

APPENDIX 1-1-V2.4

TERMS OF REFERENCE CHECKLIST

Wandoan Coal Project

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT VOLUME 2 UNDER PART (4) OF THE QUEENSLAND STATE DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS ORGANISATION ACT 1971

The Coordinator-General

Dec-08

Wandoan Project - Terms of Reference	Covered Y/N/ NA	Section number of Chapter or Executive Summary
PART B—Specific requirements: content of the EIS		
The EIS should include the following sections but need not be limited to these sections or inferred structure.		
Executive summary		
The function of the executive summary is to convey the most important aspects and options relating to the project to the reader in a concise and readable form. It should use plain English and avoid the use of jargon. The executive summary should be written as a standalone document, able to be reproduced on request and distributed to interested parties who may not wish to read or purchase the EIS as a whole.		
The structure of the executive summary should follow that of the EIS, and focus strongly on the key issues to enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding of the project and its potential adverse and beneficial environmental, social and economic impacts and the management measures to be implemented by the proponent to mitigate all residual impacts.		
The executive summary should include:	.,	
the title of the project name and contact details of the proponent, and a discussion of previous projects undertaken by the proponent and their	Y	Page 1, refer also Volume 1
commitment to effective environmental management a concise statement of the aims and objectives of the project		Refer to Volume 1 Refer to Volume 1
the legal framework, decision-making authorities and Advisory Agencies		Refer to Volume 1
an outline of the background and need for the project, including the consequences of not proceeding with the project		Refer to Volume 1 Page 1; also refer Chapter 2,
a description of the alternative options considered and reasons for the selection of the proposed development option	Y	Volume 1
a brief description of the project (pre-construction, construction and operational activities) and the existing environment, utilising visual aids where appropriate		Refer to Volume 1
 an outline of the principal environmental impacts predicted (including economic and social impacts) and the proposed environmental management strategies (including waste minimisation and management) and commitments to minimise the significance of these impacts 	Y	Page 1-7; also refer Volume 1
Community attitudes to the project and community consultation undertaken	Y	Page 7, Volume 1, Chapter 4
detailed maps of the proposed project location.		Refer to Volume 1
Glossary of terms		
A glossary of technical terms, acronyms and abbreviations should be provided.		
1 Introduction		
The introduction should clearly explain the function of the EIS, why it has been prepared and what it sets out to achieve. It should also define the audience to whom it is directed, and contain an overview of the structure of the document.	Y	1.6
1.1 Project proponent		
This section should describe the experience of the project proponent (and its joint venture partners), including the nature and extent of business activities, experience and qualifications, and environmental record, including the proponent's environmental policy.	Y	1.2
1.2 Project description		
This section should provide a brief description of the key elements of the project including associated infrastructure requirements. The location of the project and its infrastructure requirements should be described and mapped. Detailed descriptions of the project		
should follow in section 2. 1.3 Project rationale	Y	1.3
This section should provide a statement of the objectives of the project and a brief outline of the events leading up to the project's		
actions already undertaken within the project area.	Y	2.2
1.3.1 Project need, costs and benefits		
The justification for the project should be described, including its strategic, economic, environmental and social implications and its technical feasibility and commercial viability. The status of the project should be discussed in a regional, state and national context. The project's compatibility with relevant policy and regulatory frameworks should also be described.	Y	2.2
This section should also summarise the economic and social costs and benefits for businesses and the wider community arising from the project; regional socio-economic issues including cultural impacts, community disruption, related land use changes, employment, skills development and any workforce accommodation issues; and increased demands on natural resources.		
1.3.2 Relationships to other projects		
This section should also describe how the project relates to any other actions, of which the proponent should reasonably be aware, that have been, or are being, taken or that have been approved in the area affected by the project.	Y	Refer Vol 1: 1.1.1, 1.5.3, 1.5.4
1.4 Alternatives to the project		
This section should describe feasible alternatives, including conceptual, technological and locality alternatives to the project, and discussion of the consequences of not proceeding with the project. Alternatives should be discussed in sufficient detail to enable an understanding of the reasons for preferring certain options and courses of action and rejecting others. Comparative environmental impacts of each alternative should be summarised.	Y	2.3
Should water supply, power, transport and/or storage infrastructure be included as an element of the project or as a separate but		
inter-related component of the project, this section should include a description of and rationale for such infrastructure. Reasons for selecting the preferred options should include technical, commercial, social and natural environment aspects. In	Y	2.1, 2.2
particular, the principles of environmentally sustainable development and sustainable development should be included. The	Y	2.3
relationship of options chosen for waste management and any emissions produced should be detailed. This information is required to assess why the scope of the project is as it is and to ensure that the environmentally sustainable development principles and sustainable development aspects have been considered and incorporated during the scoping and	1	2.0
planning of the proposal.	Y	2.6

1.5 Co. location opportunities		
1.5 Co-location opportunities		
Where linear infrastructure is proposed (i.e. water pipeline, electricity transmission and distribution lines, gas pipelines etc) opportunities may exist for efficiency gains and the mitigation of environmental and property impacts through the location of other proposed linear infrastructure in, near or parallel to the proposed infrastructure.	Y	2.3.11
The project proponent should identify any proposals to develop infrastructure within the vicinity of the proposed linear infrastructure investigation corridor. Such proposals would be limited to those projects which are in the public arena during the period of		
preparation of this EIS and for which a proponent entity can be readily identified.	NA	
It would be inappropriate for this EIS to evaluate the environmental impacts of other infrastructure not directly required for this project. However, the EIS should describe the implications of locating other forms of linear infrastructure within or near the		
infrastructure. Where co-location may be likely, the EIS should consider opportunities to coordinate or enhance any of the impact mitigation strategies proposed for the infrastructure through cooperation with other proponents in the locality.	NA	
1.6 The environmental impact statement process	INA	
1.6.1 Methodology of the EIS		
This section should make clear the objectives of the EIS process under the SDPWO Act, the environmental authority approval		
process under the EP Act and mining lease approval under the MRA. This section should include a description of the impact assessment process steps, timing and decisions to be made for relevant stages of the project, in the context of the EP Act and		
MRA process. In particular, this section should outline mechanisms in the process for public input and the public release of an EIS which will specify all responses to stakeholder submissions.	Y	1.1
The information in this section is required to ensure:	Y	1.6.2
relevant legislation is addressed readers are informed of the process to be followed	Y Y	1.6.2
the stakeholders are aware of any opportunities for input and participation.	Y	1.6.6
1.6.2 Objectives of the EIS		*****
This section should provide a statement of the objectives of the environmental impact assessment. The structure of the EIS can then be outlined as an explanation of how the EIS will meet its objectives. The purpose of the EIS is to:	Y	1.6.1
		refer all chapters, chapter 4,
 provide public information on the need for, and likely effects of, the project on the natural, social and economic environment 	Y	chapter 21 in relation to community engagement
set out acceptable standards and levels of impacts (both beneficial and adverse) on environmental values	Y	1.6.5
 demonstrate how environmental impacts can be managed through the protection and enhancement of the environmental values. 	Y	refer all mitigation measures in chapters
The role of the EIS in providing information for the formulation of the environmental management plan (EMP) for the project should		
be discussed. Discussion of options and alternatives is a key aspect of the EIS. 1.6.3 Submissions	Y	1.6.1
The reader should be informed as to how and when public submissions on the EIS will be addressed and taken into account in the		
decision-making process. The EIS should inform the reader as to how to make submissions and what form the submissions should	Y	4.0.0
take. 1.7 Public consultation process	Y	1.6.6
An appropriate public consultation program is an important component of the EIS process.		
This section should outline the methodology that will be adopted to:		
identify the stakeholders and how their involvement will be facilitated identify the process conducted to date and future consultation strategies and programs, including during the process of the stategies and programs.	Y	4.2
 identify the process conducted to date and future consultation strategies and programs, including during the operational phase of the project 	Y	All Chapter 4
 indicate how consultation involvement and outcomes will be integrated into the EIS process and future site activities, including opportunities for engagement and provision for feedback and action if necessary. 	Y	4.4
A list of the stakeholders consulted during the program should be provided, as well as any meetings held, presentations made and	I	4.4
any other consultation undertaken for the EIS process. The public consultation process should identify broad issues of concern to local and regional community and interest groups and	Y	4.2.1
address issues from project planning through commissioning and project operations. A consultation plan should be prepared during the initial phase of the EIS process. This should identify:	Y	4.3
the types of activities to be undertaken		
timing target stakeholder/community representatives	Y Y	All Chapter 4 All Chapter 4
integration with other EIS activities and the project development process	Y	All Chapter 4
consultation responsibilities	Y	All Chapter 4
communication protocols reporting and feedback arrangements.	Y Y	All Chapter 4 All Chapter 4
Information about the consultation process that has taken place and the results should be provided.	Y	4.2, 4.3, 4.4
The public consultation program should provide opportunities for community involvement and education. It may include interviews with individuals, public communication activities, interest group meetings, production of regular summary information and updates,		
and other consultation mechanisms to encourage and facilitate active public consultation.	Y	4.2, 4.3, 4.4
1.8 Project approvals		
1.8.1 Relevant legislation and policy requirements		
The aim of this section is to provide the reader with an explanation of the legislation and policies controlling the approvals process for the project. Reference should be made to the SDPWO Act, EP Act, MRA, Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA), Transport		
Infrastructure Act 1994, Land Act 1994, Water Act 2000, Vegetation Management Act 1999, Cultural Heritage Act 2003, Land		
Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002, Fisheries Act 1994, Electricity Act 1994, Nature Conservation Act 1992, Soil Conservation Act 1986, Forestry Act 1959 and other relevant Queensland laws. All requirements of the EPBC Act and Native		
Title Act 1993 should also be included.	Y	3.2, 3.3, 3.4
The EIS should describe the approval process resulting from the gazettal of this project as a significant project pursuant to the		160 221 25 Appondix 21
SDPWO Act and outline the linkage to other relevant state and federal legislation. This outline should describe the public notification processes and appeal rights that will be available in the anticipated approval processes.	Y	1.6.2, 3.3.1, 3.5, Appendix 3-1- V2.4
The EIS should indicate the level of approvals anticipated by the proponent for each project element in order that approval agencies are able to determine the completeness of the information presented and the scope to generate the anticipated approvals.	Y	3.5, Appendix 3-1-V2.4
Local government planning controls, local laws and policies applying to the development should be described, and a list provided	Y	
of the approvals required for the project and the expected program for approval of applications. This information is required to assess how the legislation applies to the proposal, which agencies have jurisdiction, and whether the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3.4, Appendix 3-1-V2.4
proposed impact assessment process is appropriate.	Y	3.2, 3.3, 3.4
1.8.2 Planning processes and standards This section should discuss the project's consistency with existing land uses or long-term policy framework for the area (e.g. as		
reflected in local and regional plans), and with legislation, standards, codes or guidelines available to monitor and control		
operations on site. This section should refer to all relevant state and regional planning policies. This information is required to		0.0.45.0.4
	Y	3.3.15. 3.4
demonstrate how the proposal conforms to state, regional and local plans for the area.	Y	3.3.15, 3.4
	Y	3.3.15, 3.4

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the location of all proposed project transport and coal loading infrastructure for both new works and upgrades of existing infrastructure, including the various coal transport options considered with an explanation for the rationale for the preferred		NA	
	the location of all proposed project transport and coal loading infrastructure for both new works and upgrades of existing		
		V	Chartes 0
transport option(s) for the project Y Chapter 9 • the location of any proposed buffers surrounding the working areas NA		NA	Unapter 9
the identification of all site access points to, from and within the project on maps, to assist in the assessment of emergency		1	
Planning. Y 6.4		L.	a 1

