Wandoan Pty Ltd (12.5%) and
- Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Limited (12.5%).

Xstrata plc is a global diversified mining group, listed on the London and Swiss Stock Exchanges, with its headquarters in Zug, Switzerland. Xstrata's businesses maintain a meaningful position in seven major international commodity markets: copper, coking coal, thermal coal, ferrochrome, nickel, vanadium and zinc, with a growing platinum group metals business, additional exposures to gold, cobalt, lead and silver, recycling facilities and a suite of global technology products, many of which are industry leaders.

Xstrata plc has been recognised by the Dow Jones Sustainability Index ("DJSI") as the Global Super Sector Leader for Basic Resources in its World and STOXX Indexes for 2008/2009. This is the second consecutive year that Xstrata has been named as the resources sector leader and third year that Xstrata has been included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes of sustainability leaders. Xstrata has also been rated as the sector leader in the 2007 Australian Corporate Responsibility Index.

Xstrata Coal, the coal commodity business of Xstrata plc, is the world's largest exporter of thermal coal and the fifth largest producer of hard coking coal. With its headquarters in Sydney, Australia, Xstrata Coal has interests in more than 30 operating coal mines throughout Australia, South Africa and Colombia.

Xstrata Coal Queensland (XCQ), has its headquarters in Brisbane, and operations across Queensland. In 2007, XCQ produced 34.7 million tonnes of thermal and coking coal for the Asia-Pacific export market.

XCQ manages several existing operations including the Oaky Creek Mine east of Tieri (underground operations), the Newlands Mine (underground and open-cut operations) at



Glenden, the Collinsville Mine (open-cut operations) at Collinsville, and the Rolleston Coal Mine (open-cut operations) near Rolleston.

ICRA Wandoan Pty Ltd and Sumisho Coal Australia Pty Limited are both Australian subsidiaries of major Japanese trading houses with interests in numerous industries including mining, power generation and commodity trading.

Further information concerning the Project and XCQ can be obtained from www.wandoancoal.com.au <u>http://www.dip.qld.gov.au/projects/energy/coal/wandoan-project.html</u> and <u>www.xstrata.com/corporate/commodities/coal</u>

1.4 POLICIES OF XSTRATA COAL

XCQ will manage the Project on behalf of the WJV. XCQ is committed to the highest standards of environmental management and performance, including the proactive prevention of risks through best practice environmental monitoring programs.

XCQ implements a combined Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) Management System in line with Xstrata plc's seventeen Sustainable Development Management Standards. Those Standards are the subject of rigorous, independent auditing under Xstrata's global Sustainable Development Assurance Program.

Xstrata Coal's standard policies and management procedures will be adopted for the Project. The following section outlines key aspects of Xstrata Coal's Sustainable Development Policy (encompassing health and safety, the environment and sustainable communities and people) that will be adopted by the WJV. A full copy of Xstrata's Coal's Sustainable Development Policy, and Climate Change Position Statement are also provided in the Appendix 1-1-V1.4. Appendices with numbering ending in V1.4 refer to appendices contained in Volume 1 Book 4 of the EIS.

1.4.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Project will adopt Xstrata's Sustainable Development Policy:

Xstrata is 'committed to the goal of sustainable development. Xstrata balances social, environmental and economic considerations in how it manages its business. Xstrata believes that operating to leading standards of health, safety and environmental management, contributing to the development of sustainable communities, and engaging with stakeholders in two-way, open dialogue, regardless of location, enhances Xstrata's corporate reputation and is a source of competitive advantage. This commitment enables Xstrata to gain access to new resources, maintain a licence to operate, attract and retain the best people, access diverse and low-cost sources of capital, identify and act upon business opportunities, and optimise management of risks.

Xstrata complies in full with the laws and regulations in each country in which it operates. In addition, it operates in accordance with its own sustainable development framework, aspiring to achieve the highest international standards, regardless of location and without exception. Xstrata conducts regular internal and external audits of its businesses and operations to assure compliance with its business principles, policies and standards'



(Xstrata Plc 2007)

Highlights of the Sustainable Development Policy include:

- Environment Xstrata aims to preserve the long-term health, function and viability of the natural environments affected by its operations.
- Sustainable Communities Xstrata contributes to the social and economic development of sustainable communities associated with its operations.
- Health and Safety Xstrata aims to operate a safe workplace that is injury- and fatality-free, and to enhance the wellbeing of employees, contractors and communities.
- Our People Xstrata maintains a safe workplace that is based on mutual respect, fairness and integrity.

