

Central Queensland Coal Project

Chapter 21 – Hazard and Risk

Environmental Impact Statement





Central Queensland Coal Project
Chapter 21 – Hazard and Risk

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21 Hazard and Risk

This chapter describes potential hazards and risks associated with the development and operation of the Central Queensland Coal Project (the Project) that may have an impact on people and property. As potential hazards and risks to the natural environment have been addressed in other sections of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), they will not be addressed in this chapter. This chapter will focus on the hazard identification of abnormal events and conditions which have potential to impact people and property both on and offsite.

21.1 Project Overview

The Project is located 130 km northwest of Rockhampton in the Styx Coal Basin in Central Queensland. The Project will be located within Mining Lease (ML) 80187 and ML 700022, which are adjacent to Mineral Development Licence (MDL) 468 and Exploration Permit for Coal (EPC) 1029, both of which are held by the Proponent.

The Project will involve mining a maximum combined tonnage of up to 10 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of semi-soft coking coal (SSCC) and high grade thermal coal (HGTC). Development of the Project is expected to commence in 2018 and extend for approximately 20 years until the current reserve is depleted.

The Project consists of three open cut operations that will be mined using a truck and shovel methodology. The run-of-mine (ROM) coal will ramp up to approximately 2 Mtpa during Stage 1 (Year 1-4), where coal will be crushed, screened and washed to SSCC grade with an estimate 80% yield. Stage 2 of the Project (Year 4-20) will include further processing of up to an additional 4 Mtpa ROM coal within another coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) to SSCC and up to 4 Mtpa of HGTC with an estimated 95% yield. At full production two CHPPs, one servicing Open Cut 1 and the other servicing Open Cut 2 and 4, will be in operation.

A new train loadout facility (TLF) will be developed to connect into the existing Queensland Rail North Coast Rail Line. This connection will allow the product coal to be transported to the established coal loading infrastructure at the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT).

The Project is located within the Livingstone Shire Council (LSC) Local Government Area (LGA). The Project is generally located on the "Mamelon" property, described as real property Lot 11 on MC23, Lot 10 on MC493 and Lot 9 on MC496. The TLF is located on the "Strathmuir" property, described as real property Lot 9 on MC230. A small section of the haul road to the TLF is located on the "Brussels" property described as real property Lot 85 on SP164785.

21.2 Relevant Legislation, Guidelines and Standards

Various State legislation aims to manage risks, primarily to protect the environment and safeguard human health and wellbeing. Regulatory obligations require compliance with respect to both construction and operational phases of the Project. The relevant regulatory framework associated with hazard and risk in coal mining includes:

- *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* (CMSH Act);
- *Public Health Act 2005*;
- *Explosives Act 1999*; and
- *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*.

Relevant guidelines and standards which have been considered in the hazard and risk assessment include the following:

- State Planning Policy (SPP) – State Interest Guideline: Emissions and Hazardous Activities (Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DILGP) 2016a);
- SPP draft guidance material for bushfire hazards (DILGP 2016b);
- Workplace Health and Safety Queensland’s Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2013;
- Workplace Health and Safety Queensland’s Model Planning Scheme Development Code for Hazardous Industries and Chemicals;
- NSW Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Papers (HIPAPs);
- AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines;
- AS 1940:2004 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids;
- AS 2187.1:1998/1 Explosives – Storage, Transport and Use - Storage;
- AS 2187.2:2006 Explosives – Storage and Use – Use of Explosives;
- AS/NZS 4745: Code of Practice for Handling Combustible Dusts;
- AS/NZS 60079.10.2: Explosive Atmospheres – Classification of areas – Combustible dust atmospheres; and
- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail – 7th Edition.

21.2.1 Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999

The object of the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* (CMSH Act) is to protect the health and safety of people at, or who may be impacted by, a coal mine and to monitor and ensure that the risk of injury or illness is at an acceptable level. Central Queensland Coal is required to comply with the obligations and approvals of the CMSH Act and *Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001* (CMSH Regulation) for the Project.

There are number coal mining health and safety standards made by the Minister under section 72(1) of the CMSH Act. These standards provide ways of achieving an acceptable standard of risk. Operators can manage risk differently, but must be able to show that it is at least equivalent to the recognised standard to discharge their duty of care. The current approved standards include:

- RS2: Control of Risk Management Practices (July 2003);
- RS3: Explosion Protection of Diesel Engines;
- RS7: Criteria for the Assessment of Drugs in Coal Mines;
- RS8: Conduct of Mine Emergency Exercises;
- RS9: Monitoring of Sealed Areas;
- RS10: Mine Surveying and Drafting; and
- RS11: Training in Coal Mines.

21.2.1.1 Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001

The CMSH Regulation requires coal mines to implement systems that involve risk identification and assessment, hazard analysis, management and control. The CMSH Regulation defines hazard as a 'thing or situation with potential to cause injury or illness to a person'.

Risk is defined in the CMSH Regulation as:

- The risk of injury or illness to a person arising out of a hazard; and
- Measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.

21.2.2 Explosives Act 1999

The *Explosives Act 1999* provides guidance for the handling, use, transport, storage and manufacturing of explosives. Work involving the use of explosives requires an authority. The storage of explosives and other related dangerous materials will be undertaken in accordance with this Act. Security sensitive ammonium nitrate is regulated under this Act and there are strict storage requirements imposed. No permanent explosive storage will be located onsite; however, this legislation will be applicable to transport and use of explosives on the Project.

21.2.3 Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990

The *Fire and Rescue Services Regulation 2001*, under the *Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990*, requires the operator to establish effective relationships with the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to provide for the prevention and response to fires and incidents endangering persons, property or environment. Emergency response procedures will be developed in consultation with the emergency services and other related government agencies.

21.2.4 Guidelines and Standards

The Queensland SPP – State Interest Guideline: Emissions and Hazardous Activities (DILGP 2016a) sets out the State interest as being: 'community health and safety, sensitive land uses and the natural environment are protected from potential adverse impacts of emissions and hazardous activities, while ensuring the long-term viability of industrial development, and sport and recreation activities.' This guideline sets out the objectives and policies in land use planning to achieve this, but does not prescribe a risk assessment method.

To be included as part of the SPP is a draft model code for bushfire hazards. The draft model code has been developed to meet Queensland Fire and Emergency Services operational needs and adopt key recommendations for bushfire mitigation. Central Queensland Coal will use the draft model code as a guide to meet SPP requirements for bushfire hazard.

RS2 – Control of Risk Management Practices provides technical guidance on risk identification, risk analysis and evaluation, risk treatment and monitoring and review of risks. This standard describes an auditable practice at mines for formal risk management studies conducted in the development of the mine safety management system. This standard provides a high level risk assessment structure and has been used to govern the development of the Project preliminary risk assessment.

The NSW Department of Planning guidelines relating to hazardous or offensive development have also been used as guidance as they provide in depth and robust methodology to identify when and how a preliminary hazard analysis should be undertaken to meaningfully estimate the risk to

people, property and the environment. The methodologies in these guidelines are commonly adopted in local councils throughout Queensland.

The relevant NSW guidelines referred to include:

- Applying State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP 33): Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines;
- Assessment Guideline: Multi-level Risk Assessment;
- HIPAP No. 3 – Risk Assessment;
- HIPAP No. 4 – Risk Criteria for Land Use Planning; and
- HIPAP No. 6 – Hazard Analysis.

21.3 Environmental Objectives and Performance Outcomes

21.3.1 Environmental Objectives

Any hazardous substances and events, such as potential spills, collisions, accidents and natural hazards do not pose a risk to the safety of Project employees, contractors, visitors or impact the existing environmental values.

21.3.2 Performance Outcomes

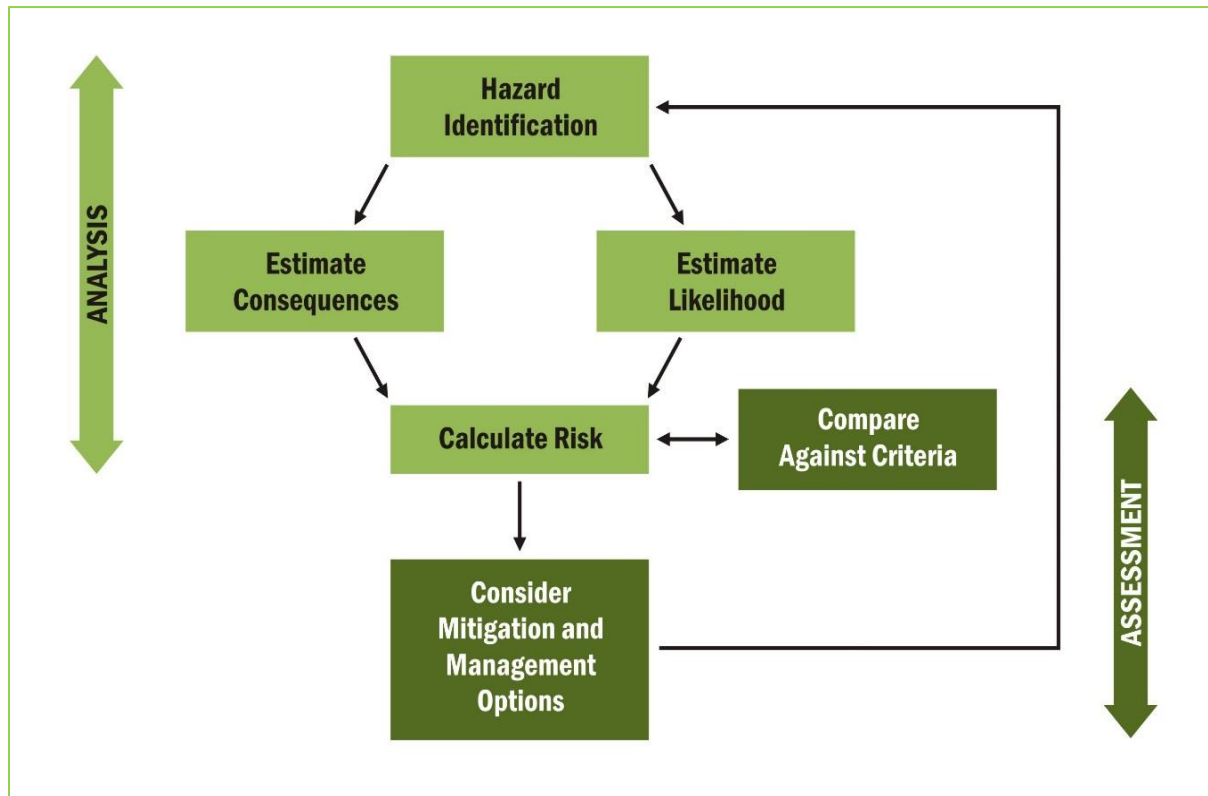
The hazards and risk performance criteria are:

- Following risk treatment measures, there are no residual risks which are determined as high or extreme and all other risks are as low as reasonably practicable;
- All employees to have adequate OHS training;
- Safe systems of work and effective injury management practices are implemented; and
- All incidents investigated the results of inspections implemented.