F		
Consideration should be given to providing a rectified air photo enlargement to illustrate components of the project in relation to the land and mining tenures and natural and built features of the area.	v	6.2.1
	Y	6.2.1
2.3 Construction		
The extent and nature of the project's construction phase should be described (as well as any works required off site enabling		
construction to commence, e.g. road upgrades), including a map at reasonable scale that shows the footprint of the mine and		
construction works. The description should include the type and methods of construction, the construction equipment to be used		
and the items to be transported onto the construction site including the quarry sites from which any gravel/rock is extracted.	Y	5.3, 5.4, 5.6
	N1A	
Any staging of the project should be described and illustrated showing site boundaries, development sequencing and timeframes.	NA	
2.3.1 Mine		
This section should provide a description of construction activities relating to the project including: site access:	NA	
	NA	
upgrading of roads, railways and other infrastructure clearing	NA	
 establishment requirements for construction facilities. 	NA	
• construction requirements, including source and extraction of construction inputs and materials, including construction water:	NA	
 details of the method of construction of the mine and volumes of material required 	NA	
 any staging of construction activities. 	NA	
type, source, quantity and method of transport of construction materials	NA	
general construction standards and site management, including environmental and safety management	NA	
an assessment of expected physical and chemical properties and quantities of soil/rock to be excavated	NA	
 details of any potential disruption to flows of waterways during construction and any diversion works required 	NA	
relocation of existing infrastructure	NA	
timetable for construction, particularly noting seasonal rainfall or flows the hours of operation	NA NA	
the hours of operation morrange vid/medical facilities to be provided on site	NA	l
emergency aid/medical facilities to be provided on site the construction methods and containment/disposal of construction spoil	NA	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
solid and liquid waste handling.	NA	
2.3.2 Associated infrastructure This section should provide a description of construction activities relating to the project's associated infrastructure, including for		
This section should provide a description of construction activities relating to the project's associated infrastructure, including for transport of coal and water:		Chapter 5
a map showing location of any works	Y	6.2.1
on-site plans, layouts, boundaries and elevations	Y	6.2.1
detailed concept and staging (if any proposed) for additional transport facilities and locations	Y	5.2
plant and machinery likely to be involved	Y	5.4
supply and storage of materials—volume, composition, handling and storage during construction	Y	5.6
extent that service corridors will be used during construction and maintenance	Y	5.3.3, 5.3.4
• width of vegetation clearing required. This information must indicate where vegetation to be cleared has significant conservation		
value (such as sensitive environmental areas and creek crossings), and must also reference where in the EIS the impacts on such		
vegetation have been addressed	Y	5.4.1
 the location(s) of any road/rail crossings along proposed conveyor/water pipeline routes for the project 	Y	Figure 1-1-V2.3.
• typical crossing techniques including restoration works that would be used at creek crossings, and road, rail, and other service		
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 the proposed methods and facilities for wastewater treatment and disposal 	NA	
 size, location and configuration of accommodation facilities outside of the mining lease area 	NA	
 location, size and facilities required for the supply of coal seam methane gas for on-site power supply. Dependent of the supply of coal seam methane gas for on-site power supply. 	NA	
2.5 Rehabilitation and decommissioning		
This section should describe the options, strategies and methods for progressive and final rehabilitation of the environment		
disturbed by the project. The strategic approach to progressive and final rehabilitation should be described. A preferred rehabilitation strategy should be developed with a view to minimising the amount of land disturbed at any one time. The final		
topography of any excavations, waste areas and dam sites should be shown on maps at a suitable scale.	Y	25.2.1
The strategies and methods presented for progressive and final rehabilitation of disturbed areas should demonstrate compliance		
with the objectives of the Environmental management policy for mining in Queensland (1991) or with updated versions of that policy		
available at the time of drafting the EIS. Land suitability assessment should follow the Technical Guidelines for the Environmental		
Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland (1995). In particular, the strategies and methods should have the following objectives:	Y	9.2.4. 9.3.7
 mining and rehabilitation should aim to create a landform with land use capability and/or suitability similar to that prior to 		0.2.1, 0.011
disturbance unless other beneficial land uses are pre-determined and agreed	Y	9.6.4
 mine wastes and disturbed land should be rehabilitated to a condition that is self-sustaining, or to a condition where the 		
maintenance requirements are consistent with an agreed post-mining land use	NA	
 surface and ground waters that leave the lease should not be degraded to a significant extent. Current and future water quality should be maintained at levels that are acceptable for users downstream of the site. 	Y	11.6.1, 11.6.2
The means of decommissioning the project, in terms of the removal of plant, equipment, structures and buildings should be		11.0.1, 11.0.2
described, and the methods proposed for the stabilisation of the affected areas should be given. Information should be provided		
regarding decommissioning and rehabilitation of the plant site, removal of processing plant, rehabilitation of concrete footings and		
foundations, hardstand areas, storage tanks and wharfage (including any potential for reuse of these facilities). Options and		
methods for the disposal of wastes from the demolition of plant and buildings should be discussed in sufficient detail for their feasibility and suitability to be established.	Y	25.2.2
Proposals to divert creeks during operations, and, if applicable, for the reinstatement of the creeks after operations have ceased,	1	23.2.2
should be provided. Where dams are to be constructed, proposals for the management of these structures after the completion of		
the project should be given. Also, the final drainage and seepage control systems and long-term monitoring plans should be		
described.	NA	
A description of topsoil management should consider transport, storage and replacement of topsoil to disturbed areas. The minimisation of topsoil storage times (to reduce fertility degradation) should also be addressed.	Y	9.6.3
	T	9.0.3
Detail of the impacts of the preferred rehabilitation strategy should be discussed in the appropriate subsections of section 3 'Environmental values and management of impacts' particularly with regard to such issues as final landform stability, rehabilitation		
of flora and the long-term quality of water in any final voids. Implications for the long-term use and fate of the site should also be		
addressed, particularly with regard to the on-site disposal of waste and the site's inclusion on the environmental management		
register or contaminated land register.	NA	
2.6 Associated infrastructure requirements		
This section should provide descriptions, with concept and layout plans, of requirements for constructing, upgrading or relocating		
all infrastructure in the vicinity of the project area. The matters to be considered include such infrastructure as roads, bridges,		
dams, power lines and other cables, wireless technology (e.g. microwave telecommunications), and pipelines for any services	Y	Chantes 5
(whether underground or above).	Y	Chapter 5
2.6.1 Workforce and accommodation This section should provide details on the employment requirements and skills base the required workforce for both the		
construction and operations phases of the project and any other facilities.	Y	5.5
The section should also discuss an accommodation strategy for the construction workforce that addresses the estimated housing	-	
needs of both single and accompanied construction workers. This section should include details of the size, location and		
management of any temporary worker accommodation that will be required either on-site or off-site. Maps should be included as		
necessary to illustrate the site and should include the location of any proposed workers' accommodation on-site or in the vicinity of the project.	Y	5.3.5
This section should outline the need for, and location of, a site office during the construction phase that will act as a logistics base,	1	5.5.5
materials/vehicle storage depot and workshop area, and highlight the need for power, water and sewerage at the site office.		
Information in relation to the site office and any construction facility should include:	Y	5.3.4; 5.8
food preparation and storage	Y Y	5.3.4
ablution facilities vector and vermin control	Y NA	5.3.4; 5.3.6
fire safety	Y	5.8
indoor air quality	Y	5.7; Chapter 24
waste management (storage, handling, transport, disposal/treatment)	Y	5.10.12
dust and noise control in relation to proximity of accommodation facilities to the construction area.	Y	5.10.7
Outline local government approvals required for establishment and operation of such accommodation facilities.	NA	l
2.6.2 Transport—road/rail/ship/air		
Describe arrangements for the transport of plant, equipment, products, wastes and personnel during both the construction phase		
and operational phases of the project. The description should address the use of existing local and regional facilities and all requirements for the construction, upgrading or relocation of any transport related infrastructure (e.g. main and local roads, local		
airstrips, etc.).	Y	5.6; 5.10.6; Chapter 12 (Vol. 1)
Full details of transport volumes, modes and routes along with the assessment of transport impacts on existing infrastructure and		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
impact mitigation strategies should be provided in accordance with section 3.8.	Y	5.6; 5.10.6; Chapter 12 (Vol. 1)
2.6.3 Water supply and storage		
The EIS should provide information on water usage by the project, including the quality and quantity of all water supplied to the		
site. In particular, the proposed and optional sources of water supply should be described (e.g. bores, any surface storages such as the Glebe Weir, municipal water supply pipelines, coal seam gas water). If infrastructure is required for the purpose of supplying		
water to the project, for example, pipelines from water supplies to the project or the raising of Glebe Weir, then the impacts of such		
infrastructure are to be assessed as part of the project and discussed for each of the relevant 'Environmental values and		
management of impacts' subsections outlined in section 3 of these TOR.	Y	5.3.6
If saline water is to be stored on site (e.g. coal seam gas water), details should be provided as to how these storages will be	ΝΔ	
constructed, monitored and managed. This information should be referenced to section 3.4 of these TOR. Estimated rates of supply from each source (average and maximum rates) should be given. Any proposed water conservation and	NA	
management measures should be described.	Y	5.3.6; 5.4.3
Determination of potable water demand should be made for the project, including the temporary demands during the construction		
period. Details should be provided of any existing town water supply to meet such requirements. If water storage and treatment is		
proposed on site, for use by the site workforce, then this should be described.	Y	see Volume 1, Chapter 11.4.1
2.6.4 Waste management		
The EIS should outline the waste management requirements during the construction, operational and decommissioning stages of the project. This outline should include waste stream descriptions (including physical and chemical characteristics) expected		
the project. This outline should include waste stream descriptions (including physical and chemical characteristics), expected generation rates, proposed handling, storage, treatment and disposal methods. This outline should also identify the waste		
avoidance, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal efforts proposed.	Y	all Chapter 18
2.6.5 Stormwater drainage		