1.4.2 CLIMATE CHANGE POSITION STATEMENT

In its approach to climate change, Xstrata Coal:

- is committed to playing its part in the international collaborative effort to implement solutions to the challenge of climate change
- recognises the future will be a carbon constrained world and is working with governments, researchers and industry around the world to develop a portfolio of options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the use of coal in power generation
- is a major contributor to the A\$1 billion COAL 21 Fund, through the imposition of a voluntary levy on its production. The Fund will financially support the research, development and deployment of low emission power generation technologies in Australia
- collaborates in research and development programs and provides both technical and financial support to dedicated Cooperative Research Centres focused on near- zero emission technologies
- supports additional research into CO₂ capture and storage to enable this technology to be commercialised worldwide as rapidly as possible
- works continually for the more efficient use of energy and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through dedicated energy efficiency at all operations
- looks to collaborate with its customers, both domestic and international, in working towards the sustainable use of coal through new power generation technologies
- seeks to effectively reduce fugitive emissions from its operations through the capture and use of methane wherever possible from coal seams to generate electricity
- contributes to the development of effective public climate change policy (Xstrata Coal 2008).

1.4.3 OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES

Other relevant sustainability policies of Xstrata Coal (including corporate governance and reporting arrangements) may be found on its web sustainability site http://www.xstrata.com/sustainability/



1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS, PURPOSE, AND METHODOLOGY

1.5.1 THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND PROJECT APPROVALS PROCESS

The Project was declared a significant project for which an EIS is required by the Coordinator-General under Section 26(1)(a) of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO Act) on 21 December 2007. The Project EIS process will be managed by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning on behalf of the Coordinator-General. Figure 1-2 provides a flowchart outlining the approvals process, including activities completed at time of EIS submission, and activities following EIS submission.

In June 2008, the WJV referred the Project to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) as four interrelated EPBC Referrals addressing:

- the mine and infrastructure (referral reference number 2008/4284)
- southern CSM water supply pipeline (referral reference number 2008/4287)
- western CSM water supply pipeline (referral reference number 2008/4283)
- Glebe Weir raising and pipeline (referral reference number 2008/4285).

On 21 July 2008, the Minister's delegate decided that all four Referrals were controlled actions, for which:

- the relevant controlling provisions for all four referrals were Sections 18 and 18A (listed threatened species and ecological communities)
- in relation to the Glebe Option Referral (2008/4285) only, the additional relevant controlling provisions were sections 20 and 20A relating to listed migratory species.

In accordance with the Commonwealth Minister's decision on the assessment approach, the Project will be assessed under the Bilateral Agreement with the Queensland Government. Under the Bilateral Agreement, the Australian Government has accredited the Queensland SDPWO Act EIS process to meet the impact assessment requirements under both Commonwealth and state legislation.

Chapter 3 of each of Volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this EIS outline further information on the statutory requirements and processes for the components of the Project.





Figure 1-2: Approvals process



1.5.2 PURPOSE OF THE EIS

The purpose of an EIS is to report the findings of an environmental impact assessment. The EIS includes available information regarding potential significance of environmental effects of the proposed development.

The purpose of this EIS is to:

- provide a framework for assessing the potential adverse and beneficial impacts of the Project to the:
 - Coordinator-General
 - Department of Infrastructure and Planning
 - Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts
 - State government agencies
 - any entity as advised by the Coordinator-General.
- describe management, monitoring, mitigation measures, planning and strategies to avoid and minimise adverse impacts and manage beneficial impacts through production of a draft Environmental Management Plan (EM Plan), as described in Chapter 27 of this EIS
- provide interested bodies and people with a basis for understanding the Project, alternatives, proposed solutions, the existing environment to be impacted, the potential impacts, and measures to be undertaken to avoid and mitigate adverse impacts, and implement beneficial impacts of the Project
- provide a statement of strategies, commitments, measures and actions to be undertaken by the WJV to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts and implement beneficial impacts during and following the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project
- provide information to meet assessment requirements associated with controlled actions under the EPBC Act and bilateral agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments
- provide information to assist the Environmental Protection Agency decide an environmental authority application.

These objectives are consistent with Section 40 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act).