21.4 Study Methodology

This section presents the methodology used for the assessment of hazards and risks to the community from the construction and operation of the Project. The assessment involved the identification of community values and sensitive receptors.

An overview of the basic methodology undertaken is presented in Figure 21-1. The techniques used in each of these stages is discussed in detail in the following sections.



Source: Department of Planning (NSW) 2008

Figure 21-1 Hazard analysis methodology

The hazard and risk assessment does not consider the decommissioning phase of the Project, as the final desired landform is subject to landholder negotiations and government obligations.

More detail on specific issues can also be found in the following chapters of this EIS:

- Chapter 6 – Traffic and Transport;
- Chapter 7 – Waste Management;
- Chapter 9 – Surface Water;
- Chapter 10 – Groundwater;
- Chapter 11 – Rehabilitation and Decommissioning;
- Chapter 12 – Air Quality;
- Chapter 13 – Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 14 – Terrestrial Ecology;
- Chapter 19 – Social and Economic; and
- Chapter 20 – Health and Safety.

21.4.1 Community Values and Sensitive Receptors

Values were identified based on an understanding of the land uses associated with the surrounding community. For this chapter, a community value is defined as:

Any value that is related to sensitive receptors or property that could be affected by any hazardous material and actions associated with the Project. A property can be a state or local government controlled road, place of residence and work or recreational area.

Sensitive receptors were identified using onsite visits and aerial imagery. The receptors identified for this chapter are consistent with those identified in Chapter 12 – Air Quality and Chapter 13 – Noise and Vibration. For this chapter, sensitive receptors include:

- Residential dwellings;
- Library or educational institution (including a school, college and university);
- Childcare centre;
- School or playground;
- Hospital or other medical institution;
- Commercial or retail activity; and
- Parks or gardens which are open to the public.

Sensitive receptors identified for the Project are outlined in Section 21.5.1.

21.4.2 Hazard Analysis

Hazard analysis involves a comprehensive hazard identification, including the identification of incident scenarios and proposed operational and organisational safeguards. In identifying possible conditions that could lead to a hazardous incident, consideration was given to the Project's proposed activities and a review of similar open cut coal mine projects in Queensland. Hazards and impacts for the Project were identified using the process outlined in the following sections;

- Hazard identification; and
- Estimate likelihood and probability.

The hazard identification and likelihood process is discussed in further detail below.

21.4.2.1 Hazard Identification

Several techniques were adopted to identify hazards associated with equipment, processes, natural and manmade external effects and influences. The hazards were identified by an experienced review team using the following approach:

- A review of the Project's components (as outlined in Chapter 3 –Description of the Project) to identify the activities and facilities proposed during the construction and operation phases of the Project (that is open cut mining, haul roads and TLF, construction and operation of water treatment facilities, vehicle use, explosives storage, use and handling of dangerous goods);
- Identification of hazardous materials being transported to the Project during the construction and operation phases;

- Identification of both technological, man-made and natural hazards, including:
 - The range of potentially hazardous incidents that may be associated with each of the activities and facilities at the Project area (that is clearing activities, chemical storage and stockpile management)
 - Potentially hazardous incidents associated with people, activities and property because of the Project, but outside the Project area (that is vehicular accidents with transporting Project materials)
 - Natural hazards that may occur in the area that have the potential to impact on the Project and community
- For operational hazards on a mine site, the major scenario events were established, and for each identified event the possible initiating events were identified. Consideration was given to factors such as the behaviour of personnel and equipment, location of ignition sources and meteorological conditions.

21.4.2.2 Estimate Likelihood and Probability

To estimate the likelihood of outcomes of hazardous incidents, two types of information were considered. Firstly, the likelihood of the initiating event and secondly, the probabilities of the initiating event developing into a worst-case scenario. A review of incident frequency and data from coal mines was undertaken to provide guidance on the likelihood ratings. Definitions for hazards and impacts have been included in Table 21-1.

Table 21-1 Definitions for identification of hazards and impacts

Term	Definition
Hazard	An event with the potential to cause harm. This can include hazardous substances, plant and equipment, work processes, wildlife hazards or other aspects of the surrounding environment.
Impact	The harm that would result from the hazardous event. The impact can be related to health and safety, amenity, a resource and / or, functionality of an area or piece of infrastructure.

21.4.3 Preliminary Hazardous Substances Analysis

This section presents the risk identification process for the storage and handling of hazardous substances associated with the Project.

21.4.3.1 Hazardous Substances Analysis

Under the New South Wales' SEPP 33, a preliminary risk screening of a proposed development is required to determine the need for a Preliminary Hazard Analysis. In the absence of Queensland trigger volumes these guidelines have been adopted. They provide a preliminary screening to enable the identification and assessment of the storage specific dangerous goods classes that have the potential for significant off-site effects. The pre-screening process includes:

- Identification of all hazardous substances, volume, storage and location; and
- An initial screening against the identified threshold for the substance.

As diesel, will be stored away from other hazardous substances and ammonia nitrate will not be stored onsite, there was no dangerous goods storage that required further assessment.

21.4.4 Risk Assessment

The risk assessment methodology applied to the hazard and risk assessment is outlined in Chapter 1 – Introduction.

21.5 Description of Existing Values

To identify the potential hazards and risks associated with the Project, the surrounding environment and community safety values of the study area have been assessed. The study area for the hazard and risk assessment is defined as any property within 25 km. This section describes the land use, potential sensitive receptors, community values and landscape aspects which may be impacted by the Project.

21.5.1 People

The people who are within or transit the surrounding area which have been considered as part of this assessment include:

- Residents (identified from homesteads);
- Road users;
- Downstream water users; and
- Mine workers and contractors.

Sensitive receptors within a 10 km radius of the Project were identified. Areas considered to be a sensitive receptor for the population, that is, a place where members of the community are likely to occupy, included: townships, residential homesteads, recreational areas, hospitals, libraries, public parks, schools, kindergartens and commercial businesses or workplaces. This has been described further in Section 21.4.1 and Chapter 20 - Health and Safety and is illustrated in Figure 21-2.

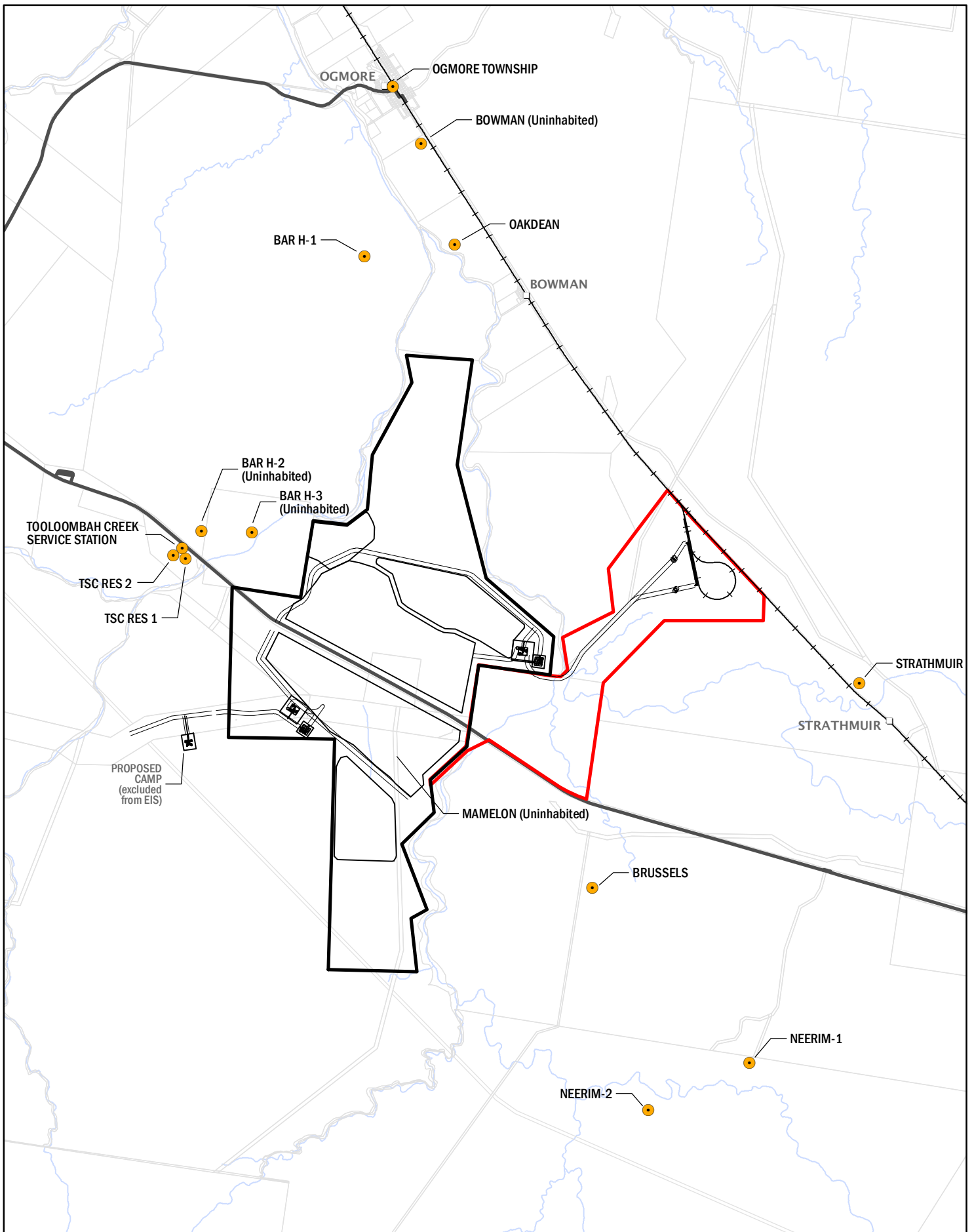
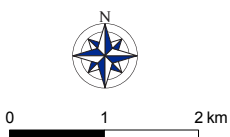


Figure 21-2
 People and property sensitive receptors



Legend

- Sensitive receptor
- ML 80187
- ML 700022
- Proposed mine infrastructure
- North Coast Rail Line
- Main road
- Cadastral boundary
- Watercourse

Scale @ A4 1:80,000
 Date: 26/07/17
 Drawn: Gayle B.