	1	
A description should be provided of the proposed stormwater drainage system and the proposed disposal and/or re-use arrangements, including any off-site services and downstream impacts, both for construction and operational purposes.	Y	5.10.3; 5.10.5; 11.6.1
2.6.6 Sewerage	t:i	0.10.0, 0.10.0, 11.0.1
2.0.0 Severage This section should describe, in general terms, the sewerage infrastructure required by the project. If it is intended that industrial	ti	1
effluent or relatively large amounts of domestic effluent are to be discharged into an existing sewerage system, an assessment of	ļi	l
the capacity of the existing system to accept the effluent should be provided. For industrial effluent, this should include detail of the	L I	500
physical and chemical characteristics of the effluent(s).	Y	5.3.6
2.6.7 Energy The EIS should describe all energy requirements, including electricity, natural gas, and/or solid and liquid fuel requirements for the	łi	ł
The EIS should describe all energy requirements, including electricity, natural gas, and/or solid and liquid fuel requirements for the construction and operation of the proposal. The locations of any easements should be shown on the infrastructure plan. Energy	ļ i	
conservation should be briefly described in the context of any federal, state and local government policies.	Y	5.3.6
2.6.8 Telecommunications		
The EIS should describe the telecommunications proposed for the project and any impacts on existing telecommunications infrastructure (such as optical cables, microwave towers, etc.) and identify the owners of that infrastructure.	Y	5.3.6
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3 Environmental values and management of impacts	i	
The purpose of this section is to: describe the existing environmental values of the area which may be affected by the proposal. Environmental values are 	<u></u> −−−−−₁	l
 describe the existing environmental values of the area which may be affected by the proposal. Environmental values are defined in section 9 of the EP Act, environmental protection policies and other documents such as the Australian and New Zealand 	1	
Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) 2000 guidelines. Environmental values may also be derived following recognised	1	
procedures, such as described in the ANZECC 2000 guidelines. Environmental values should be described by reference to	1	
background information and studies, which should be included as appendices to the EIS describe the potential adverse and beneficial impacts of the proposal on the identified environmental values. Any likely	†i	t
environmental harm on the environmental values should be described	L i	
describe any cumulative impacts on environmental values caused by the proposal, either in isolation or by combination with	i	
other known existing or planned sources of contamination resent environmental protection objectives and the standards and measurable indicators to be achieved	├ ───-i	ł
present environmental protection objectives and the standards and measurable indicators to be achieved examine viable alternative strategies for managing impacts. These alternatives should be presented and compared in view of	ti	1
the stated objectives and standards to be achieved. Available techniques, including best practice, to control and manage impacts to	ļ i	
the nominated objectives should be discussed	۱۱	ļ
This section should detail the environmental protection measures incorporated in the planning, construction, operations,	-	
decommissioning, rehabilitation and associated works for the project. Measures should prevent, or where prevention is not possible, minimise environmental harm and maximise socio-economic and environmental benefits of the proposal. Preferred measures	ļ i	
should be identified and described in more detail than other alternatives.	l i	
Environmental protection objectives may be derived from legislative and planning requirements which apply to the proposal	i	
including Commonwealth strategies, state planning policies, local authority strategic plans, environmental protection policies under the EP Act and any catchment management plans prepared by local water boards or land care groups. Special attention should	ļ i	
the EP Act, and any catchment management plans prepared by local water boards or land care groups. Special attention should be given to those mitigation strategies designed to protect the values of any sensitive areas and any identified ecosystems of high	1	
conservation value within the area of possible proposal impact.	ļ i	ļ
This section should address all elements of the environment, such as land, water, air, noise, nature conservation, cultural heritage,	<u> </u>	
social and community, economy, waste, health and safety, hazards and risk, in a way that is comprehensive and clear. To achieve this, the following issues should be considered for each environmental value relevant to the project.	Y	Chapter 20B
Environmental values affected—describe the existing environmental values of the area to be affected including values and	t ⁱ i	
areas that may be affected by any cumulative impacts (refer to any background studies in appendices-note such studies may be	1	
required over several seasons). It should be explained how the environmental values were derived (e.g. by citing published documents or by following a recognised procedure to derive the values).	Y	20B.3, 20B.4
 Impact on environmental values—describe quantitatively and/or qualitatively the likely impact of the proposal on the identified 	† 	202.0, 202.4
 Impact on environmental values—describe quantitatively and/or qualitatively the likely impact of the proposal on the identified environmental values of the area. The cumulative impacts of the proposal must be considered over time or in combination with other 	ļ i	
(all) impacts in the dimensions of scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the impacts. In particular, any requirements and	ļi	
recommendations of the relevant state planning policies, environmental protection policies, national environmental protection measures and integrated catchment management plans should be addressed.	Y	20B.5
איז	t ⁱ i	
Cumulative impacts on the environmental values of land, air and water and cumulative impacts on public health and the health of	ļ i	
terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems must be discussed in the relevant sections. This assessment may include air and water sheds affected by the proposal and other proposals competing for use of the local air and water sheds.	ļi	
sheds affected by the proposal and other proposals competing for use of the local air and water sheds. Where impacts from the proposal will not be felt in isolation to other sources of impact, it is recommended that the proponent	ti	
develop consultative arrangements with other industries in the proposal's area to undertake cooperative monitoring and/or	1	
management of environmental parameters. Such arrangements should be described in the EIS.	├ ───-i	l
 Environmental protection objectives—describe qualitatively and quantitatively the proposed objectives for enhancing or protecting each environmental value. Include proposed indicators to be monitored to demonstrate the extent of achievement of the 	ļi	
objective as well as the numerical standard that defines the achievement of the objective (this standard must be auditable). The	ļ i	Į –
measurable indicators and standards can be determined from legislation, support policies and government policies as well as the	ļi	
expected performance of control strategies. Objectives for progressive and final rehabilitation and management of contaminated land should be included	ļi	
 Control strategies to achieve the objectives—describe the control principals, proposed actions and technologies to be 	i	
implemented that are likely to achieve the environmental protection objectives; include designs and relevant performance	ļi	
specifications of plant. Details are required to show that the expected performance is achievable and realistic.	ļi	
 Monitoring programs—describe the monitoring parameters, monitoring points, frequency, data interpretation and reporting proposals 	ļi	
 Auditing programs—describe how progress towards achievement of the objectives will be measured, reported and whether 	ti	tt
 Additing programs—describe now progress rowards acriteventent of the objectives will be measured, reported and whether external auditors will be employed. Include scope, methods and frequency of auditing proposed. 	L i	
Management strategies—describe the strategies to be used to ensure the environmental protection objectives are achieved	i	
and control strategies implemented e.g. continuous improvement framework including details of corrective action options, reporting (including any public reporting), monitoring, staff training, management responsibility pathway, and any environmental	ļi	
(including any public reporting), monitoring, staff training, management responsibility pathway, and any environmental management systems and how they are relevant to each element of the environment.	l i	
Information quality—information given under each element should also state the sources of the information, how recent the		
information is, how any background studies were undertaken (e.g. intensity of field work sampling), how the reliability of the	ļ i	
information was tested, and what uncertainties (if any) are in the information.	†	
It is recommended that the final TOR and the EIS reasonably reflect the heading structure shown below. The mitigation measures,		
monitoring programs, etc., identified in this section of the EIS should be used to develop the EMP for the project (see section 4).		
3.1 Climate and natural disasters	i	
This section should describe the rainfall patterns (including magnitude and seasonal variability of rainfall), air temperatures,	ļ i	
humidity, wind (direction and speed) and any other special factors (e.g. temperature inversions) that may affect management of the	ļ., i	73-76
project.	†'i	7.3 - 7.6
Historic weather patterns in the project area and seasonal conditions (e.g. cyclones, thunderstorms, floods and storms) that may	1	
influence timing and/or construction methods should be discussed, including how this would be managed. Extremes of climate	l, i	7 7
(e.g. droughts, floods, etc) should be discussed with particular reference to water management at the project site.	Y	7.7

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3.2.3.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures			
Possible erosion rates and management techniques should be described for all permanent and temporary landforms. The erosion potential (wind and water) and erosion management techniques should be outlined for each soil type identified. An erosion-monitoring program, including rehabilitation measures for erosion problems identified during monitoring, should also be outlined. Mitigation strategies should be developed to achieve acceptable soil loss rates, levels of sediment in rainfall runoff and wind-generated dust concentrations. Y 9.5.3, 9.6.3 The EIS should include an assessment of likely erosion effects for all disturbed areas such as: areas cleared of vegetation y 9.6.3 • waste dumps NA • dams, banks and creek crossings NA • the plant site, including buildings NA • access roads or other transport corridors Y		т Т	9.2.4
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• waste dumps NA • stockpiles NA • dams, banks and creek crossings NA • the plant site, including buildings NA • access roads or other transport corridors Y		Y	963
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access roads or other transport corridors Y 9.6.3			
	· · · · ·		
areas under rehabilitation. Y 9.6.3			
	areas under rebabilitation	IY	9.6.3

Methods proposed to prevent or control erosion should be specified and should be developed with regard to preventing soil loss in		
order to maintain land capability / suitability, and preventing significant degradation of local waterways by suspended solids. Consideration should be given to the amendment or revocation of any approved soil conservation plans as a result of project	Υ	9.6.3
activities.	Y	9.6.3
3.2.4 Land use 3.2.4.1 Description of environmental values		
The EIS should provide a description of current land tenures, current land uses and identify the areas covered by Native Title claims in all project areas, with particular mention of land with special purposes.	Y	8.3.1, 8.3.2, 8.3.3
The location and owner/custodians of all tenures, reserves, roads and road reserves, railways and rail reserves, stock routes and the like, covering the affected land should be shown on maps of a suitable scale. Indicate locations of gas and water pipelines, power lines and any other easements. The environmental values affected by this infrastructure should be described.	Y	8.3.3, Figures 8-2-V2.3, 8-3-V2.3, 8-4-V2.3
A map at a suitable scale showing existing land uses and tenures, and the proposed mine and coal handling locations, should be provided for the entire project area and surrounding land that could be affected by the development. This map should identify areas of conservation value in this zone. The location of existing dwellings and the zoning of all affected lands according to any existing town or strategic plan should be included.	Y	8.3, Figures 8-2-V2.3, 8-3-V2.3, 8- 4-V2.3
The land use suitability of the affected area in terms of the physical and economic attributes should be described. The assessment should set out soil and landform subclasses assigned to soil mapping units in order to derive land suitability classes. The limitations and land suitability classification system to use is that in Attachment 2 of Land Suitability Assessment Techniques in the		
Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland (1995). A land suitability map of the proposed and adjacent area should be provided, setting out land suitability and current land uses, e.g. for grazing of native and improved pastures and horticulture. Land classified as good quality agricultural land in the Department of	Y	8.3.5, 9.3.7
Natural Resources' land classification system should be shown in accordance with the planning guideline, The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land, which supports State Planning Policy 1/92. 3.2.4.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	Y	8.3.3, 8.3.5
The potential for the construction and operation of the project to change existing and potential land uses of the project site and adjacent areas should be detailed. Consideration should be given to impacts arising from property disruption and severance, construction and maintenance. Post operations land use options should be detailed including suitability of the area to be used for agriculture, industry, or nature conservation. The factors favouring or limiting the establishment of those options should be given in the context of land use suitability prior to the project and minimising potential liabilities for long-term management.	Y	Chapter 8, Chapter 9, Chapter 17A
The potential environmental harm caused by the project and minimising potential nabilities for long term management. The potential environmental harm caused by the project on the adjacent areas currently used for agriculture, urban development, recreation, tourism or other business and the implications of the project for future developments in the impact area including constraints on surrounding land uses should be described. If the development adjoins or potentially impacts on good quality agricultural land, then an assessment of the potential for land use conflict is required. Investigations should follow the procedures set out in the planning guideline, The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land, which supports State Planning Policy 1/92.	Y	8.5.3, 9.3.7
Incompatible land uses, whether existing or potential, adjacent to all aspects of the project, including essential and proposed ancillary developments or activities and areas directly or indirectly affected by the construction and operation of these activities should be identified and measures to avoid unacceptable impacts defined. 3.2.5 Landscape character and visual amenity	Y	8.6, also Volume 1 Chapter 28
3.2.5.1 Description of environmental values		
This section should describe in general terms the existing character of the landscape that will be affected by the project. It should comment on any changes that have already been made to the natural landscape since European settlement. It should describe the general impression of the landscape that would be obtained while travelling through and around it.	Y	19.3
This section should also describe existing landscape features, panoramas and views that have, or could be expected to have, value to the community whether of local, regional, state-wide, national or international significance. Information in the form of maps, sections, elevations and photographs should be used, particularly where addressing the following issues:	Y	19.3.2
 identification of elements within the proposal and surrounding area that contribute to their image of the town/city as discussed in the any local government strategic plan—city image and townscape objectives and associated maps 	N/A	
 major views, view sheds, existing viewing outlooks, ridgelines and other features contributing to the amenity of the area focal points, landmarks (built form or topography), gateways associated with project site and immediate surrounding areas, 	Y	19.3.2
waterways, and other features contributing to the visual quality of the area and the project site	Y	19.3.2
character of the local and surrounding areas including character of built form (scale, form, materials and colours) and vegetation (natural and cultural vegetation) directional signage and land use	Y	19.3.2
 identification of the areas of the proposal that have the capacity to absorb land use changes without detriment to the existing visual quality and landscape character 	Y	19.4, 19.4.1
the value of existing vegetation as a visual screen. 3.2.5.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	NA	
5.2.5.2 Potential impacts and impacts and impacts and impacts and impacts and impacts of the project landscape character of the site and the surrounding area should be described. Particular mention should be made of any changes to the broad-scale topography and vegetation character of the area, such as due to spoil dumps, excavated voids and broad-scale clearing. Details should be provided of measures to be undertaken to mitigate or avoid the		
identified impacts. This section should analyse and discuss the visual impact of the project on particular panoramas and outlooks. It should be written in terms of the extent and significance of the changed skyline as viewed from places of residence, work, and recreation, from road, cycle and walkways and other known vantage points day and night, during all stages of the project as it relates to the surrounding landscape. The assessment is to address the visual impacts of the project structures and associated infrastructure, using appropriate simulation. Sketches, diagrams, computer imaging and photos are to be used where possible to portray the near views	Y	19.5.1, impacts; all 19.6
and far views of the completed structures and their surroundings from visually sensitive locations.	Y	19.5.2, photo montages; 19.5.4
Special consideration is to be given to public roads, public thoroughfares, and places of residence or work, which are within the line- of-sight of the project.	Y	19.6.10
Details of the design and colour of any major structures, buildings or fixed plant and all proposed screenings either vegetative or material should be described and discussed where relevant to the minimisation of the visual impacts of the project. Consideration should be given to a landscaped screen / buffer between the mine site and the town of Wandoan to mitigate any negative visual impacts. Where plantings for screening or landscaping are proposed, details should be provided of the species that will be used,		
and their likely provenance. Preference should be given to species native to the area. The obstruction of sunlight due to the construction of buildings or alteration of landforms should be considered, as well as major	NA	
illumination or reflection impacts on adjacent properties or roads.	NA	
Detail should be provided of all management options to be implemented and how these will mitigate or avoid the identified impacts.	Y	All 19.6
Management of the lighting of the project, during all stages, is to be provided, with particular reference to objectives to be achieved and management methods to be implemented to mitigate or avoid:	NA	
the visual impact at night night operations/maintenance and effects of lighting on fauna and residents	NA NA	
the potential impact of increased vehicular traffic	NA	
changed habitat conditions for nocturnal fauna and associated impacts. 3.2.6 Land contamination	NA	