1.5.3 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The scope of the EIS is to examine the potential significance of direct and indirect environmental, social and economic impacts, given the mitigation measures associated with the proposed thermal coal mine and associated works. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Project, as attached in Appendix 1-2-V1.4, define the scope of each element to be addressed in the EIS. Appendix 1-3-V1.4 includes a check-list cross-referencing where each element of the Terms of Reference is addressed in the EIS.



1.5.4 STRUCTURE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Given the scale of the Project, the EIS has been divided into four inter-related environmental impact assessments, as depicted in Figure 1-3.



Figure 1-3: Structure of the environmental impact statement

Volume 1 provides assessment of lands and infrastructure associated with mining lease application (MLA) areas, the mine accommodation facilities, Wandoan township and the proposed gas supply pipeline from the lateral Peat-Scotia gas pipeline. Volume 1 is the overarching assessment document to which Volumes 2, 3 and 4 contribute.

Volumes 2, 3 and 4 provide impact assessment on the three alternative raw water supply sources for the mining operation. One of the three raw water supply options will be selected for final development:

 Volume 2 provides impact assessment on the southern coal seam methane (CSM) water supply pipeline that would supply CSM water from approximately 101 km south of the MLA areas from CSM extraction areas associated with the Condamine Power Station



- Volume 3 provides impact assessment on the western CSM water supply pipeline that would supply CSM water from approximately 91 km west of the MLA areas, specifically, the Spring Gully CSM extraction areas
- Volume 4 provides impact assessment of the Glebe Option, including the raising of Glebe Weir and a water supply pipeline, to be developed by SunWater. The weir is located approximately 80 km north-east of the MLA areas on the Dawson River
- The Integrated EIS Summary collates and summarises all four volumes in a separate stand-alone document, providing an overarching view of the Project.

1.5.5 EIS PREPARATION

Volumes 1, 2 and 3 of the EIS have been prepared on behalf of the WJV by PB with specialist input from sub-consultants listed below. In preparing the EIS, the following matters have been described and assessed by PB:

- Project Need and Alternatives
- Approvals Process
- Community Consultation
- Project Construction
- Project Operations
- Climate
- Land Use
- Geology, Mineral Resources, Overburden and Soils
- Groundwater
- Water Supply and Management
- Transportation
- Terrestrial Ecology
- Waste Management
- Social Impact
- Economics
- Hazard and Risk Assessment
- Health and Safety
- Decommissioning
- Cumulative Impacts
- Draft Environmental Management Plan.

Specialist technical contribution has been provided for Volumes 1, 2 and 3 by:

- Mining Xenith Consulting Pty Ltd
- Coal handling and preparation Sedgman Limited
- Transportation Connell Hatch
- Groundwater Streamline Hydro
- Air Quality Katestone Environmental



- Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change URS
- Noise Connell Wagner
- Vibration Scott Mine Consulting Services Pty Ltd
- Terrestrial Flora Place Environmental
- Terrestrial Fauna Lewis Ecological Services
- Aquatic Ecology frc environmental
- Visual Amenity Integral Landscape Architecture and Visual Planning
- Indigenous Cultural Heritage Spinifex Pty Ltd
- Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Bonhomme Craib and Associates
- Environmental Monitoring Equipment Ecowise Environmental
- Legal advice, Tenure, Native Title, Non-indigenous cultural heritage Allens Arthur Robinson.

Appendix 1-4-V1.4 includes a list of personnel involved in the preparation of the EIS for Volumes 1, 2 and 3.

Volume 4 of the EIS has been prepared on behalf of SunWater Pty Limited and the WJV by MWH. Volume 4, Chapter 1 Introduction describes the environmental impact assessment process for the Glebe Option.

1.5.6 GENERAL EIS METHODOLOGY

The EIS methodology is a systematic analysis of the proposed development in relation to the existing environment. The overall methodology of EIS preparation is:

- basis of assessment
- impact assessment and mitigation
- significance of environmental issues.

Basis of assessment

The impact assessment examined the existing environmental values of the Project area for each element of assessment and then determined the potential impacts associated with the Project construction, operations and decommissioning phases.