DATA SOURCE
 QLD Spatial Catalogue (QSpatial), 2017



21.5.2 Downstream Water Users

There are several surface water entitlements in Tooloombah and Deep Creek for irrigation, stock and domestic supply. The entitlements that may be impacted by the Project by being located adjacent to or downstream of operations include the following:

- 119/CP900367 – Irrigation entitlement located on parcel of land adjacent to the Mamelon property, separated by Deep Creek, and approximately 3 km downstream of mine infrastructure and environment dam release point locations on Deep Creek;
- 1/RP616700 – Domestic / stock supply entitlement located on parcel of land adjacent to the Mamelon property and straddling Tooloombah Creek. The extraction point appears to supply a small off-stream storage on the western overbank of Tooloombah Creek, approximately 1 km downstream of the pit dewater dam discharge location; and
- 45/MPH26062 – Irrigation entitlement on parcel of land directly bordering the Project to the north and extracting approximately 6 km downstream of the pit dewater dam proposed discharge location on Tooloombah Creek.

Domestic and stock water users do not need a water licence under the *Water Act 2000*, therefore enquiries will continue to be made to property owners to identify any unregistered use of the water in Deep and Tooloombah Creeks.

21.5.3 Property

Property is something tangible or intangible to which an owner has a legal right. Third party property has been considered in this assessment and includes:

- State and local government controlled transport infrastructure;
- Privately owned rail infrastructure (Queensland Rail Line);
- Public or private utility infrastructure;
- Public resources such as forests, water reserves, stock routes, state and recreational areas;
- Surrounding privately leased or owned agricultural land, land resources and infrastructure; and
- Landholder infrastructure, vehicles and equipment.

21.5.3.1 State and Local Government Controlled Roads

During the construction and operational phases, road transport will be the principal method for the transportation of materials and equipment to the Project. The Bruce Highway will be the major access route from and to the Project area. Roads will also be used throughout the construction and operation of the mine to transport waste products generated by the Project and to mobilise Project personnel. The assumed directional proportions of workforce by locations during construction and operation are presented in Table 21-2 and the assumed directional proportions of heavy vehicle movements during construction and operation are presented in Table 21-3.

Table 21-2 Assumed directional proportions of workforce by location

Direction from Project site	Assumed origin / destination of workforce movements		Assumed directional proportion of construction and operations workforce
North	Regional	Mackay	13%
	Local	Clairview	Combined 35% ^[1]
	Local	St Lawrence	
	Local	Ogmore	
South	Local	Marlborough	15%
	Regional	Rockhampton	38%

1- All movements associated with Clairview, St Lawrence and Ogmore are assumed to be originating or destined for St Lawrence, as this is the worst case for the Project

Table 21-3 Assumed directional proportions of heavy vehicle movements

Project phase	Local		Regional		State		Port	
	North of site	South of site	North of site	South of site	North of site	South of site	Brisbane	Mackay
Construction	50%	50%	25%	75%	50%	50%	60%	40%
Operational	50%	50%	25%	75%	-	-	60%	40%

21.5.3.2 Rail Network

The proposed transport corridor will be located within proximity to the North Coast Rail Line. Central Queensland Coal will construct an additional rail siding to allow the Project to connect into this line. The Central Queensland mine is located approximately 3.5 km west of the North Coast Rail Line.

21.5.3.3 Public or Private Utility Infrastructure

There are no easements for public or private utility infrastructure across the Project area. A Powerlink electrical transmission easement containing 275 kilovolt overhead powerlines crosses the southern end of the ML area, but is located well outside of the Project's disturbance footprint.

21.5.3.4 Public Resources - Forests, Water Reserves, State and Recreational Areas

The nearest public resource to the Project area is the Tooloombah Creek Conservation Park, located approximately 2 km to the west. There is also a reserve adjacent the northern boundary of this Conservation Park. Bukkulla Conservation park is approximately 20 km to the east. The nearest National Park is Goodedulla National Park, located approximately 50 km to the south of the Project area.

There is a single wetland of high ecological importance (Ref 688938) located to the southwest of the Central Queensland mine area and several lakes and rural water storage dams on either side of the Bruce Highway alignment. These lakes and rural water storage dams have not been defined as wetlands by EHP and all are characterised as artificial wetlands (see Chapter 9 – Surface Water).

21.5.3.5 Surrounding Agricultural Land and Equipment, Infrastructure and Vehicles

The surrounding landholders hold freehold and leasehold land used for cattle grazing. There is potential that land adjacent to the Project may be subject to contamination or exposure to air borne

substances in the event of a major hazard. The nearest landholder's equipment, shed and vehicle areas are located approximately 5.1 km from MIA / CHPP1 and 3.6 km from MIA / CHPP 2.

21.6 Hazard Analysis

A hazard analysis was undertaken on natural hazards, coal hazards, transportation hazards, construction of the TLF, general workplace hazards and the storage of dangerous goods. The operation of the rail is excluded from this assessment.

21.6.1 Natural Hazards

The adverse impacts of bushfires, landslides and flooding have been assessed with consideration to the *State Planning Policy – State Interest Guideline – Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience*. This policy is a statutory instrument aimed at minimising the adverse impacts of natural hazards on people, property, economic activity, and the environment when making decisions about development. Whilst the Project will be exempt from assessment under the Policy, it has been considered to ensure that natural hazards are assessed as part of the construction and operation of the Project. The potential hazards identified from natural and extreme weather events have been identified in Table 21-4.

Table 21-4 Natural hazard identification

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Natural Events			
Bushfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accidental or deliberate human caused ignition; ▪ Lightning and or spontaneous combustion of existing fuel loads; and ▪ Explosion during construction or operation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage to infrastructure; ▪ Combustion of coal stockpiles; and ▪ Injury or fatality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of fire breaks; ▪ Mines Rescue Team and Emergency Response Vehicle ▪ Communication with Rural Fire Service; ▪ Reduction of fuel loads onsite; ▪ Monitoring of climatic conditions; ▪ Slashing grass around infrastructure, particularly electrical substations and fuel storages; and ▪ Implementation of an ERP.
Landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heavy rain; and ▪ Tectonic activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wall collapse; ▪ Damage to infrastructure; ▪ Regulated structure failure; ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Rupture or damage to dangerous goods storage facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure designed to relevant standards; ▪ Appropriate location of infrastructure; and ▪ Implementation of an ERP.
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tectonic activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strata failure leading to wall collapse; ▪ Damage to infrastructure; and ▪ Rupture of dangerous goods storage facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure designed to relevant standards for the low risk of the area; and ▪ Implementation of an ERP.

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extreme rainfall event causing watercourse flow more than bank full discharge thus causing flooding of the floodplain and overbank areas; and ▪ Construction of mine infrastructure leading to changes to land use, overland flow paths or floodplain storage volume. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open pit flooding and possible contamination of runoff; ▪ Controlled and non-controlled release of contaminated water due to dam overtopping; ▪ Loss of production and operations shut down ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Impact to downstream water users because of controlled and non-controlled point discharges from contaminant storages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring of climatic conditions and short term and long term seasonal forecast information; ▪ All regulated structure assessment, design, monitoring and reporting requirements conducted in accordance with EHP guidelines; ▪ Undertake pre-wet season inspections of drainage, water storage infrastructure; ▪ Flood levees and diversion drains designed to divert clean water runoff around open pits for up to and including the 1:1,000 AEP¹ flood event; and ▪ Implementation of an ERP

¹Average Exceedance Probability

This section provides a brief discussion of the likelihood and severity of these hazards to the Project area (refer to Chapter 4 – Climate for further detail), and provides control strategies.

21.6.1.1 Bushfires

The bushfire danger period in the Project area is spring (Figure 21-3); however, the actual danger period is determined by the existing seasonal weather conditions. The Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme (2005) Map O5A - Storm Tide Hazard and Bushfire Hazard Risk Analysis overlay map identifies the Project area primarily occupying land where the fire risk has been undetermined (Figure 21-4). Given the extensive clearing of remnant vegetation to support cattle grazing and the gentle to undulating landscape, the area is assessed as having a 'low' and 'medium' bushfire threat.

Specific procedures will be outlined in the ERP to respond to the event of a bushfire. With the provision of management measures outlined in Table 21-4 the risk of bushfire starting or impacting the Project area is expected to be reduced. The ERP developed for the Project will include details of provisions for site access roads, for firefighting and emergency vehicles, as well as the safe evacuation of staff in the event of an emergency.

21.6.1.2 Landslides

The Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme (2005) Map O2A - Drainage Problem, Erosion Prone Land and Steep Land overlay map identifies the Project area primarily occupying land where the landslide risk has been undetermined (Figure 21-5). Given the topography within the Project area and immediate surrounding area is generally flat to gently undulating it is expected that the risk of a landslide occurring is low. The State Planning Policy (SPP) states that the potential for landslides occurs when a slope is 15% or greater (DILGP 2016c). In general, topographic relief is quite flat, with only a very small minority of the site having an instantaneous surface slope of greater than 12% (see Figure 21-5).