	1	1
3.2.6.1 Description of environmental values		
This section should discuss the potential for land contamination within the project area from existing and past uses, based on		
known land use history and the nature and concentrations of any contaminants. The review should identify land within the		
proposed mine, associated infrastructure corridors and any other areas affected by the proposed works, which has been used, or is		
being used, for a Notifiable Activity as listed in Schedule 2 of the EP Act, or is potentially contaminated, or is on the environmental	Y	8.3.4
management register or contaminated land register. The EIS should include a preliminary site investigation for all properties that have been impacted by existing and past land uses	1	0.3.4
that could have resulted in land contamination.	Y	8.3.4
3.2.6.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	ř	8.3.4
The EIS should discuss the management of any contaminated land and potential for contamination from construction, commissioning and operation, in accordance with EPA's Draft Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated		
	Y	954964
Land in Queensland (1998) and the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.	ř	8.5.4, 8.6.4
The EIS should also describe the possible contamination of land from aspects of the project, including waste, saline water from		
coal seam gas extraction used for dust suppression, reject coal, overburden, coal washing plant and spills at chemical and fuel storage and handling areas.	NA	
	INA	
This section should describe strategies and methods to be used to prevent and manage any land contamination resulting from the project, including the management of any acid generation or saline impacts from the mining activities and the management of		
project, including the management of any acid generation of saline impacts from the mining activities and the management of chemicals and fuels to prevent spills or leaks.	Y	8.6.4
	1	0.0.4
3.2.7 Land disturbance		1
3.2.7.1 Potential impacts and mitigation measures		
The EIS should contain strategies aimed at minimising the amount of land disturbed at any one time. The strategic approach to		
progressive rehabilitation and final decommissioning should be described. The consistency of the approach with relevant guidelines		
and the results of recent research should be described.	Y	25.2.1
Management of all dams, roads, rail, electricity and other infrastructure during construction operation and decommissioning phases		
should be described in detail.	Y	Chapter 6
		1
The methods to be used for the project, including backfilling, covering, re-contouring, topsoil handling and revegetation, should be		05.0.1.0.0.0
described. Consideration should be given to the use of threatened plant species during any landscaping and revegetation.	Y	25.2.1, 9.6.3
Proposals should be provided to divert creeks during construction or operations, and, if applicable, for the reinstatement of the		
creeks. Where dams and roads and other infrastructure are to be constructed, proposals for the management of these structures		
after the completion of the project should be given. A contour map of the area should be provided (if relevant). Also, the final	N14	
drainage and seepage control systems and any long-term monitoring plans should be described.	NA	
Proposed decommissioning of project operations should be described in detail, including consolidation, revegetation, fencing, and		
monitoring. Discussion of any decommissioning works should address rehabilitation of concrete footings and foundations, hard		
stand areas and storage tanks (including any potential for reuse of these facilities).	Y	25.2.2
A description of topsoil management should consider transport, storage and replacement of topsoil to disturbed areas. The topsoil		
management should also outline how soil from good quality agricultural land will be best utilised. The minimisation of topsoil		
storage times (to reduce fertility degradation) should also be addressed. Erosion and sediment control measures should be		
described, particularly in relation to the management of sodic and saline overburden material.	Y	9.6.3
3.3 Nature conservation		
This section describes the existing environment values for nature conservation that may be affected by the project. Describe the	· · · ·	
environmental values of nature conservation for the affected area in terms of:		
 integrity of ecological processes, including habitats of rare and threatened species and ecological communities 	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
conservation of resources	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
biological diversity, including habitats of rare and threatened species	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
	Y	
integrity of landscapes and places including wilderness and similar natural places	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.	ř	17A.3; 17B.3
A discussion should be presented on the nature conservation values occurring in the areas likely to be affected by the project, both		
directly and indirectly.	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
The flora and fauna communities which are rare or threatened, environmentally sensitive localities including waterways	Y	474 0: 470 0
(permanent, semi-permanent and ephemeral), riparian zone, wilderness and habitat corridors should be described.	ř	17A.3; 17B.3
The description should include a plant species list, a vegetation map at appropriate scale and an assessment of the significance of	V	474 0: 470 0
native vegetation, from local, regional, state and national perspectives. The description should indicate any areas of state or regional significance identified in an approved biodiversity planning	ľ	17A.3; 17B.3
assessment produced by the EPA including matters of NES identified within the EPBC Act.		
assessment produced by the EPA including matters of NES identified within the EPBC Act.	V	17A 0.17D 0
	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
3.3.1 Sensitive environmental areas	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
	Y	17A.3; 17B.3
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3.3.1 Sensitive environmental areas 3.3.1.1 Description of environmental values The EIS should identify areas that are environmentally sensitive in proximity to the project. Environmentally sensitive areas should also include areas classified as having national, state, regional or local biodiversity significance, or flagged as important for their	Y	17A.3; 17B.3 -
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Potential impacts and associated mitigation measures should be discussed further under section 3.3.4 Aquatic biology, and section 3.4 Water resources.		
3.3.2 Terrestrial flora		
3.3.2.1 Description of environmental values		
The terrestrial vegetation communities within the affected areas should be described at an appropriate scale with mapping		
produced from aerial photographs and ground truthing, showing the following:		
 location and extent of vegetation types including recognised regional ecosystem type descriptions and any areas of national, state or regional significance 	Y	17A.3.3
location of vegetation types of conservation significance	Y	17A.3.3
 vegetation map unit descriptions, including their relationship to regional ecosystems. Sensitive or important vegetation types 		
should be highlighted and their value as habitat for fauna and conservation of specific rare floral and faunal assemblages or		17A.3.3, 17A.3.4, 17A.3.5,
community types discussed	Y	17A.3.6, 17A.3.7, 17A.4.9
 the current extent (bioregional and catchment) of protected vegetation types of conservation significance within the protected 	Y	474.4.0
areas (e.g. national parks, conservation parks, resource reserves, nature refuges) any plant communities of cultural, commercial or recreational significance	Y Y	17A.4.9 17A.4.8.
the distribution and abundance of significant exotic and weed species.	Y	17A.3.4, 17A.4.3, 17A.4.5
<u> </u>		
The description should contain a review of published information regarding the assessment of the significance of the vegetation to		
conservation, recreation, scientific, educational and historical interests. The assessment should also include a description of		
vegetation (including re-growth and restored areas in addition to remnant vegetation) to indicate any areas of state, regional or local significance identified in the Brigalow Belt Biodiversity Planning Assessment version 1.3 produced by the EPA.	Y	17A.4.9
For each significant natural vegetation community likely to be impacted by the project, vegetation surveys should be undertaken at		
an appropriate number of sites, allowing for seasonal factors, as follows:	Y	17A.2, 17A.5.3
all data requirements of the Queensland Herbarium CORVEG database should be collected	Y	17A3.3
 appropriate minimum site sizes should be selected, observing recognised sampling approaches and to provide an adequate 	V	174.0
sample of surveyed communities a list of species present at each site should be recorded	Y Y	17A.2 17A3.3, Table 17A-1
 the relative abundance and community structure of plant species present should be recorded 	Y	17A.3
any plant species of conservation, cultural, commercial or recreational significance should be identified	Y	17A.3
vegetation mapping and data should be submitted to the Queensland Herbarium to assist the updating of the CORVEG		
database	N/A	ТВА
 specimens of species listed as protected plants under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994, other than common 		
 specimens of species listed as protected plants under the <i>Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994</i>, other than common species, are to be submitted to the Queensland Herbarium for identification and entry into the HERBRECS database. 	N/A	ТВА
The existence of rare or threatened species should be specifically addressed under sensitive areas. Any special landscape values		
of natural vegetation communities should be described.	Y	17A.3.4
Existing information on plant species may be used instead of new survey work provided that the data are derived from surveys		
consistent with the above methodology and describe existing conditions. Methodology used for flora surveys should be specified in		
the appendices to the report. Any existing information should be revised and comments provided on whether the areas are degraded, cleared or affected in ways that would affect their environmental value.	Y	17A.2
The occurrence of pest plants (weeds), particularly declared plants under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management)	-	
Act 2002 should be shown on a map at an appropriate scale. A weed management strategy will be required.	Y	17A.3.4
The location of any horticultural crops in the vicinity of the project area should be shown.	NA	
3.3.2.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures		
This section should discuss all foreseen direct and indirect effects on terrestrial flora and the potential level of environmental impact identified. Action plans for protecting rare or threatened species and vegetation types identified as having high conservation value		
should be described, and any obligations imposed by state or federal government biodiversity protection legislation or policy should		
be discussed.	Y	17A.4, 17A.5
		17A.4.1, 17A.4.2, 17A.4.3,
Construction and operation of the project involving clearing, salvaging or removal of vegetation should be described, and indirect impacts on vegetation not cleared should be discussed.	Y	17A.4.4, 17A.4.5, 17A.4.6, 17A.4.7, 17A.4.8
Impacts during construction and operation of the project should be assessed.	Y	17A.4
The number of hectares of remnant vegetation proposed to be cleared (by conservation status and regional ecosystem type) for	-	
the mine and each proposed infrastructure component should be identified.	Y	17A.4.1
These figures should be discussed in terms of the long-term sustainability of these ecosystems to remain in the landscape at a	V	474.44
regional level. Short- and long-term durations should be considered.	Y Y	17A.4.1 17A.5.2
Measures to mitigate the impacts of the project on vegetation types identified as having high conservation values, listed species and		1174.0.2
sensitive habitat or the inhibition of propagation should be described. This should also include the identification of potential offset		
areas, in an 'offset strategy' to compensate for any loss of vegetation.	Y	17A.5.2, 17A.6.1
With regard to the project area, this section should include: the significance of impacts at a local, catchment, bioregional, state or national levels	Y	17A.6, 17A.7
impact on any plants of potential or recognised environmental or economic significance	Y Y	17A.6, 17A.7 17A.4, 17A.6, 17A.7
 a discussion of the ability of identified stands of vegetation to withstand any increased pressure resulting from the project and 		17A.4.1, 17A.4.2, 17A.4.3,
identify measures proposed to mitigate impacts	Y	17A.4.4, 17A.4.5, 17A.4.7
a description of the methods to ensure rapid rehabilitation of disturbed areas following construction, including the species		
chosen for revegetation which should be consistent with the surrounding associations. Details of any post construction monitoring		
programs and what benchmarks would be used for review of monitoring should be included. Consideration should be given to the establishment of reference sites (at least two for each ecosystem type being rehabilitated) that could be established and monitored		
to provide benchmarking for rehabilitation activities	Y	17A.5.2
a draft weed management plan should be included in an EMP, to be developed and finalised in consultation with land		
protection officers (DPI&F) and local government environmental officers, to cover construction, rehabilitation and operation periods	Y	17A.4.5, 17A.5
 a description of the potential for the introduction and/or spread of weeds (such as Parthenium, African Box Thorn and Mother of Millions) or plant disease, including: 	Y	17A.4.5, 17A.5.2
 identification of the origin of construction materials, machinery and equipment 	Y	17A.4.5, 17A.5.2 17A.4.5, 17A.5.3
 vehicle inspection regime, which addresses the need for vehicle and machinery wash-down and any other hygiene protocols, 		
including the requirement that all vehicles and equipment must be cleaned before starting the job and that these wash down areas		
contain water/ soil away from creeks and gullies	Y Y	17A.4.5, 17A.5.4
 staff/operator education programs determination of the potential for the introduction of or facilitation of exotic, non-indigenous and noxious plants. 	Y Y	17A.4.5, 17A.5.5 17A.4.5, 17A.5.6
3.3.3 Terrestrial fauna	•	
3.3.1 Description of environmental values		
The terrestrial, and riparian fauna occurring in the areas affected by the project should be described, noting the broad distribution		
patterns in relation to vegetation, topography and substrate. Wildlife corridors and refugia should be identified and mapped.	Y	17A.3.5
The description of the fauna present or likely to be present in the area should include:		
 species diversity (i.e. a species list) and indicative abundance of animals, including amphibians, birds, reptiles, mammals (including bats) 	Y	17A.3.6
any species that are poorly known but suspected of being rare or potentially threatened	NA	
 habitat requirements and sensitivity to changes; including movement corridors and barriers to movement 	Y	17A.3.5, 17A.4.2