The overall impact assessment examines six distinct scenarios taking into account various years of operation during the life of the mine, with Scenario 3 having four subset scenarios given the proximity of the Project to the Wandoan township:

- Scenario 1:
 - the Do Nothing Scenario assumes that the coal mine is not constructed for first year of coal mining in 2012.
- Scenario 2:
 - the Do Something Scenario assumes construction and operation of the coal mine, examining the first year of coal mining in Year 1, assumed as 2012.
- Scenario 3:
 - the Do Something Scenario assumes construction and operation of the coal mine, examining the fifth year of coal mining in Year 5, assumed as 2016



- for Frank Creek Pit:
 - operations are examined using blasting of entire bench height and dragline to remove overburden, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with location of the dragline at the southern end of the pit
 - operations are examined using blasting of entire bench height and dragline to remove overburden, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with the location of the dragline in the middle of the pit towards end of Year 4
 - operations are examined using blasting of partial bench height of approximately 10m, and trucks and shovels/excavators to remove overburden, across the last third of the pit, operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
 - operations are examined using blasting of partial bench height of approximately 10m, and trucks and shovels to remove overburden, across the last third of the pit, operating 12 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Scenario 4:
 - the Do Something Scenario assumes construction and operation of the coal mine, examining the tenth year of coal mining in Year 10, assumed as 2021.
- Scenario 5:
 - the Do Something Scenario assumes construction and operation of the coal mine, examining the twentieth year of coal mining in Year 20, assumed as 2031.
- Scenario 6:
 - the Do Something Scenario assumes construction and operation of the coal mine, examining the thirtieth year of coal mining in Year 30, assumed as 2041.

All scenarios were assessed on the basis of the worst case weather conditions, which are further described in Chapters 13 Air Quality, 15 Noise and 16 Vibration.

The geographical area of investigation for this EIS incorporated the extent of the construction footprint and the operational footprint. The study area for each environmental element is discussed in the relevant chapter.

Impact assessment and mitigation

The preparation of the EIS was an iterative process, linking the indicative mine scheduling, design development processes and input from the community and other stakeholders. The approach adopted in the assessment and preparation of the EIS was generally based on the approach shown in Figure 1-4.





Figure 1-4: Approach to environmental impact assessment

A broad initial description of the Project was prepared and baseline surveys of the existing environment undertaken. A preliminary mine schedule and designs were developed, the potential impacts of the Project on the receiving environment were identified, with mitigation measures established where necessary.

Significance of environmental issues

In assessing the significance of potential issues or effects, the probability, duration, magnitude and intensity of the impacts were considered in relation to the existing environmental conditions and significance. Detailed methodologies utilised for the assessment of each environmental element are included in the relevant technical reports and chapters.

Where no impact (adverse or beneficial) was predicted, the mine schedule and design of the coal mine and associated infrastructure remained unchanged. In the case where significant adverse impacts were predicted, mitigation measures were proposed to avoid or minimise impacts. The Statement of Commitments in Chapter 28 summarises these mitigation measures.

1.5.7 SUBMISSIONS

Anyone may make a submission to the Coordinator-General regarding the EIS during the public notification period. Properly made submissions will be given consideration by the Coordinator-General prior to preparing an evaluation of the EIS.

Submissions will be invited through advertisements placed in the relevant newspapers circulating in the region and nationally. The EIS will be advertised in *The Weekend Australian, The Courier Mail* and local newspapers circulating in the Project area, including *The Chinchilla News* and the *Roma Western Star*.



Copies of the EIS will be available for viewing at:

- Wandoan Library and Council Customer Service Centre, and from the WJV's Project Information Centre in Royds Street Wandoan, next to the pharmacy
- Taroom Library and Council Customer Service Centre
- Miles Pioneer Library.

The process on how to make a submission, locations of copies of the EIS, and the notification period, will be nominated in the advertisements. 'Properly made submissions' are defined in Part 4 of the SDPWO Act as submissions that are:

- made to the Coordinator-General in writing
- received on or before the last day of the submission period
- signed by each person who made the submission
- state the name and address of each person who made the submission
- state the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds
- any other submissions determined by the Coordinator-General to be acceptable.

The Coordinator-General has allowed an eight week period for acceptance of public submissions on the EIS.

1.6 REFERENCES

Xstrata Coal 2008, Climate Change Position Statement, <u>http://www.xstrata.com/assets/pdf/xc_climate_change_policy_2008.pdf</u> viewed: 19 June 2008.

Xstrataplc2007,SustainableDevelopmentPolicy,http://www.xstrata.com/assets/pdf/x_sus_sdpolicy2008.en.pdfviewed: 19 June 2008.