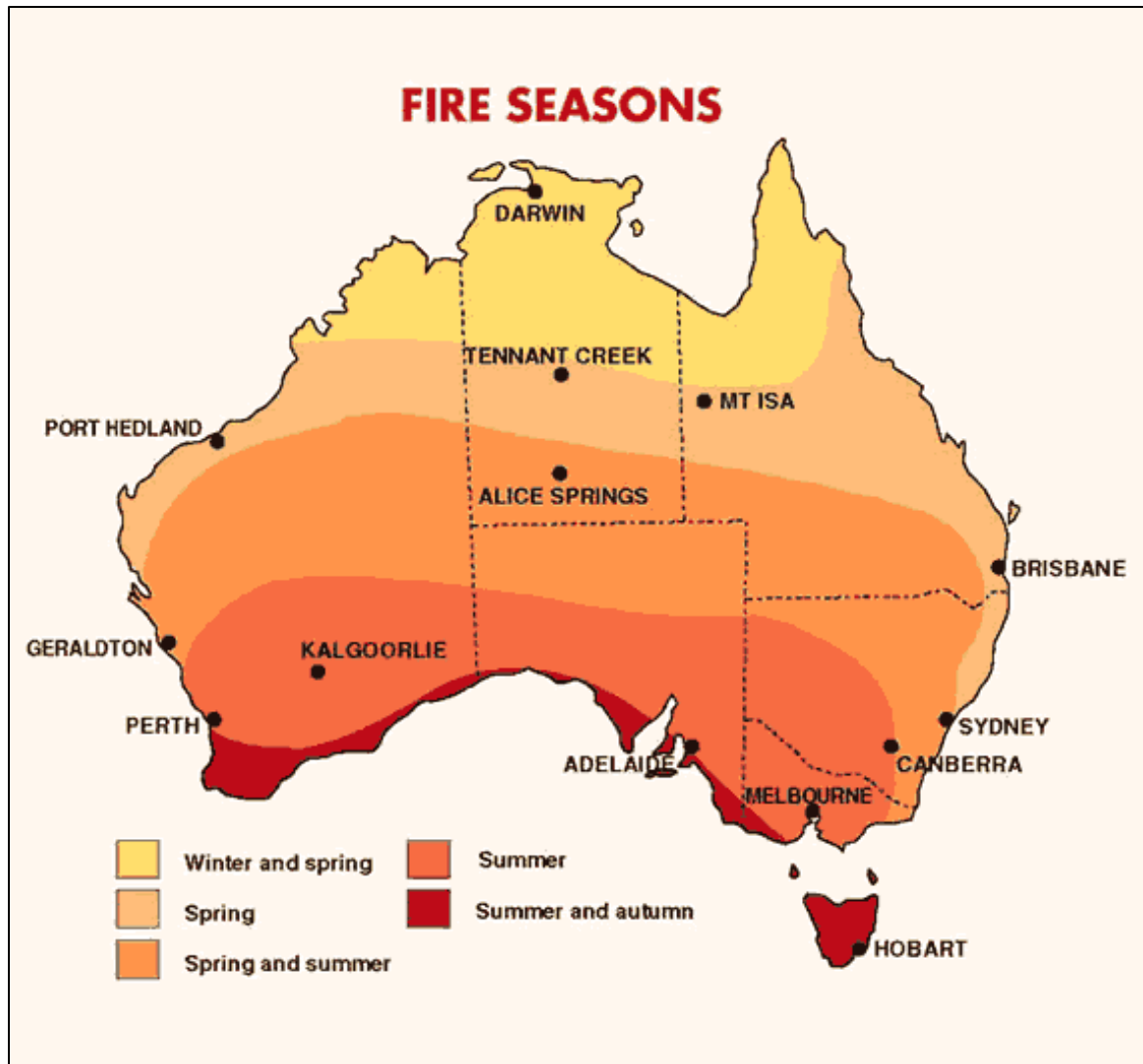


Figure 21-3 Australian bushfire threat

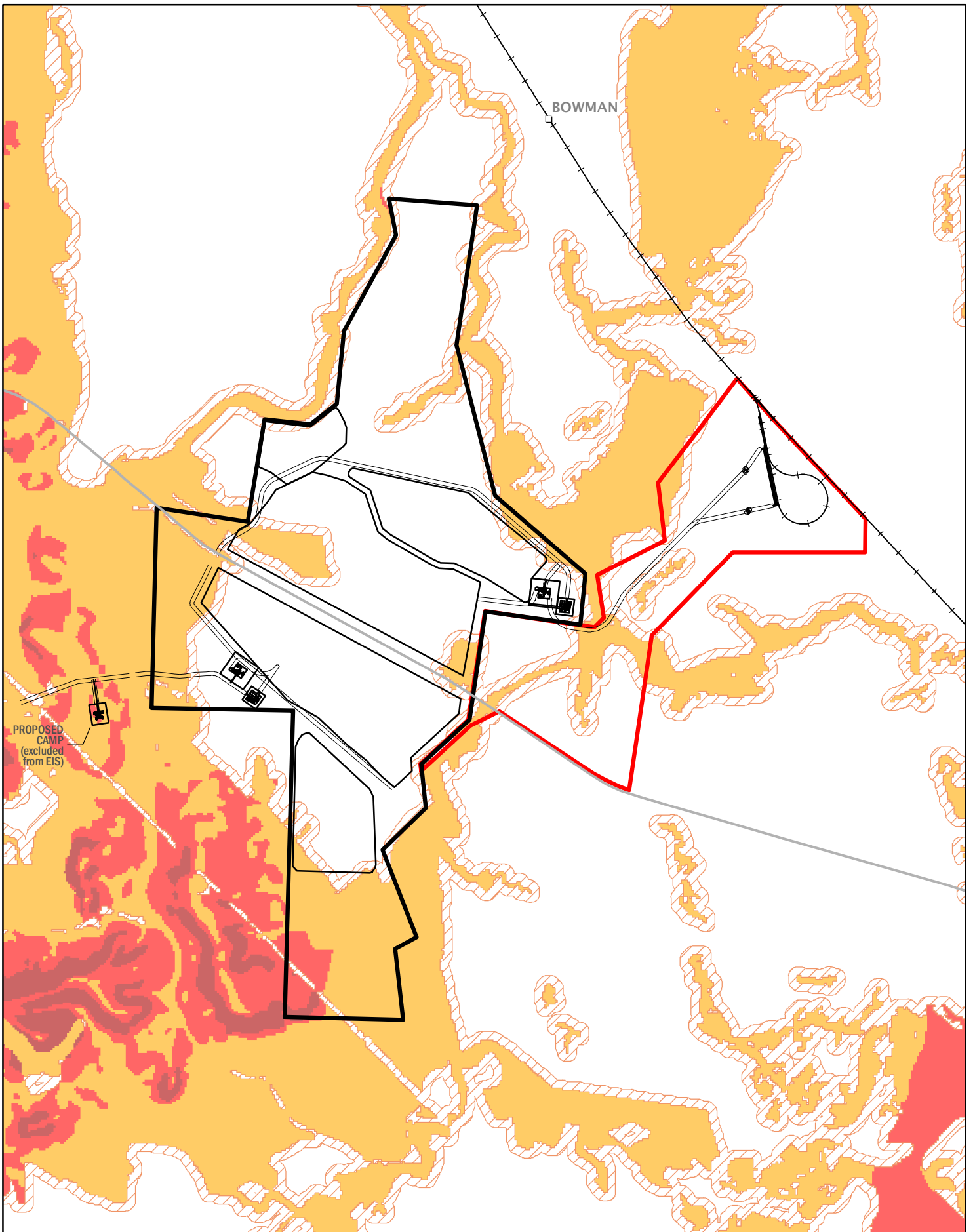


Figure 21-4
Livingstone Shire bushfire risk map



0 0.5 1 km

Scale @ A4 1:60,000
Date: 26/07/17
Drawn: Gayle B.

Legend

CLASS

- Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Potential Impact Buffer

- ML 80187
- ML 700022
- Proposed mine infrastructure
- North Coast Rail Line
- Main road

DATA SOURCE
QLD Spatial Catalogue (QSpatial), 2017



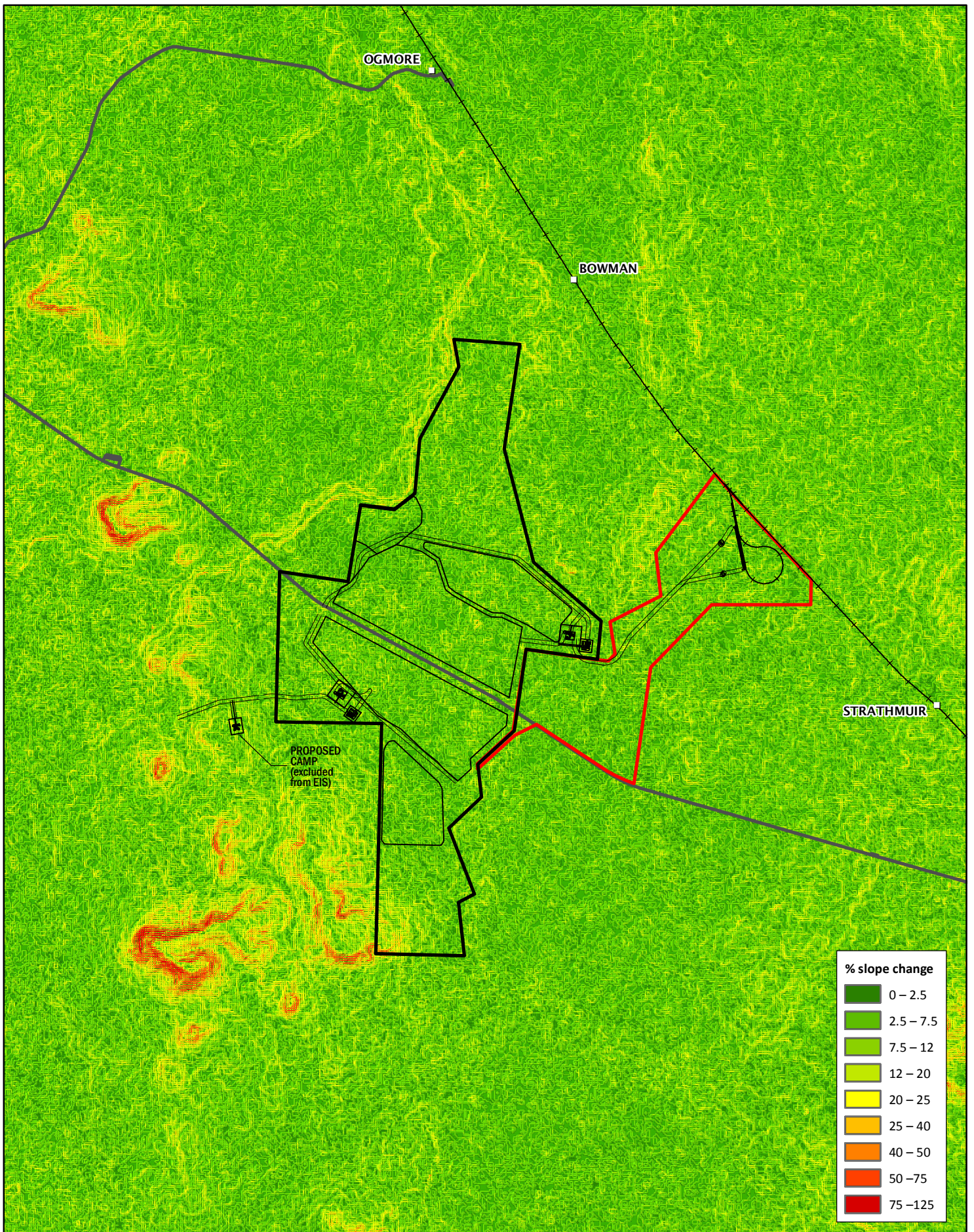
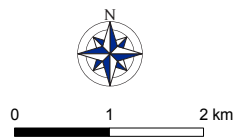


Figure 21-5
Surface slope analysis



- Legend**
- ML 80187
 - ML 700022
 - Proposed mine infrastructure
 - North Coast Rail Line
 - Main road

Scale @ A4 1:80,000
Date: 26/07/17
Drawn: Gayle B.