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rage, holds, bandaring, acculateral, leading and movement regretations, and current level of protection for gain yrequirement of the constraints o	the existence of feral or exotic animals, including maps of major pest infestations	Y	17A.4.5
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ue of the activity of the second of the special array for the edition or segnificant consergations. Note that the second of the		Y	174 3 6 174 3 7
and and a spectra function of a spectra when the spectra is known to be primer on the site, so that distribution of a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site, so that distribution must be calculated or a site of so that a second when a site of so that distribution must be calculated or a site of so that a second when a se		N/A	
action of these species is cultered. W Table 176-6. W Table	The EIS should contain results from surveys for species listed as threatened or migratory under the EPBC Act. Surveys are to be		
electocapacity output for furnar surveys attock to perceive of the appendix or the appendix equity has the product of the power of the	conducted at the appropriate time of the year when the species is known to be present on the site, so that identification and	N.	T-11- 474 0
Tacket applicant communities and species are represented up porticated elements in the region where the size of the project. TAC 176.6.176.5.2 TAC 176.5.176.5.2 TAC 176.5.176.5 TAC 17		Y	Table 17A-6
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5.1.2 Petertial impacts and animption measures	occurs. Relevant site data should be provided to the EPA in a format compatible with EPA WildNet database for listed threatened		
his section includ docus at 1 overeater droct and indiced document and the advanced space space space of the extension of production or product or the extension of the extensio	species	Y	17A.2, 17A.6, 17A.5.3
secies should be described, and any oblightions imposed by table or federal government threatened spacels legistics or polory view of the should be described. A state of the			1
Number Y TV			
nd ranagement protoces of inferences incurve plane should be described. NA Instructions, specific devices in sould to make to be recovery plane to hould be described. NA Instructions of inferences incurve to make to be recovery plane to hould be assessed. NA Instructions of inferences incurve to make the inference of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the proceeding of the plane should be assessed. NA Instructions of the plane should be assessed be assessed be assessed assessed	should be discussed.	Y	17A.4.1, 17A.4.2
patholar, specific reference should be made to the resourcy plan for the EPEC Act issed oriicably endangered Boggomes Snat mpacts diversity and provide states of the present child be assessed	Any recovery plans for potentially affected threatened species should be outlined, and strategies for complying with the objectives		
NA NA bigets during constraints of the project should be assessed. Y 17.4.4 bigets during constraints of the project should be assessed. NA IT.4.4 bigets during constraints of the project should be many mean of avoing the loss, a translocation risk. Y 17.4.5.2 the evaluation indicates that translocation of such a population would be the only mean of avoing the loss, a translocation risk. Y 17.4.5.2 the evaluation indicates that translocation of such a population would be the only mean of avoing the loss, a translocation risk. Y 17.4.5.2 the optimum duration should be occurations. Y 17.4.5.2 17.4.5.2 translow to be described. Y 17.4.5.2 17.4.5.2 ingraces to thing the intragets and non-event contriders. Y 17.4.5.1 17.4.5.2 ingraces to the project may have on our restrict faus. To heaven translow to loss of rangehabilits. Loss dirangehabilits. Loss dirangehabilits. Y 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4.1 17.4.4		NA	
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valuated. NA	Impacts during construction and operation of the project should be assessed.		17A.4
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Inder the supprision of the encourse, transformed to the subscription of transformed to the subscription of transformed to be achieved. Show of the encourse of the enc	evaluated.	NA	
Inder the supprision of the encourse, transformed to the subscription of transformed to the subscription of transformed to be achieved. Show of the encourse of the enc	If the evaluation indicates that translocation of such a population would be the only means of avoiding the loss, a translocation trial.		
nd long-me durations should be considered. Y 17A.5.2 there are unable to impact on habitat or the inhibition of normal movement, breading or feeding patterns, and change to food Y 17A.5.2 TYA.5.1 TYA.5.2 TYA.5.1 TYA.5.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.3 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.3 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.3 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.2 TYA.4.1 TYA.4.3 TYA.4.1	under the supervision of the recovery team for the species, should be undertaken to determine the feasibility of translocation.	Y	17A.5.2
inseques in unigate the impact on habits or the inhibition of normal movement, breeding or feeding patterns, and change to food Y YTA.S.1, 17A.S.2 Y provision for buffer zones and movement corridors, or special provisions for migratory or normadic animals should be discussed Y TA.S.1, 17A.S.2 Y TA.S	In order to demonstrate that translocation had been successful, at least 70 per cent survival rate would need to be achieved. Short-		
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y provision for buffer zones and movement corridors, or special provisions for migratory or nomadic animals should be discussed. Y 17A.5.1.17A.5.2 Trans.1 to terrestrial and national hums, the assessment of potential impact should consider: Trans.1 the project may have on terrestrial fauna, nelewant wildlife habitat and other fauna conservation values, including: dential for movement corridors conservation may have on terrestrial fauna, nelewant wildlife habitat and other fauna conservation values, including: dential or movement corridors conservation of the conservation importance of dentified populations of angehabitat, food supply, nest alse, breeding/incruting v 17A.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.3 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.3 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.3 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.2.77A.4.3 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5.77A.4.6 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5 TrA.4.1.77A.5.2 TrA.4.1.77A.4.5 TrA.5.2		Y	17A.5.2
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digenous and noxious plants and water borne insect pests. Y 17B.6.4	indigenous and noxious plants and water borne insect pests.	Y	17B.6.4

3.4 Water resources		
3.4.1 Description of environmental values		
This section describes the existing environment for water resources that may be affected by the project in the context of environmental values as defined in the Queensland water quality guidelines for region-specific parameter values, and such documents as the EP Act, Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997 (EPP (Water)) and ANZECC 2000. The definition of waters in the EPP(Water) includes the bed and banks of waters, so this section should address impacts on benthic sediments as well as		
the water column.	Y	11.2
Where a licence or permit will be required under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> to take or interfere with the flow of water, this section of the EIS should provide, where specific design information is available, sufficient information for a decision to be made on the application. Similarly, waterway barrier works may need approval under the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> , and if so should be addressed in		
the EIS. 3.4.1.1 Surface water and watercourses	NA	
A description should be given of the permanent, semi-permanent and significant ephemeral surface watercourses in the area		
affected by the project, including their quality and quantity and an outline of the significance of these waters to the river catchment system in which they occur.	Y	11.3.1
Details provided should include a description of existing surface drainage patterns, and flows in major streams and wetlands. Also provide details of the likelihood of flooding, history of flooding including extent, levels and frequency, and a description of	Y	11.3.1, 11.3.2
present and potential water uses downstream of the areas affected by the proposal. Flood studies should include a range of annual exceedance probabilities for affected waterways, where data permits.	Y	11.3.4
The EIS should provide a description, with photographic evidence where appropriate, of the geomorphic condition of any		
watercourses likely to be affected by disturbance or stream diversion. The results of this description should form the basis for the planning and subsequent monitoring of rehabilitation of the	Y	11.3.3
watercourses during or after the operation of the proposal.	Y	11.6.1, 11.6.2
An assessment is required of existing water quality in surface waters and wetlands likely to be affected by the proposal. The basis for this assessment should be a monitoring program, with sampling stations located upstream and downstream of the proposal. Complementary stream-flow data should also be obtained from historical records (if available) to aid in interpretation.	Y	11.2.3
The water quality should be described, including seasonal variations or variations with flow where applicable. A relevant range of		
physical, chemical and biological parameters should be measured to gauge the environmental harm on any affected creek or wetland system.	Y	11.2.3
The EIS should describe the environmental values of the surface waterways of the affected area in terms of:		
values identified in the EPP(Water)	Y	11.2.1
 sustainability, including both quality and quantity physical integrity, fluvial processes and morphology of watercourses, including riparian zone vegetation and form 	Y	11.3.2 11.3.3
 any water resource plans, land and water management plans relevant to the affected catchment. 	NA	11.0.0
3.4.1.2 Groundwater		
The EIS should review the quality, quantity and significance of groundwater in the project area, together with groundwater use in neighbouring areas. Specific reference should be made to the Great Artesian Basin Water Resource Plan (2006) and Great Artesian Basin Resource Operation Plans (2006).	Y	10.2
The review should also provide an assessment of the potential take of water from the GAB and how current users and the aquifer itself and any connected aquifers will be affected by the take of water from the GAB.	NA	
The review should include a survey of existing groundwater supply facilities (bores, wells, or excavations) to the extent of any environmental harm. The information to be gathered for analysis is to include: location	Y Y	10.3.2
pumping parameters	Y	10.3.2
draw down and recharge at normal pumping rates	Y	10.3.2
seasonal variations (if records exist) of groundwater levels. A network of observation points which would satisfactorily monitor groundwater resources both before and after commencement of	Y	10.3.2
operations should be developed. This section should include reference to:	NA Y	40.0.0
Nature of the aquifer(s): geology/stratigraphy—such as alluvium, volcanic, metamorphic	Y Y	10.3.2 10.3.2
 aquifer type—such as confined, unconfined 	Y	10.3.2
 depth to and thickness of the aquifers. 	Y	10.3.2
Hydrology of the aquifer(s): depth to water level and seasonal changes in levels	Y	10.3.2
 groundwater flow directions (defined from water level contours) 	Y	10.3.2
- interaction with surface water	Y Y	10.3.2 10.3.2
interaction with sea/salt water possible sources of recharge	Y	10.3.2
- vulnerability to pollution.	Y	10.3.2
The data obtained from the groundwater survey should be sufficient to enable specification of the major ionic species present in the groundwater, pH, electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids. Describe the environmental values of the underground waters of the affected area in terms of:	Y	10.3.3
values identified in the EPP(Water)	Y	10.3
sustainability, including both quality and quantity physical integrity, fluvial processes and morphology of groundwater resources.	Y Y	10.3 10.3
physical integrity, itudial processes and morphology of groundwater resources. 3.4.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10.0
This section is to assess potential impacts on water resource environmental values identified in the previous section. It will also define and describe the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing water resource environmental values, to describe how nominated quantitative standards and indicators may be achieved, and how the achievement of the objectives will be		
monitored, audited and managed.	Y	10.5, 10.6, 11.5, 11.6
The EIS should describe the possible environmental harm caused by the proposal to environmental values for water as expressed in the EPP(Water).	Y	11.5
Water management controls should be described, addressing surface and groundwater quality, quantity, drainage patterns and sediment movements. The beneficial (environmental, production and recreational) use of nearby surface and groundwater should be discussed, along with the proposal for the diversion of affected creeks during mining, and the stabilisation of those works. Monitoring programs should be described which will assess the effectiveness of management strategies for protecting water quality		
during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.	Y	10.6, 11.3.7, 11.6.1, 11.6.2
Key water management strategy objectives include: protection of important local aquifers and protection of their waters	Y	10.6
 protection of important local aquilers and protection of their waters maintenance of sufficient quantity and quality of surface waters to protect existing beneficial downstream uses of those waters 		10.0
(including maintenance of in-stream biota and the littoral zone) management of impacts on flooding levels and frequencies both upstream and downstream of the project. 	NA NA	
Conduct a risk assessment for uncontrolled emissions to water due to system or catastrophic failure, implications of such emissions for human health and natural ecosystems, and list strategies to prevent, minimise and contain impacts. 3.4.2.1 Surface water and water courses	Y	11.5.2, 11.6.2
	J	