DATA SOURCE
QLD Spatial Catalogue (QSpatial), 2017
1 sec STRM v1.0 DEM, Geoscience Australia, 2011



21.6.1.3 Earthquakes

Australia is typically considered to be a tectonically stable continent (GA 2014). Nevertheless between 1977 and 2000, an average of 110 earthquakes per year have been recorded by the Queensland seismic network (Earth Systems Science Computational Centre (ESSCC) 2012). Most were of very low magnitude. Over the last century, there have been 17 earthquakes of magnitude six or greater, including one in central Queensland in 1918 that caused property damage in Rockhampton.

The potential for earthquakes to occur within or surrounding the Project has been determined as low. There has been one earthquake recorded within a 100 km radius of the Project area since 1990 to May 2017. This earthquake occurred in 1992 approximately 55 km south of the Project area. The closest recorded earthquake that was a magnitude above 4 occurred off the coast of Yeppoon, approximately 160 km east of the Project, in 1998. This earthquake measured a magnitude of 4.7.

As the Project area is considered geologically stable, it is highly unlikely that an earthquake of a magnitude that could adversely impact the Project would occur within or surrounding the Project area and as such has not been accounted for within design.

21.6.1.4 Flooding

Flooding within the Styx basin is seasonal and is usually associated with a cyclonic event. Previous flood events have resulted in loss of communications, transport routes and damage to crops. These flooding events occur during the wet season, with the Styx River containing most the flow within the channel and overbank before overflowing into the vast floodplain areas. Within the vicinity of the project, Deep Creek and Tooloombah Creek are incised with channel depths of more than 5 m. Tooloombah Creek is well-defined with little evidence of floodplain discharges while Deep Creek demonstrates numerous locations of floodplain discharges evident by the erosion on the bank and lack of vegetation.

Extreme flood events have the potential to fill open cut pits. The disposal of this volume of water presents significant problems to mining operations. Prolonged rainfall over Queensland's mining regions during the 2010 / 2011 wet season severely affected the industry. Eighty-five per cent of Queensland coal mines had to either restrict production or close entirely (Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry 2012).

Water used in, or resulting from, mining operations is likely to come into contact with contaminants, such as salts and metals. Thus, it will often be of lower quality than fresh water in rivers and creeks. There is significant community concern in the release of coal affected waters on the community health and safety values which is discussed in Chapter 20 – Health and Safety. It is recognised that the impacts from mine discharges are not quantified due to limited monitoring and it is recognised that high sediment levels pose impacts to the river systems and particularly the marine environment.

To manage the risks from flooding, a mine water management system has been developed (see Chapter 9 – Surface Water). A system of flood protection levees and diversion drains has been developed to prevent ingress of clean water runoff to pits for up to and including the 1:1000 annual exceedance probability (AEP) rainfall event. This provision reduces the volumes of water entering pits and becoming contaminated, and hence reduces the storage requirements of pit dewatering dams. All regulated dams are conceptualised in accordance with EHP guidelines and include storage provisions to reduce the probability of non-controlled discharges of contaminated water from dam failure or overtopping during extreme rainfall events or wet seasons. Water held in pit dewatering dams is prioritised for reuse in mine operations, which reduces the net raw water demand from

external sources. Environmental dams are located downstream of stockpiles and disturbed areas to reduce sediment loads entering the watercourses and controlled discharges reduced to a contingency measure and subject to Environmental Authority conditions.

21.6.2 Coal Hazards

The adverse impacts of coal hazards on the Project area have been assessed. The properties of coal and the mining methods have the potential to cause hazardous events, through spontaneous combustion, explosions and the inhalation of coal dust. The potential Project hazards have been identified in Table 21-5.

Table 21-5 Coal hazard identification

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Coal Hazards			
Spontaneous combustion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat generated from oxidation within coal stockpiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bushfires; Air quality degradation and health impacts to workers; Damage to infrastructure; and Injury or death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulations of carbonaceous materials in roadways are to be avoided; Extraction of as much of the coal seam as possible; Design and mining methods to reduce risk for open cut mining; Routine monitoring of the coal stockpiles; Stockpile compaction; and Minimising the stockpile stagnancy through turning stockpiled materials.
Release of coal dust – during coal handling and processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breaking of coal through movement or crushing / processing; Blasting; and Wind generated from machines or work activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory disease; Coal workers' pneumoconiosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Lung impairment, disability and premature death; Potential to lead to cancer; and Decreased visibility leading to injury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression; Dust monitoring; Provide and make mandatory use of personal protective equipment; and Removal of dust accumulation through equipment and plant design.
Explosion of combustible dust or gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust generated from machines; and Mechanical errors from improperly used or malfunctioning mining equipment (such as safety lamps or electrical equipment). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fires; Injury or death; Air quality degradation and health impacts; and Damage to infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust removal procedure; Dust suppression; and Equipment design.

21.6.2.1 Spontaneous Combustion of Product

Coal is a combustible material that will naturally oxidise when exposed to air by exothermic reaction processes (Busfield 2012). When sufficient heat from the oxidation is generated to ignite the coal, then coal will burn (Busfield 2012). This spontaneous combustion can occur in thermal coal waste areas, coal pillars or coal stockpiles. During the operations phase, coal stockpiles may combust spontaneously resulting in fire and smoke, having the potential to pose a health and safety risk to onsite workers. Coal dust explosions can also occur in the open pits from a build-up of coal dust which is ignited from exhausts or lighting strikes.

Testing coal for propensity for spontaneous combustion is useful although there are limitations in its validity. Better hazard analysis is obtained from appreciation of the characteristics of spontaneous combustion and an understanding of the places in the mine where heating may develop. Spontaneous combustion is a more prevalent risk in thermal coal stockpiles but can also occur in low grade coking coal. There will be environmental dams with a fire water supply at each high-risk area to ensure rapid response is available.

Unless there are attempts to monitor temperature changes within the heaps, spontaneous combustion is more likely to be detected in an advanced stage by smell, visual observation of shimmering (heating) of the air above the heap, or smoke and flames when the coal is loaded out.

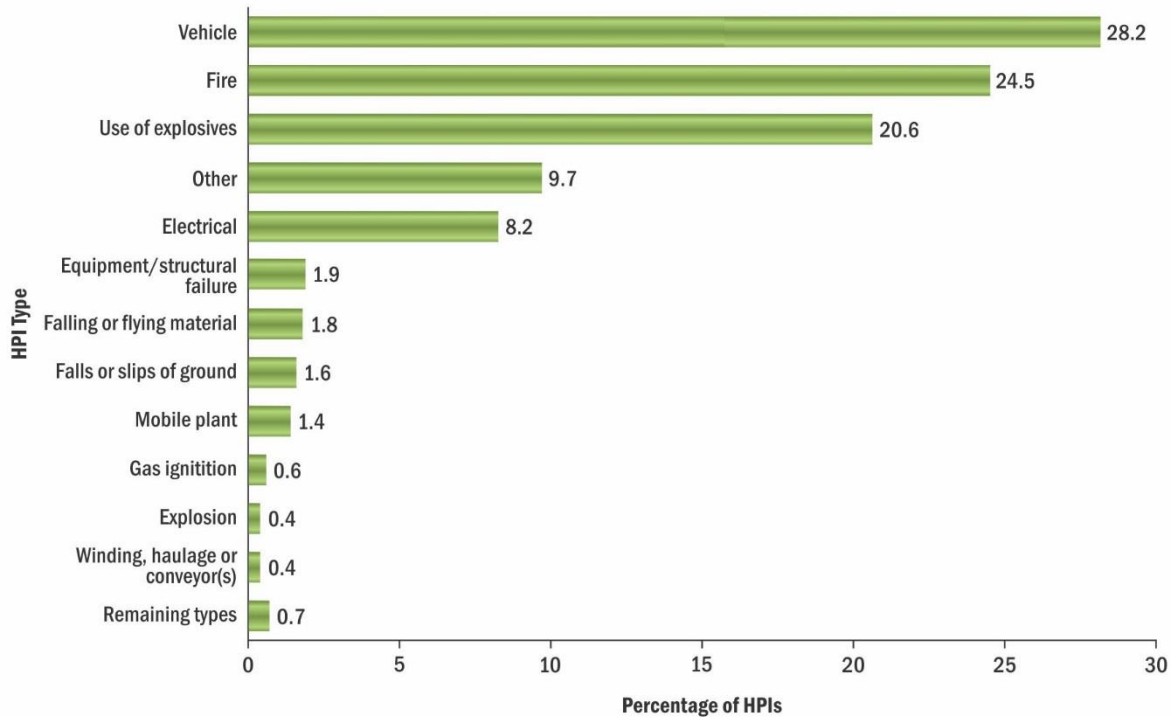
The off-site risk from spontaneous combustion of a coal stockpile includes impact to air quality and ignition of a bushfire. Central Queensland Coal will develop a management system to minimise the risk of spontaneous combustion occurring and to manage the risks should spontaneous combustion occur. These procedures would include routine monitoring of the coal stockpiles, stockpile compaction and minimising the stockpile stagnancy.

21.6.2.2 Respirable Dust

Dust is a by-product of the coal mining process, which is caused by the breaking of coal (Busfield 2012). Invisible dust, which is made of small particles, creates a risk to respiration (Busfield 2012). With long-term exposure, serious lung disease can eventuate. The health and safety risks associated with respirable dust are examined in greater detail in Chapter 20 – Health and Safety and will be addressed in an Air Quality Management Plan to be developed prior to construction.

21.6.3 Major Operational Hazards

Major operational hazards that may occur because of the mine construction and operation have been assessed. Major operational hazards have the potential to cause significant damage to property with the possibility to result in fatalities. There were no fatal injuries in the surface coal mining industry in Queensland in 2015-2016 (DNRM 2016) compared with three in 2014-15. There were 52 permanent incapacities reported for 2015-2016 from surface coal activities. As presented in Figure 21-6, vehicle use, fire and use of explosives were the three leading high potential incidents at surface coal mines. A high potential incident is defined in the *Coal Mines Safety and Health Act 1999* as an event, or a series of events, that causes or has the potential to cause a significant effect on the safety or health of a person.



Source: DNRM 2016

Figure 21-6 High potential incidents at surface coal mines 2013-2014

Major operational hazards that have the potential to occur are identified in Table 21-6.

Table 21-6 Major operational hazard identification

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Major Operational Hazards			
Electrocution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact with concealed and live overhead power sources and power lines; Lightning strike; Equipment failure; and Open wires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death; Explosions; Burns; Electrical fault leading to mine and equipment failure; and Fire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-static clothing; Earthing; Appropriate equipment design; Mine emergency planning procedures; Maintenance of electrical equipment, power sources and power lines; and Appropriate location of electrical equipment.
Dam failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment failure; Dam design; and Erosion and slumping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death; and Stockpile damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to Australian National Committee on Large Dams standards; and Annual integrity inspections.
Vehicle or equipment collisions or crushing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail haulage failure; Personnel transport accident; Driver fatigue; Vehicle or equipment failure; and Heavy and large loads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death; and Crushing, contusion and fracture injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to licensing and training requirements; Adequate signage and lighting; Speed limits (particularly in the transport corridor); Safe operating procedures; Adequate worker rest; and Traffic procedures.
Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build-up of methane and excessive heat; and Open flames. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death; Bushfires; Destruction of property; and Mine failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature reduction; and Monitoring of gas levels.

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Toxic atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage to gas and toxic storages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asphyxiation; and ▪ Injury or fatality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct use of gas.
Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper storage of chemicals; ▪ Damage to chemical storage; and ▪ Equipment failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Contamination of soils and / or surface water; and ▪ Chemical explosion resulting in property damage and injury or death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of chemical storages; and ▪ Correct identification and location of chemicals and hazardous substances.
Wall collapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inappropriate mine design and construction; ▪ Equipment failure; and ▪ Natural hazard event such as earthquake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Crushing, contusion and fracture injuries; and ▪ Destruction to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine design; ▪ Appropriate evacuation and emergency procedure; ▪ Appropriate and adaptable rescue procedure; and ▪ Equipment repair procedure.
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chemical reaction; ▪ Spontaneous combustion; ▪ Open flame; ▪ Faulty equipment; and ▪ Improper cigarette disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Bushfires; and ▪ Destruction of property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of fire protection equipment; ▪ Firefighting equipment; and ▪ Provision of fire suppression system.

21.6.3.1 Electrocution

Electrocution accounted for 8.2% of high potential incidents in 2015-2016 at surface coal mines. Electrocution has the potential to cause fires or lead to death. Anti-static clothing as well as equipment and cable maintenance will be implemented.

21.6.3.2 Dam Failure

All proposed storages have undergone preliminary assessment under the EHP Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures, to determine the minimum hydraulic performance requirements and provisions for prevention of dam failure or discharge of contaminants from overtopping. In general, storages containing contaminants such as the pits and the mine water dam are classified as significant and hence must include the following:

- Spillway capacity of 1:1,000 AEP with freeboard allowance for wave run-up from a 1:10 AEP wind;
- Wet season Design Storage Allowance for a 1:20 AEP wet season; and
- Extreme Storm Storage for a 1:10 AEP, 72 hr duration rainfall event.

Environmental dams are not classified as regulated structures and have been sized to capture the 1:10 AEP, 24 hour storm event. All proposed environmental dams reside within the Deep Creek catchment and there is no risk of subsequent dam failure from failure of upstream storages. The pit dewater dam is located at the catchment boundary between Deep Creek and Tooloombah Creek. This dam will be licenced to discharge to Tooloombah Creek; however, should the dam overflow it will be discharged through a diversion drain near Open Cut 4. Preliminary desktop assessment of potential population and infrastructure at risk due to dam failure shows no immediate risk directly downstream on the Styx River. The nearest homestead within the floodplain of the Styx River (Bowman Homestead) is greater than 2.5 km downstream of any of the storages.

Coarse rejects and fines from the CHPP are to be stored in an in-pit co-disposal cell. There is therefore no tailings storage proposed.

For a regulated structure consequence assessment refer to Chapter 9 – Surface Water.

21.6.3.3 Vehicle or Equipment Collisions or Crushing

Over a five year period 58% of the 36 deaths were related to vehicle or equipment (Safework Australia 2015). This is the single biggest fatality hazard within the workforce. Open cut mining involves 500 t and 350 t excavators, crusher dump hoppers, tracked dozers, graders, water trucks and 240 t and 180 t haul trucks. The coal handling and processing involves transport conveyors, sizing stations, feed bins, wash plants, D double haul trucks, haul trucks to return waste to the co—disposal cells and train loading facilities. Further discussion of the mining and product handling processes can be found within Chapter 3 – Description of the Project.

21.6.3.4 Explosions

There are two key initiating events for explosions in coal mines; spontaneous combustion (see section 21.6.2.1) and methane explosions. Methane explosions occur due to a build-up of methane gas contacting a heat source in association with a reduced air environment that is unable to dilute the gas level below its explosion point. Hybrid explosions consisting of a combination of methane and coal dust can also occur. Explosions in surface processing facilities are caused by accumulations of flammable gas and / or combustible dust mixed with air in the presence of an ignition source. While much progress has been made in preventing explosion disasters in coal mines, explosions still occur, sometimes producing multiple fatalities. Gas ignition explosions have accounted for some 147 incidents worldwide which has caused 9,855 fatalities (MacNeill 2008).

Explosions, particularly because of flammable gas have the potential to cause significant impact on the immediate and surrounding areas. Excessive heat and open flames, as well as the improper storage of gas and chemicals, can lead to gas explosions. The Project will store several flammable gases and liquids including acetylene, diesel fuel and hydraulic oils.

21.6.3.5 Toxic Atmosphere

Toxic substances can affect people in many ways and the seriousness of the exposure will be highly dependent on the sensitivity of the individual and on the duration of the exposure. Toxic gases can cause harm in low levels over extended periods of time (chronic exposure) or in higher concentrations over a short period of time (acute exposure). Toxic impacts may result from a build-up of gases in an enclosed place, such as the release of a chemical from the storage. A risk is defined based on three criteria, namely (i) depending upon type of gas, (ii) ignition temperature of the gas, and (iii) likelihood of gas being present in flammable concentrations.

21.6.3.6 Contamination

Improper storage of chemicals, damage to chemical storage areas and equipment failure can lead to chemical leakage. The release of hazardous chemicals has the potential to cause harm to the immediate and surrounding areas resulting in contamination of soils or water which can cause illness or injury through chemical exposure. Protection of chemical storages and correct identification and location of chemicals and hazardous substances will decrease the likelihood of leakage of chemicals from occurring.

21.6.3.7 Fires

Fire is a leading cause of high potential incidents at surface (see Figure 21-6). During 2015-2016, 24.55% of high potential incidents at surface coal mines were fire related. To reduce the likelihood and impact of fires, fire protection equipment, firefighting equipment and provision of fire suppression systems will be implemented and provided.

21.6.4 General Worksite Hazards

This section details the general worksite hazards which are likely to be associated with the normal day to day activities of the mine during construction and operation. General worksite hazards are identified in Table 21-7.

Table 21-7 General worksite hazard identification

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
General Worksite Hazards			
Working at heights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure of personal safety equipment; ▪ Adverse environmental conditions such as wind and rain; ▪ Inadequate assessment of working area; ▪ Worker misjudgement; ▪ Inadequate design and construction of the mine; and ▪ Safety equipment being wrongfully used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate and detailed assessment of environmental conditions; ▪ Restrict work in adverse conditions; ▪ Risk assessment of work area by competent person; ▪ Provision of appropriate training; ▪ Selection and use of appropriate personal safety equipment including scaffolding and safety harnesses; and ▪ Ongoing training and safety awareness.
Falling objects and impacts of projectiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adverse environmental conditions such as wind and rain; ▪ Disintegration of moving parts; ▪ Persons throwing objects; ▪ Incorrect use of explosive hand tools; and ▪ Improper storage of objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to or destruction of property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inclusion of a Falling Object Protection System, including on mobile equipment; ▪ Selection and use of personal protection equipment; ▪ Engineering design and construction; ▪ Employee training; ▪ Correct design of explosive power tools; and ▪ Disciplined worker behaviour.
Human fatigue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overwork; ▪ Less than adequate sleep leading to acute sleep loss and impairment; ▪ Commute before and after shifts; ▪ Extended shifts; ▪ Individual medical; and ▪ Psychosocial or other factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; and ▪ Human error. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk based journey management / fatigue management plans; ▪ Schedule workers who utilise the camp accommodation to arrive at Project accommodation the night before; ▪ Appropriate camp accommodation; and ▪ Regular breaks.
Self-harm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working away from family and friends; ▪ Inadequate and unsupportive workplace and conditions; ▪ Fly-in fly-out working conditions; ▪ Workplace bullying; ▪ Repetitive tasks; and ▪ Physiological impairments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Injury to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness programs and campaigns ▪ Support groups; ▪ Employee assistance program; ▪ Provision of a suicide help line; ▪ Periodic health assessment; ▪ Pre-employment health assessment; and ▪ Anti-bullying policy.

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Disease vectors (such as insects and rodents)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease through insects and rodents; ▪ Inadequate sanitary control; ▪ Inadequate insect and pest control; ▪ Substandard sanitation and waste disposal; and ▪ Ponding of water conducive to insect environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease; ▪ Infection; and ▪ Insect and pest outbreak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct disposal of waste; ▪ Ensure no ponding of dirty water; ▪ Regular insect and pest inspections; ▪ Maintenance of facilities and hygienic state; and ▪ Provision of personal protective equipment.
Fitness for duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less than adequate sleep; ▪ Consumption of alcohol causing behavioural, psychomotor or other effects; ▪ Prescription drugs; ▪ Illicit drugs; ▪ Psychological impairment; and ▪ Physical impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Losses in concentration leading to mine failure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job design to consider fatigue; ▪ Supervisor training and skills in monitoring fitness for duty; ▪ Management of sleep opportunity; ▪ Employee assistance program; ▪ Mental health strategies; ▪ Education; ▪ Prohibition of alcohol consumption onsite; ▪ Random mandatory testing for alcohol and illicit drugs; ▪ Workforce based health promotion and assessment programs; ▪ Periodic health assessment; and ▪ Pre-employment health assessment.
Body stressing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repetitive work and movements from manual tasks; and ▪ Lifting, sustaining postures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; and ▪ Human error. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure regular breaks are taken; ▪ Encourage the seeking of help early when symptoms are first felt; and ▪ Regular health and fitness checks.
Disease and illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate facilities (bathing and washing); ▪ Inadequate first aid; ▪ Inadequate sanitary control; ▪ Substandard water control; and ▪ Inadequate sanitation and waste disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease or illness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean hygienic bathing facility and hand washing facilities; ▪ Correct disposal of waste; ▪ Maintenance of facilities and hygienic state; ▪ Maintain adequate supplies of first aid and personal protective equipment; ▪ Ensure employee competence in administering first aid; ▪ Provision of adequate toilet facility ▪ Hygienic first aid facilities; ▪ Water supplied at acceptable standard; ▪ Drinking water to be potable; and ▪ Monitoring and testing of water.
Encounter with or bite from biting insect or dangerous fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment conducive to biting insects and dangerous fauna; ▪ Inappropriate sanitation and waste disposal; ▪ Inadequate first aid; ▪ Slow first aid and response timing; and ▪ Inadequate first aid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease; and ▪ Injury or death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct disposal of waste; ▪ Maintenance of facilities and hygienic state; ▪ Maintain adequate supplies of first aid and personal protective equipment; and ▪ Ongoing safety training and awareness programs.
Exposure to heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive heat from welding; ▪ Excessive heat from weather and the environment; and ▪ Dehydration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shielding; ▪ Ventilation; ▪ Correct selection and use of personal and protective equipment; ▪ Shade; ▪ Worker hydration; and ▪ Rest.