too an acting infrastructure should be considered. Refer the EPP/Vates/ and Mark Ar 2000. Y 11.5			
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and changes in blocking levels and requestores both questers in ad downstream of the project. When floating levels will be verify the second s	flow on existing infrastructure should be considered. Refer to the EPP(Water) and Water Act 2000.	Y	11.5
 attends of mathematic and mathematical and m	The hydrological impacts of the proposal should be assessed, particularly with regard to stream diversions, scouring and erosion,		
Duilty discussed of biologies of biologies in the sub-expression is the point of distribution of the sub-expression of a disposed of biologies in the point of distribution of the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the point of distribution of the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the point of distribution of the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the point of distribution of the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the sub-expression of disposed of biologies in the constrainmed where is constrained with a disposed of biologies in the constrainmed where is constrained with a constrainmed where is constrained with a disposed of biologies in the sub-expression of disposed of biologies disposed of biologies in the sub-expression of disposed			
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When dame, write or procks as proposed, the ES should investigate the effects of predicable circuits networks (tarm events, be subjuild in the capacity of the set straiges of the subjuild in the subjuild of the set straiges of the subjuild of the set straiges of the subjuild of the set straiges of the subjuild in the subjuild of the set straiges of the subjuild in the subjuild of the set straiges of the subjuild in the subj		v	14.5
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ad documents. Water advection and water isources, including impacts on existing water entitlements, including water harvesting, wind in consultation with DNRW. Hins a proposed for the requirements of the EPP(Vater), the EIS should present the methods to avoid 5 stermwater contamination. If y manufactule, water advecting of controls and proposed in advecting of stormwater in the method to avoid the distance of the test of the control of the distance of the test of	The design of all water storage facilities should follow the technical guidelines on site water management.	NA	
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	industrial and agricultural developments believed to be sensitive to the effects of predicted emissions. The techniques used to		
on air quairty shourd include at least the following matters: [Y] 13.6.1	obtain the predictions should be referenced, and key assumptions and data sets explained. The assessment of the project's impact	V	
	on an quanty should include at least the following matters:	T	13.6.1

 evaluate the contribution of nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and volatile hydrocarbon emissions from the proposal to impacts within the local air shed. Address both acute and cumulative impacts by considering the project in conjunction with existing emission sources within the region 	Y	13.5.1
detail the features of the proposal designed to suppress or minimise emissions, including dusts and odours	Y	13.6.1
 the assessment of proposed levels of emissions of dust and odours should include emissions during both normal and upset conditions. Consideration should be given to the range of potential upset condition scenarios and the air emissions that may be generated as a result 	NA	
where there is no single atmospheric dispersion model that is able to handle the different atmospheric dispersion	INA.	
characteristics exhibited in the proposal area (e.g. strong convection, terrain features, temperature inversions and pollutant re- circulation), a combination of acceptable models will need to be applied	NA	
the limitations and accuracy of the applied atmospheric dispersion models should be discussed. The air quality modelling		
results should be discussed in light of the limitations and accuracy of the applied models air quality predictions should be compared to the relevant goals in the National Environmental Protection Council (Ambient Air Ourlie) 	NA	
Quality) Measure and the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 1998 goals air shed management and the contribution of the project to air shed capacity in view of existing and future users of the air shed 	NA	
for assimilation and dispersion of emissions. 3.5.2.1 Greenhouse gas reduction	NA	
This section of the EIS should propose and assess greenhouse gas reduction measures against the background of the carbon pollution reduction scheme proposed by the federal government. It should include:	NA	Refer Vol 1
a description of how the proposed carbon pollution reduction scheme will or is anticipated to relate to the project	NA	Refer Vol 1
a description of the proposed measures (alternatives and preferred) to avoid and/or minimise greenhouse gas emissions directly resulting from activities of the project, including such activities as transportation of products and consumables, and energy		
use by the project an assessment of how the preferred measures minimise emissions and achieve energy efficiency	NA NA	Refer Vol 1 Refer Vol 1
an indication of how the preferred measures for emission controls and energy consumption compare with practice in the	NA .	
relevant sector of industry with a view to achieving best practice environmental management.	NA	Refer Vol 1
Direct means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions could include such measures as: minimising clearing at the site (which also has imperatives besides reducing greenhouse gas emissions) 	NA NA	Refer Vol 1 Refer Vol 1
 integrating transport for the project with other local industries such that greenhouse gas emissions from the construction and 		
running of transport infrastructure are minimised	NA	Refer Vol 1
maximising the use of renewable energy sources co-locating coal seam methane use for energy production with coal extraction.	NA	Refer Vol 1 Refer Vol 1
Consideration should also be given to indirect means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions that may be relevant in respect of the		
direct emissions of the project taking into account the proposed carbon pollution reduction scheme.	NA	Refer Vol 1
The environmental management plan in the EIS should include a specific module to address greenhouse reduction. That module should include:	NA	Refer Vol 1
commitments to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the project with details of the intended objectives, measures ad aptroprocess standards to pusid, minimize and aptroprocess.	NA	Defer Vol 4
 and performance standards to avoid, minimise and control emissions commitments to energy management, including undertaking periodic energy audits with a view to progressively improving 	NA	Refer Vol 1
energy efficiency	NA	Refer Vol 1
 a process for regular review of new technologies to identify opportunities to reduce emissions and use energy efficiently, consistent with best practice environmental management 	NA	Refer Vol 1
• any voluntary initiatives such as projects undertaken as a component of the national Greenhouse Challenge Plus program, or		
research into reducing the energy carbon intensity of the project's processes or products commitments to monitor, audit and report on greenhouse emissions from all relevant activities and the success of reduction	NA	Refer Vol 1
measures. 3.5.2.2 Climate change adaptation	NA	Refer Vol 1
Climate change, through alterations to weather patterns and rising sea level, has the potential to impact in the future on developments designed now. Most developments involve the transfer to, or use by, a proponent of a community resource in one form or another, such as the granting of a non-renewable resource or the approval to discharge pollutants to air, water or land. Therefore, it is important that the project design be adaptive to climate change so that community resources are not depreciated by projects that would be abandoned or require costly modification before their potential to provide a full return to the community is realised. Consequently, the EIS should provide an assessment of the project's vulnerabilities to climate change and describe possible adaptation strategies for the activity including:	NA	Refer Vol 1
a risk assessment of how changing patterns of rainfall and hydrology, temperature, extreme weather and sea level (where		
appropriate) may affect the viability and environmental management of the project the preferred and alternative adaptation strategies to be implemented	NA NA	Refer Vol 1 Refer Vol 1
 commitments to undertaking, where practicable, a cooperative approach with government, other industry and other sectors to 		
address adaptation to climate change. The EPA recognises that predictions of climate change and its effects have inherent uncertainties, and that a balance must be	NA	Refer Vol 1
found between the costs of preparing for climate change and the uncertainty of outcomes. However, proponents should use their		
best efforts to incorporate adaptation to climate change in their EIS and project design.	NA	Refer Vol 1
3.6 Noise and vibration		
3.6.1 Description of environmental values	Y	15.3, 16.3
This section describes the existing environmental values that may be affected by noise and vibration from project activities. If the proposed activity could adversely impact on the noise environment, baseline monitoring should be undertaken at a selection	1	15.5, 16.5
of sensitive sites affected by the proposal. Noise sensitive places are defined in the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 1997</i> (EPP(Noise)). Long-term measured background noise levels that take into account seasonal variations are required. The locations		
of sensitive sites should be identified on a map at a suitable scale. The results of any baseline monitoring of noise and vibration in		15.3.2, Figure 15-1, 16.2.3, Figure
the proposed vicinity of the proposal should be described.	Y	16-1
Sufficient data should be gathered to provide a baseline for later studies. The daily variation of background noise levels at nearby sensitive sites should be monitored and reported in the EIS, with particular regard given to detailing variations at different periods of		
the night. Monitoring methods should adhere to accepted best practice methodologies, relevant EPA guidelines and Australian	NA	
Standards, and any relevant requirements of the EPP(Noise). Comment should be provided on any current activities near the proposal area that may cause a background level of ground	NA	
vibration (for example: major roads, quarrying activities, etc.).	Y	16.3
3.6.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures		
This section defines and describes the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing environmental values from impacts by noise and vibration, describes how nominated quantitative standards and indicators may be achieved for noise and		
vibration management, and how the achievement of the objectives will be monitored, audited and managed. The assessment of		
noise impacts should include matters raised in the document The health effects of environmental noise – other than hearing loss published by the enHealth Council, 2004 (or later editions).	Y	15.6, 16.6
Information, including mapped noise contours from a suitable acoustic model, should be submitted based on the proposed		
generation of noise. The potential environmental harm of noise and vibration at all potentially sensitive places, in particular, any place of work or residence should be quantified in terms of objectives, standards and indicators to be achieved. Particular		
consideration should be given to emissions of low-frequency noise; that is, noise with components below 200Hz. The assessment		
should also include environmental impacts on terrestrial and aquatic animals and avifauna, particularly migratory species. Proposed measures for the minimisation or elimination of impacts should be provided, including details and illustrations of any screening,		
lining, enclosing or bunding. A discussion should be provided of timing schedules for construction and operations with respect to	v	45.0.40.0
minimising environmental nuisance and harm from noise.	Y	15.6, 16.6

attention given to places of work, residence, recreation, worship and general amenity. The magnitude, duration and frequency of any vibration should be bedieved at Adscussion should be provided of measures to prevent or minimise environmental nuisance and name with the prevent or minimise environmental nuisance and the setting table and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation Y 16.5 The assessment should also address off-site noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation NA 3.7. Waste generation Impact the setting of the project. NA This section should provide technical details of waste generation, treatment, minimisation and management. All sources of waste to be generated during the construction, operational and decombining stages of the project should be detailed description of the elevant environmental values in other sections of the EIS. Y 18.2.2, 18.2.3 3.7.2 Waste management Y 18.2.2, 18.2.3 18.6.1 The EIS should provide details of waste management strategies (including reduction, reuse, recycling, storage, transport and Isposal of waste) which demonstrate that waste minimisation and leaner production techniques and designs have been mplemented through the selection of proveses, equipment and facilities to prevent or minimise environmental impacts. Y 18.5.1 The Section should assess the project. and provide details of wastes in terms of: Y 18.5 18.6.1 the portal details of uses of the trategies off-site for disposal) proposed to be used for any trade wa	ork, residence, recreation, worship and general amenity. The magnitude, duration and frequency of sased. A discussion should be provided of measures to prevent or minimise environmental nuisance vibration limits are provided in section 6 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 1998</i> . Reference Y 16.5 27A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 27A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 27A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 27A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 28A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 29A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation ect. 20A Guideline: Noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transport and described in tructure on operational and decommissioning stages of the project should be identified and described in tructure on period and provide references to more detailed descriptions of the Els. 20A of waste management strategies (including reduction, reuse, recycling, storage, transport and onstrate that waste minimisation and cleaner production techniques and designs have been clean of processes, equipment and facilities to prevent or minimise environmental impacts. 20A of wastes including storage 20A of the wastes 20A of the waste waste in terms of: 20A of the wastes	The assessment should also address off-site noise and vibration impacts that could arise due to increased road transportation NA 3.7 Waste
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ikely to be impacted by the project Y Table 20-1, 20A.2			
	likely to be impacted by the project	Y	Table 20-1, 20A.2

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• provide a report of work done which includes background research, relevant environmental data and methodology, as well as		
results of field surveys, significance assessment and conclusions and management recommendations (having due for any confidentiality requirements specified by community representatives).	Y	20A.5
3.9.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures	1	204.5
The management of indigenous cultural heritage impacts should be detailed in either a native title agreement with traditional		
owners or in a CHMP, with the native title agreement or plan to be developed in a form that complies with the provisions of Part 7 of		
the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003, thereby meeting the cultural heritage duty of care. The agreement or plan must provide a		
process for the conduct of comprehensive cultural heritage investigations and the identification of significant Aboriginal objects and		
significant Aboriginal areas in the proposed project area. It is also to provide a process for the management of those objects, areas and values identified in the proposed project area.	Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
The agreement or plan should include the following:		
a process for including Aboriginal communities or Aboriginal parties in the identification, management and protection of		
Aboriginal cultural heritage in the project area	Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
a process for undertaking a comprehensive and systematic cultural heritage assessment	Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
 processes for the mitigation, management and protection of identified cultural heritage objects and areas in the project area, 		
and in any areas to be affected by development of any associated infrastructure, both during construction and operational phases of the project	v	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
 provision for the management of the accidental discovery of cultural material, including burials, in the project area 	Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
processes for determining any requirements for monitoring of the project during construction, and measures by which any		
monitoring program is to be implemented	Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
Indigenous cultural heritage induction and awareness programs for project staff, subcontractors and staff, consultants and		
agents of the project a conflict resolution process.	Y Y	Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A Refer Volume 1, Chapter 20A
a connectession process.	1	Refer Volume 1, Onapter 20A
The development of the agreement or plan should be negotiated with all relevant stakeholder representatives, subject to any		
confidentiality specified by the Aboriginal community, registered native title applicants, and/or Aboriginal parties as appropriate.		
As a minimum, impact assessment, management and protection strategies should satisfy statutory responsibilities and duties of		
care under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984		
(Cth). If a CHMP has not been approved by the submission of the EIS to the CG then the following should be provided:		
a outline of the draft CHMP, subject to any confidentiality provisions, with the position of the endorsed cultural heritage parties	NA	
details of the proposed steps and timeframes for seeking the ratification of the CHMP.	NA	
3.10 Non-indigenous cultural heritage		
3.10.1 Description of non-indigenous cultural heritage values		
The EIS should describe the existing environmental values for non-indigenous cultural heritage that may be affected by the project		· · · · ·
activities. The non-indigenous cultural heritage survey should:	Y	20B.3, 20B.4
refer to:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
o the Australian Heritage Places Inventory;		
o the EPA Queensland Heritage Register and other information regarding places of potential non-indigenous cultural		
heritage significance;		
 o local government heritage register; and o any existing literature relating to the affected areas. 	Y	20B.3.1, 20B.4.2
 refer to consultations and negotiations with the local community and historical societies about: 	Y	208.3.2
o places of non-indigenous cultural heritage significance; and		
o the significance of any non-indigenous cultural heritage places located or identified.		
include locations of culturally significant sites likely to be impacted by the project	Y	20B.4.2, 20B.5.1
 provide a constraints' analysis of the proposed development area to identify and record non-indigenous cultural heritage places 		
 provide a constraints analysis of the proposed development area to identify and record non-indigenous cultural nemage places provide the location of mining areas with historical significance should be shown on maps 	Y	20B.4.2
 provide a report of work done which includes background research, relevant environmental data and methodology, as well as 		
results of field surveys, significance assessment and conclusions and management recommendations (having due regard for any		20B.4.2, Teachnical Report 20B-1-
confidentiality requirements specified by community representatives).	Y	V2.5
As a minimum, investigations and consultation should be undertaken in such manner and detail to satisfy statutory responsibilities	N.	005.04
and duties of care, under the EPBC Act and Queensland Heritage Act 1992.	Y	20B.2.1
3.10.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures The proponent should provide an assessment of any likely effects on sites of non-indigenous cultural heritage values, including but		
not limited to the following:		
 description of the significance of artefacts, items or places of conservation or non-indigenous cultural heritage value likely to be 		
affected by the project and their values at a local, regional and national level	Y	20B.5.1
 recommended means of mitigating any negative impacts on non-indigenous cultural heritage values and enhancing any 		
positive impacts	Y	20B.6, 20B.7
 negotiations with Queensland Heritage Council and the EPA regarding management of places of historic heritage significance, taking account also of community interacts and concerns. 	NΔ	
taking account also of community interests and concerns documented management strategies in accordance with the outcomes of negotiations with Queensland Heritage Council, EPA 	NA	
and the community.	NA	
As a minimum, impact assessment, management and protection strategies should satisfy statutory responsibilities and duties of		
care, including those under the EPBC Act and Queensland Heritage Act 1992.	Y	20B.5, 20B.6
3.11 Health and safety		
3.11.1 Description of existing public health and safety community values		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
This section describes the existing community values for public health and safety that may be affected by the project. For projects		
proposing air emissions, and/or those with the potential to emit odours, nearby and other potentially affected populations should be		
identified and described. Particular attention should be paid to those sections of the population, such as children and the elderly		
that are especially sensitive to environmental health factors.	Y	24.3
3.11.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures		
This section defines and describes the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing health and safety community values, describes how nominated quantitative standards and indicators may be achieved for social impacts management, and how		
the achievement of the objectives will be monitored, audited and managed.	Y	24.5, 24.6
The EIS should assess the effects on the project workforce of occupational health and safety risks and the impacts on the	-	
community in terms of health, safety, and quality of life from project operations and emissions. Any impacts on the health and		
safety of the community, workforce, suppliers and other stakeholders should be detailed in terms of health, safety, quality of life		
from factors such as air emissions, odour, dust and noise.	Y	24.6.3, 24.6.4
Map(a) about the provided about the leastings of constitute constant could be that a superior of the table of the		
Map(s) should be provided showing the locations of sensitive receptors, such as, but not necessarily limited to, kindergartens, schools, hospitals, aged care facilities, residential areas, and centres of work (e.g. office buildings, factories and workshops). The		
EIS, illustrated by the maps, should discuss how planned discharges from the project could impact on public health in the short		
and long term, and should include an assessment of the cumulative impacts on public health values caused by the proposal, either		
in isolation or by combination with other known existing or planned sources of contamination.	NA	l
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The EIS should address the project's potential for providing disease vectors. Measures to control mosquito and biting midge breeding should be described. Any use of recycled water should be assessed for its potential to cause infection by the transmission		
of bacteria and/or viruses by contact, dispersion of aerosols, and ingestion (e.g. via use on food crops). Similarly, the use of		
recycled water should be assessed for its potential to cause harm to health via the food chain due to contaminants such as heavy		
metals and persistent organic chemicals. Practical monitoring regimes should also be recommended in this section.	NA	
3.12 Cumulative impacts		
The purpose of this section is to provide clear and concise information on the overall impacts of the project, and to discuss the		
interrelationship of these impacts.	NA	Refer to Vol 1
This is in addition to the discussion of cumulative impacts which feature in the relevant sections. The cumulative impacts as they relate to particular issues (e.g. water management, cultural heritage, social and economic costs	NA	Refer to Vol 1
and benefits, community disruption and accommodation etc.) may also be discussed in this section.	NA	Refer to Vol 1
These impacts should be considered over time or in combination with other impacts because of the scale, intensity, duration or		
frequency of the impacts.	NA	Refer to Vol 1
Cumulative impacts should also take into consideration other infrastructure projects. In particular, the requirements of any relevant state planning policies, environmental protection policies, national environmental protection measures, water resource planning and		
any other relevant plans should be addressed	NA	Refer to Vol 1
The methodology to be used to determine the cumulative impacts of the project should be discussed. The methodology should		
detail the range of variables to be considered including, where applicable, relevant baseline or other criteria upon which the		
incremental aspects of the project should be assessed.	NA	Refer to Vol 1
4 Social values and management of impacts		
4.1 Description of existing social values		
This section describes the existing social values that may be affected by the proposal.	Y	21.4
The social amenity and use of the proposal area and adjacent areas for rural acricultural, forestry, fishing, recreational, industrial,		2 1.7
educational or residential purposes should be described. Consideration should be given to:	Y	21.4
community infrastructure and services, access and mobility	Y	21.4 - 21.4.17
population and demographics of the affected community	Y	21.4.1-21.4.2 21.4.3
 local community values, vitality and lifestyles recreational, cultural, leisure and sporting facilities and activities in relation to the affected area 	Y	21.4.3 21.4.7
health and educational facilities	Y	21.4.10 & 21.4.13
on farm activities near the proposed activities	Y	21.4.6
current property values	Y	21.4.12
number of properties directly affected by the project	Y	21.6.25
number of families directly affected by the project, this should include not only property owners but also families of workers		
either living on the property or workers where the property is their primary employment Aboriginal people's traditional and contemporary uses of the land affected by the project. 	Y	21.6.25 20A.3
Describe the social values for the affected area in terms of the integrity of social conditions, including amenity and liveability,		204.5
harmony and well being, sense of community, access to recreation, and access to social and community services and		
infrastructure.	Y	21.6
Social, economic and cultural values are not as easily separated as physical and ecological values. Therefore it may be necessary		
for some material in this section to be cross-referenced with in section 3.9 Indigenous cultural heritage, section 3.10 Non- indigenous cultural heritage and Section 5 Impacts on state and local economies and management of those impacts.		
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 in regard to affected Indigenous and non-indigenous communities respectively, particular attention should be paid to the effects on: 		
o the ability of both indigenous and non-indigenous people, to live in accordance with their own values and priorities;		
o the use of and access to culturally important areas and landscapes;		
 the access to existing human and commercial services and housing; the ability to participate in regional and local employment and training opportunities; and 		
o the new project workforce and their families.	Y	21.6.10, 21.6.11, as applicable
For the construction and operational phases of the development, describe the effects of the proposal on local and regional residents, including land acquisition and relocation issues and property valuation and marketability, community services and		
recreational activities. Discussion should also include situations where residents are offered lease arrangements for a period of time		21.6.25, also Chapter 22
post ownership transfer.	Y	Economics
Discuss the potential environmental harm on the amenity of adjacent areas used for cropping, grazing, forestry, recreation, industry, education, aesthetics, or scientific or residential purposes. Describe the implications of the proposal for future		
developments in the local area including constraints on surrounding land uses.	Y	21.6.8
For identified impacts to social values, suggest mitigation and enhancement strategies and facilitate initial negotiations towards acceptance of these strategies. Practical monitoring regimes should also be recommended.	Y	21.7 and Volume 1 Chapter 6
An assessment of the predicted impacts of the proponent's activities (including activities by any sub-contractors) on the local and		
regional housing markets should also be undertaken. The assessment should refer to the projected accommodation needs for the project in both the construction and operational phases, and estimate:	v	Volume 1 Chapter 5.17
	1	
the capacity of local and regional housing markets to meet the accommodation needs of the project, including the potential		
 displacement of low-income residents from affordable rental accommodation and diminished availability of accommodation any possible cumulative impacts on the local and regional housing market due to the presence of other existing or proposed 	Y	Volume 1 Chapter 5.18, 5.19 21.6.26 & Volume 1 Chapter
major projects in the area, and seasonal employment factors	Y	5.19
• the impact of the construction phase of the project on the local and regional residential development and housing construction		
industry, with particular reference to the demand for local contractors.	Y	Volume 1 Chapter 5.19,5.31
5 Impacts on State and local economies and management of		
those impacts		
5.1 Description of existing economic character		
This section describes the existing economic environment that may be affected by the project. The character and basis of the local and regional economies should be described including:	Y	Refer Volume 1
 economic viability (including economic base and economic activity, future economic opportunities, current local and regional 	•	
economic trends, in particular drought and rural downturn etc)	Y Y	Refer Volume 1 Refer Volume 1
 identification of existing labour force and unemployment statistics existing housing market, particularly rental accommodation which may be available for the project workforce 	Y Y	Refer Volume 1
types and numbers of businesses	Y	Refer Volume 1
existing property and land values	Y	Refer Volume 1
availability and prices of goods and services availability of suitable land for support industrial uses	Y	Refer Volume 1 Refer Volume 1
 historical descriptions of large-scale resource developments and their effects in the region. 	Y	Refer Volume 1
The economic impact statement should include estimates of the opportunity cost of the project and the loss of value to ecosystem		
services as a result of the disturbance or removal of natural or modified ecosystems during development.	Y	Refer Volume 1
5.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures		
The function of this section is to define and describe the objectives and practical measures for protecting or enhancing economic values, to describe how nominated quantitative standards and indicators may be achieved for economic management, and how the		
achievement of the objectives will be monitored, audited and managed.	Y	Refer Volume 1
An economic impact assessment should be presented from national, state, regional and local perspectives as appropriate to the scale of the project. The general economic benefits from the project should be described.	v	Refer Volume 1
At a level of detail appropriate to the scale of the project, the analysis is to consider:	Y	Refer Volume 1
the significance of this proposal on the local and regional economic context	Y	Refer Volume 1
 the long and short-term beneficial (e.g. job creation) and adverse (e.g. competition with local small business, reduced local farming productivity) impacts that are likely to result from the development 	Y	Refer Volume 1
 the potential, if any, for direct equity investment in the project by local businesses or communities 	Ŷ	Refer Volume 1
the cost to all levels of government of any additional infrastructure provision	Y	Refer Volume 1
 implications for future development in the locality (including constraints on surrounding land uses and existing industry) the potential economic impact of any major hazard identified in Section 6 Hazard and risk 	Y	Refer Volume 1 Refer Volume 1
 the distributional effects of the proposal including proposals to mitigate any negative impact on disadvantaged groups 	Y	Refer Volume 1
 the value of lost opportunities (i.e. loss of GQAL) or gained opportunities for other economic activities anticipated in the future impacts on local property values. 	Y Y	Refer Volume 1 Refer Volume 1
The effect on local labour markets should be discussed with regard to the number and source of the workforce. This information		
should be presented according to occupational groupings of the workforce and show anticipated peaks in numbers during the		
construction period. This information should include an estimate of the anticipated numbers of workers who will be accompanied by dependents, as well as those who will be unaccompanied (i.e. single workers).	Y	Refer Volume 1
The impacts of both construction and operational workforces and associated contractors on housing demand should be addressed		
and include:	Y	Refer Volume 1
 an accommodation strategy for the construction workforce, which addresses the estimated housing needs of both single and accompanied construction workers 	Y	Refer Volume 1
• details of the size, location and management of any temporary worker accommodation that will be required either on-site or off-		
 maps, as necessary, to illustrate the location of any proposed construction workers' accommodation on-site or in the vicinity of 	Y	Refer Volume 1
the project	Y	Refer Volume 1
the capability of the existing housing stock, particularly rental accommodation, to meet any additional demands created by the		
 the capacity of water supply and sewerage systems to service any new residential development and any project proposals to 	Ύ	Refer Volume 1
supplement this infrastructure.	Y	Refer Volume 1
Any new skills and training to be introduced in relation to the project should be identified, particularly opportunities for private		
investment in training. Adequate provision should be made for apprenticeship and worker training schemes, including consideration of a skills development and training strategy to assist disadvantaged groups as well as local residents.	Y	Refer Volume 1
Consideration of the impacts of the project in relation to energy self-sufficiency, security of supply and balance of payments		
benefits may be discussed. Attention should be directed to the long and short-term effects of the project on the land-use of the surrounding area and existing industries, regional income and employment and the state economy. The scope of any studies		
should be referred to the government for input before undertaking the studies.	Y	Refer Volume 1
For identified impacts to economic values, suggest mitigatory and enhancement strategies and facilitate initial negotiations towards	v	Defer Volume 1
acceptance of these strategies. Practical monitoring regimes should also be recommended.	т	Refer Volume 1