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Incorrect manual handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carrying of loads (heavy and light); ▪ Incorrect lifting techniques; ▪ Repetitive movements; ▪ Pushing and pulling; and ▪ Incorrect storage of loads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; ▪ Damage to property; and ▪ Injury to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment design; ▪ Limit load size; ▪ Provision of carrying points and devices; ▪ Personal protection equipment; ▪ Weight identification and labelling; ▪ Correct storage of loads; ▪ Provision of lifting devices; ▪ Use of lighter equipment; ▪ Adequate rest and breaks; and ▪ Early diagnosis.
Excessive noise levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exposure to excessive noise levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; and ▪ Hearing loss and impairment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and specification of building; ▪ Design and specification of equipment; ▪ Hearing conservation program; ▪ Periodic monitoring of work areas; ▪ Equipment selection criteria; ▪ Limit of personal exposure; ▪ Provision of personal protective equipment, including mandatory use of protective ear-muff devices; ▪ Noise attenuation devices on equipment; and ▪ Noise barriers.
Slipping and tripping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate storage of equipment; ▪ Incorrect clothing; and ▪ Incorrect construction and design of surfaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housekeeping of floor surfaces and walkways; ▪ Provision of properly fitting clothing; ▪ Safety footwear; ▪ Clear marking of walkways; ▪ Suitable construction of walkways; ▪ Suitable design of lighting systems; ▪ Provision of guardrails; ▪ Maintenance of floor surfaces; and ▪ Warning sign for maintenance work.

21.6.5 Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances

A hazardous material is a material which, in sufficient quantities, has the potential to cause harm to people, property or the environment due to its chemical, physical or biological properties. The construction and operation of the Project will involve the storage and handling of dangerous goods and hazardous substances. The full range of hazardous substances that may be handled, stored and used during the various phases of the Project will not be finalised until detailed planning for the mine has been completed. A preliminary assessment of the nature and quantity of materials to be handled or stored as part of the Project has been undertaken to determine the hazardous materials that may pose an offsite impact. The findings are presented below.

21.6.5.1 Preliminary Hazard Analysis

As part of the preliminary risk screen, the quantities of all classes of hazardous substances included in the proposed development and any adjacent existing inventory must be assessed. Quantity information has been provided in Table 21-8.

In the absence of appropriate Queensland guidelines, the NSW Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines: Applying SEPP 33 (Department of Planning (NSW) 2011) have been adopted and provide screening thresholds for hazardous substances. These thresholds identify the maximum quantities of dangerous goods. Storages above these thresholds pose an onsite and offsite risk. If any of the screening thresholds are exceeded the proposed development is to be considered 'potentially hazardous industry' and SEPP 33 applies, which requires further assessment.

It is likely other dangerous goods may be required during the construction and operational phases of the Project. In the event this occurs, existing Standard Operating Procedures will be reviewed to ensure safety processes and storage and handling procedures are adequate and conform to AS 1940-2004.

Table 21-8 Indicative list of hazardous substances

Chemical name	DG Class	UN number	Packing group	Raw/storage concentration (WT%)	Maximum quantity stored	Approximate rate of use	Screening threshold (SEPP33)	Purpose/use
Detonators, primers, boosters and detonating cord	1.1B	0029 0030 0042 or 0065	N/A	N/A	2 x 10,000 detonator magazines (20kg/0.02 t) and 1 x 10 t magazine	TBC	300 m from the boundary of the ML	Blasting for construction and operations
Bulk explosive including Ammonium nitrate – Fuel Oil (explosive, blasting, Type B or Agent blasting Type B)	1.1D 1.5D	0082 or 0331	N/A	N/A	Mixed onsite. None stored	18,400 t/yr	N/A	Blasting for construction and operations
Diesel fuel	3 (Class C1) 1	1202	III	N/A	1,200,000 l	36,774 Ml/y	N/A	Fuel for vehicles and mobile equipment during all phases
Lubrication/ hydraulic oils	3 (Class C2) 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,000 l	85,000 l/y	N/A	Hydraulic oils to lubricate plant and equipment during all phases
Solvents and thinners	3	1090	II	99.5	300 l	50 l/month	N/A	Degreasing agent during construction and operation
Paints	3	1263	III	N/A			N/A	Paint during construction and operations
Batteries	8	2794 2796	II	N/A	20 large batteries and 50 l of acid	N/A	25 t (Package II)	Light and heavy vehicles during all phases

Chemical name	DG Class	UN number	Packing group	Raw/storage concentration (WT%)	Maximum quantity stored	Approximate rate of use	Screening threshold (SEPP33)	Purpose/use
Sulfuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	8	2796	II	15-51		N/A	25 t (Package II)	100% concentration for dilution with deionised water to 40% when used in batteries
Waste oil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10,000 l/y construction 100,000 l/y operations	N/A	From equipment / machinery
Used vehicle tyres	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15 t	N/A	Spent tyres from mine vehicles

DG Class = Dangerous Goods class means the hazard class of the dangerous goods as stated in the ADG Code.

² **UN numbers** = Four-digit numbers that identify hazardous substances and articles (such as explosives, flammable liquids, toxic substances, etc.) in the framework of international transport. UN numbers range from UN0001 to approximately UN3500 and are assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. They are published as part of their *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*.

³ **Packaging Group** = Assigned to dangerous goods (other than Class 1, 2 and 7) according to the degree of risk the goods present (PGI – great danger; PGII – medium danger; and PGIII – minor danger).

Ammonium Nitrate – Fuel Oil

It is estimated that 18,400 t/yr of ammonium nitrate will be required for blasting events. Ammonium nitrate has the potential to be combustible at high temperatures. It is considered slightly flammable to flammable in the presence of heat, combustible materials or organic materials. It is non-flammable in the presence of shocks. Ammonium nitrate poses potential acute health effects, as it hazardous when it comes in contact with the skin or eye. It is also hazardous when ingested or inhaled.

Diesel Fuel

Diesel fuel will be required for vehicle use during all phases of the Project. Diesel will be stored in bunded tanks at the onsite fuel farm. The capacity of the fuel farm is anticipated to be 1,200,000 L, to provide a five day storage capacity. Diesel is a highly volatile and combustible substance which has the potential to cause damage if not handled and stored properly. Diesel fuel can cause skin irritation and eye damage. Diesel fuel is toxic when ingested or inhaled.

21.6.5.2 Hazard Identification

The hazards associated with dangerous goods and hazardous material within a coal mining operation are described at Table 21-9.

Table 21-9 Dangerous goods and hazardous substances hazard identification

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Explosion of chemical substance, flammable and combustible liquid and flammable gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive heat; ▪ Incorrect storage; ▪ Exposure to naked flame; and ▪ Poor storage design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe use; ▪ Heat reduction; ▪ Adherence on to storage guideline and design; ▪ Correct disposal; ▪ Correct use of liquid; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register.
Contamination of soil and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper training; and ▪ Disposal not in conjunction with codes and standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe disposal procedures will be implemented; ▪ Design and construction of storage areas and bunds will be in accordance with AS 1940; ▪ Hazardous substances register; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register.
Explosion or fire or leakage from a transport accident involving transportation of hazardous substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport mishap; and ▪ Improper training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Bushfire; and ▪ Contamination of waterways and water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure operators are appropriately licensed and competent; ▪ Ensure the correct storage of the hazardous substances; ▪ Design of transportation; ▪ Traffic procedures involving proper signage and speed limits; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register.
Toxic exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improper training; and ▪ Disposal not in conjunction with codes and standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequacy of storage facilities; ▪ Design and construction of storage areas and bunds will be in accordance with AS 1940; ▪ Hazardous substances register; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register.

Facility/event	Cause	Possible consequences	Prevention/detection required
Unexpected detonation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport mishap; ▪ Tampering by personnel; ▪ Stray current initiation; ▪ Static electricity; ▪ Stability deterioration due to age; ▪ Rough handling of primer (during transport preparation, charging and dealings with misfires); ▪ Rough handling of detonator; ▪ Personnel incompetence; ▪ Chemical reaction of explosives with charged ground; ▪ Drilling, cutting or loading material containing misfired explosives; ▪ Incorrect loading procedure; ▪ Incorrect primer preparation; ▪ Incorrect selection of explosive type to suit unusual ground conditions; ▪ Inductive initiation; and ▪ Lack of quality control during manufacture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Major mine failure; and ▪ Damage to property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employee training and competence; ▪ Access limitation; ▪ Explosive security; ▪ Safe location for storage; ▪ Proper supervision; ▪ Controlled and planned misfire procedure; ▪ Operating procedure; ▪ Stock auditing and rotation; ▪ Disposal procedure; ▪ Separation of explosive type; ▪ Storage facilities design and maintenance; ▪ Earthing, handling and loading procedures; ▪ Firing procedure; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) register will be established and retained within the Project area and will be made available to all site personnel for review, prior to construction commencing. The SDS register will be kept up to date in accordance with legislative requirements and the Project's Safety and Health Management System (SHMS).

21.6.6 Transportation and Storage of Hazardous Substances

All hazardous goods will be stored in a signed area on concrete bunded pads in accordance with AS 1940. The concrete pad will have a sump with an oily water separator. Areas where hazardous goods are stored will be monitored frequently to ensure spillages and incidents are accurately observed, cleaned up and recorded. Storage areas will be roofed to prevent flooding of the bunded areas to ensure land and / or surface and groundwater contamination, does not occur.