6 Hazard and risk		
6.1 Hazard and risk assessment		
This section of the EIS should describe the potential hazards and risks that may be associated with the project and should incorporate all known hazards, which may include:		
• identification of potential hazards, accidents, spillages and abnormal events occurring during all stages of the project, including		
possible frequency of occurrence indication of cumulative risk levels to surrounding land uses	Y Y	23.2.2, 23.4 Refer Chapter 26
identification of all hazardous substance to be used, stored, processed or produced and the rate of usage	Y	23.4.2
potential wildlife hazards such as snakes and disease vectors. The EIS should deal with an aits ricks. External ricks to the project should also be appointed. External ricks from natural because	Y	23.5.1, 23.6.2
The EIS should deal with on-site risks. External risks to the project should also be considered. External risks from natural hazards could be determined on the basis of Australia/New Zealand Standard on Risk Management AS/NZS 4360:2004 . The study should assess risks during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases associated with the project. These risks should be assessed in quantitative terms where possible. Possible hazards, accidents, and abnormal events that may arise for the project, both during construction and in operation should be described, including:		
accidental release of hazardous goods or other materials	Y	23.5.1
fires associated with incidents arising from the project activities vulnerability of the project area to bushfire, flooding and landslip and other natural disasters.	NA Y	Chapter 7
Analysis of the consequences of each of these events on safety and environmental damage in the project area should be		
conducted, including direct harm to the environment as a result of project hazards. The analysis should examine the likelihood of these consequences being experienced, both individually and collectively.	Y	23.5.1
In regard to the on-site handling and storage of explosive raw material, consultation is encouraged with the Department of Emergency Services Chemical Hazards and Emergency Management (CHEM) Services Unit.	NA	
Details should be provided on the safeguards that would be employed or installed to reduce the likelihood and severity of hazards,		
consequences and risks to persons, fauna and environmentally sensitive sites within and adjacent to the project area.	Y	23.6
6.2 Emergency management plan		
An outline of the proposed emergency management procedures should be provided for the range of situations identified in the above risk assessment where there are measurable risks. This should include an overview of the objectives and management principles to be adopted for the preparation of a detailed emergency plan (including emergency response and recovery/cleanup procedures) in consultation with the relevant emergency services. Planning should include reference to State Planning Policy 1/03, Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide.	Y	23.8
In particular, the following should be presented:		
 contingency plans to deal with hydrocarbon (e.g. diesel, lubricating oils) oil spills during construction, operation and maintenance of the project 	Y	23.6.1
contingency plans to account for natural disasters such as storms, flooding and fires during the construction, operation and		
maintenance phases emergency planning and response procedures that have been determined in consultation with state and regional emergency	NA	
service providers	Y	23.8
 plans for involvement of the relevant state agencies (such as the Department of Emergency Services, which includes the Queensland Ambulance Service, Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and Emergency Management Queensland) in relation to emergency medical response and transport and first aid matters. 	Y	23.8
7 Environmental management plan		
This section of the EIS should detail the EMP developed for the project. Separate EMPs should individually address the discrete project elements. The EMPs should be developed from, and be consistent with, the preceding information in the EIS. An EMP should provide control actions in accordance with agreed performance criteria for specified acceptable levels of	Y	27.3
environmental harm.	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
In addition, the EMPs should identify: • potential impacts on environmental values	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
mitigation strategies	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
relevant monitoring appropriate indicators and performance criteria	Y Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16 27.3.1 - 27.3.16
reporting requirements	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16; 27.2.3
 appropriate corrective actions, should an undesirable impact or unforeseen level of impact occur the recording of and response to complaints. 	Y Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16 27.2.4
The aims of the EMPs are to provide:	T	21.2.4
 commitments by the proponent to practical and achievable strategies and design standards (performance specifications) for the management of the project to ensure that environmental requirements are specified and complied with an integrated plan for comprehensive monitoring and control of impacts 	Y Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16 27.2
local, state and federal government authorities, stakeholders and the proponent with a common focus for approvals conditions and compliance with policies and conditions	Y	27 2 1 27 2 46
and compliance with policies and conditions the community with evidence that the environmental management of the project is acceptable.	Y Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16 27.3.1 - 27.3.16
The recommended structure of each element of the EMP is: Element/issue		
Aspect of construction or operation to be managed (as it affects environmental values). Operational policy -	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
The operational policy or management objective that applies to the element. Performance criteria -	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
Measurable performance criteria (outcomes) for each element of the operation.	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
Implementation strategy - The strategies, tasks or action program (to nominated operational design standards) that would be implemented to achieve the performance criteria.	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
Monitoring -		
The monitoring requirements to measure actual performance (i.e. specified limits to pre- selected indicators of change). Auditing - The auditing requirements to demonstrate implementation of agreed construction and operation environmental management	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
strategies and compliance with agree performance criteria Reporting -	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16; 27.2.5
Format, timing and responsibility for reporting and auditing of monitoring results Corrective action -	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16; 27.2.3
The action (options) to be implemented in case a performance requirement is not reached and the person(s) responsible for action (including staff authority and responsibility management structure).	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
An EMP should commit to manage, enhance or protect identified environmental values. The commitments should contain the following components for performance criteria and implementation strategies:		
Environmental protection objectives for enhancing or protecting each relevant value.	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
Indicators to be measured to demonstrate the extent to which the environmental protection objective is achieved.	Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16

Y	27.3.1 - 27.3.16
-	
	27.2.6; 27.2.4
Y	27.2.5
Y	27.2.5; 27.3.1 - 27.3.16
	27.2.3; 27.3.1 - 27.3.16
	27.2.6 6
	5
Y	In each chapter
Y	In each chapter
Y	Appendix 1-1-V1.4
†	
Y	Chapter 3
Y	Appendix 3-1-V2.4
Y	See the Community Consultation Technical Report of TR 4-1-V1.5
Y	Chapter 4
1	Chapter 4
	Not and Observed
- Y	Volume 1, Chapter 1
Y	In the Glossary of V2.2
Y	Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Technical Reports, see TR 17A-1- V2.5 and TR 17B-1-V2.5
Y	Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Technical Reports, see TR 17A-1- V2.5 and TR 17B-1-V2.5
NA	
NA	
NA	
Y NA	See TR 9-1-V2.5
Y	See Chapter 23
Y	See Chapter 8, TR 8-1-V2.5, and
Y	See Chapter 8, TR 8-1-V2.5, and
Y	See Chapter 8, TR 8-1-V2.5, and TR 9-1-V2.5
Y	See Chapter 8, TR 8-1-V2.5, and TR 9-1-V2.5
	Y NA NA