All containers which hold dangerous or hazardous goods will be appropriately labelled and SDS' made available for all substances in accordance with the National Guidelines for Occupational Health and Safety Competency. In addition, all safety processes and storage and handling procedures will be compliant with AS/NZS1940-2004: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

Transport of hazardous substances to the Project area will be in accordance with the Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition (National Transport Commission 2014). Access to a delivery route for hazardous substances to the Project area will be dependent on the origin of the material. The most likely roads to be used for access to the Project area are detailed in Table 21-10.

Additional traffic volumes on regional roads increases the statistical risk of a traffic collision. Traffic and transport associated with the Project is discussed further in Chapter 6 – Traffic and Transport.

Table 21-10 Proposed transport routes for the delivery of hazardous substances

Origin	Route
Mackay	Bruce Highway south to the Project area
Rockhampton	Bruce Highway north to the Project area
Gladstone	Hanson Road, Mt Larcom Road, Bruce Highway via Rockhampton

21.7 Risk Assessment of Project Hazard and Risk

A risk assessment was undertaken to rank the risks of the identified natural and operational hazards. The consequence rating examined the potential for offsite impacts and any potential impact on forests, water reserves, state and local government controlled roads, places of residence and recreational areas. Where high risks were identified, Central Queensland Coal reviewed the proposed controls and proposed sufficient mitigation to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably possible.

Prior to construction, Central Queensland Coal will revise the risk assessment in accordance with industry best practice. The review will reassess and develop risk mitigation strategies including reviews of Standard Operating Procedures, emergency planning and the completion of a Hazard and Operability Assessment, in accordance with the risk assessment methodologies detailed in this chapter.

21.7.1 Risk Assessment Results

The risk assessment for construction and operational hazards is summarised in Table 21-11. The table includes an assessment of hazards to the surrounding land uses. The risks outlined apply to different stages of the Project (i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning). Furthermore, each risk may apply to a single Project component (i.e. Central Queensland mine, haul road or the TLF) or the overall Project area.

After identifying the range of hazards assessed as being likely to occur within the Project area, the following matters were considered for each hazard in the risk assessment:

- Design controls and mitigation measures identified for each hazard, including prevention and response measures;
- The impact that could occur because of each hazard;
- The consequences of each impact if they were to occur, including direct impacts of incidents and the potential for escalation and secondary incidents;
- The likelihood of events occurring and leading to an impact;
- The likelihood of each impact occurring, considering the proposed controls; and
- The extent to which hazard risk profiles are reduced because of implementing control and mitigation measures (residual risk).

Most identified hazards during the construction and operation phases have an unmitigated risk profile of Medium to Low. Some hazards scored an unmitigated risk profile of High.

Table 21-11 Risk assessment for Project activities

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Natural Hazards									
Bushfire (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to infrastructure and property; Combustion of coal stockpiles; and Injury or fatality. 	The Project area presents a low to medium bushfire severity. The site is sparsely vegetated.	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake bushfire site assessment to determine level of bushfire risk affecting the site, with consideration to SPP Guideline on bushfire; Maintenance of fire breaks; Communication with Rural Fire Service; Mines Rescue Team and Emergency Response Vehicle; Reduction of fuel loads onsite; Monitoring of climatic conditions; Slashing grass around infrastructure, particularly electrical substations and fuel storages; and Implementation of an Emergency Response Plan. 	3	4	L
	<u>Haul road and TLF</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of haul road during fire event impacting production; and Damage to infrastructure, signs or barriers. 	The haul road and TLF are in a sparsely vegetated area with low topographical relief. It is possible a fire may occur in the area every few years.	3	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake bushfire site assessment to determine level of bushfire risk affecting the site, with consideration to SPP Guideline on bushfire; Communication with Rural Fire Service; Maintaining a fire break alongside haul road; Slashing of grass; Identify and maintain alternative emergency access to and from the TLF in the event of haul road closure; Onsite staff trained in firefighting; and Identification and maintenance of onsite water supplies in the vicinity (TLF) in the unlikely event of a bushfire. 	4	3	M

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Flooding (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open cut pit flooding and subsequent release of mine affected water or loss of productivity; Overtopping of regulated storages causing uncontrolled release of contaminated water to Deep or Tooloombah Creek and Styx River; Risk to humans or infrastructure from riverine flooding causing injury or fatality; and Increased level of sedimentation above that which is naturally carried in the catchment. 	<p>Drainage features discharge directly to open pit mine areas making open pit flooding from clean water runoff certain.</p> <p>Modelling shows that riverine flooding does not impact on mine infrastructure areas making likelihood of risk to humans or infrastructure from flooding negligible.</p>	2	4	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of climatic conditions and short and long term seasonal forecast information; Implementation of an effective mine water management system to maximise reuse and minimise production and potential discharge of mine affected water; After levees it is reduced to 1:1,000 chance of occurring in any given year and, dams designed as per EHP guidelines have a 1:20 chance of an uncontrolled discharge in any given year from a dam; Undertake pre wet season inspections of drainage structures, including hazardous dams assessments; Construct contaminant storages as tanks or dams with no external catchment to reduce overtopping risk from rainfall events; Design, construction, monitoring and reporting of dams and levees in accordance with the EHP Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures; and Implementation of an Emergency Response Plan. 	4	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
	<u>Haul road and TLF</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk to humans or infrastructure from riverine flooding causing injury or fatality; ▪ Closure of the haul road / TLF and loss of production; ▪ Access to the Project area is restricted for emergency services; and ▪ Evacuation from the site is restricted. 	There is a chance of the haul road being closed intermittently for short periods each year due to flooding.	4	5	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport infrastructure will be built to withstand a 2 year flood event, only low flood immunity is required due to catchment size and flood impact duration; ▪ Additional onsite resources and training provided to nominated staff to attend to emergencies; and ▪ Emergency response system to be prepared in consultation with emergency services. 	4	5	L
Earthquake (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strata failure leading to wall collapse; ▪ Damage to infrastructure; and ▪ Rupture of dangerous goods storage facility. 	Never occurred in area, extremely unlikely. Geologically stable area.	5	3	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure designed to relevant standards for the low risk of the area; and ▪ Implementation of an Emergency Response Plan. 	5	2	L
Landslides (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wall collapse; ▪ Damage to infrastructure; ▪ Regulated structure failure; ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Rupture or damage to dangerous goods storage facility. 	The site is generally historically eroded and stable and unlikely to have any significant landslides.	5	3	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure designed to relevant standards; ▪ Appropriate location of infrastructure; and ▪ Implementation of an Emergency Response Plan. 	5	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
	<u>Haul road and TLF</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to infrastructure and road failure; and Road closure which may impact on production. 	Failure of cut and fill embankments through poor drainage or geotechnical instability from design and construction is unlikely.	3	4	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads will be designed to Main Road standards. 	4	4	L
Lightning / Storm (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to property; and Injury or death. 	Lightning storms are known to occur in the area. However, strikes to people and equipment are unlikely.	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and evaluate weather forecasts to indicate potential risks to the Project; Design mitigation of risk into infrastructure elements – such appropriate surge protectors and lightning protection for communication towers; In the event of an approaching storm, infrastructure and equipment onsite would be secured appropriately; and Suspend outdoor activities during a storm event. 	4	4	L
Coal Hazards									
Release of Coal Dust – During Coal Handling and Processing (Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory disease; Coal workers' pneumoconiosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; Lung impairment, disability and premature death; Potential to lead to cancer; and Decreased visibility leading to injury. 	The release of coal dust is certain; however, the consequences of the coal dust inhalation may occur only in severe cases of continued coal dust inhalation.	3	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression; Dust monitoring; Provide and make mandatory use of personal protective equipment; and Removal of dust accumulation through equipment and plant design. 	4	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
<p>Spontaneous Combustion (Construction and Operation)</p>	<p><u>Mine area and TLF</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire could spread offsite and create a bushfire which could damage property and life; Release of gases and smoke potentially degrading air quality within both the immediate and wider vicinity of the fire area; Fires can endure for long periods of time and release greenhouse gases, noxious fumes and soot particles; Impact surrounding vegetation by increasing the ground temperature; and Loss of coal product. 	<p>Likelihood of occurrence is possible and more likely in thermal coal stockpiles or within the open cut pits.</p> <p>More likely to occur in coal stockpiles where coal has exposure to sunlight and has been stagnant for long periods of time.</p>	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with RS3 Explosion Protection of Diesel Engines; Accumulation of carbonaceous materials in roadways are to be avoided; Education and training of staff; Design and mining methods to reduce risk; Firefighting equipment to be stationed upon earthmoving equipment working on the coal face; Compliance with RS9 The Monitoring of Sealed Areas; Routine monitoring of the coal stockpiles; Stockpile compaction; Fire water storages to be in high risk areas to ensure sufficient water available for fire event; Earthmoving equipment to be operated and maintained to sufficiently cool levels removing the risk of heat build-up; and Minimise the stockpile stagnancy. 	4	4	L
Major Operational Hazards									
<p>Electrocution (Construction and Operation)</p>	<p><u>Project area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burns or disturbances to heart rhythm (heart failure) which could be fatal; Electrical fault leading to mine and equipment failure; and Fire. 	<p>The likelihood and severity of injury from electrocution depend on the voltage and time exposure to the shock. Electricity is the sixth leading cause of high potential injury in open cut mines.</p>	3	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-static clothing; Earthing; Earth fault limited systems; Multiple levels of electrical protection; Installation and verification by electrical engineers; Appropriate equipment design; Mine emergency planning procedures; Maintenance of electrical equipment, power sources and power lines; and Appropriate location of electrical equipment. 	4	3	M

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Dam Failure (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area and TLF</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stockpile damage; ▪ Damage to property; and ▪ Injury or fatality of worker. 	Queensland and the other parts of Australia have been almost entirely free of catastrophic dam failures. In 1929, a mining dam in Tasmania failed during exceptionally high floods and 14 lives were lost, but there have been no other disasters.	5	3	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual structural integrity inspections; ▪ Maintenance of wet weather allowance at beginning of wet season; and ▪ Designed and certified by engineer. 	5	3	L
Vehicle or Equipment Collisions or Crushing (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Crushing, contusion and fracture injuries. 	In Australia, over the five years from 2007–08 to 2011–12, 36 Mining workers died from work-related injuries—21 of which involved a vehicle.	2	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adherence to licensing and training requirements; ▪ Adequate signage and lighting; ▪ Speed limits (particularly on the internal roads and haul roads); ▪ Safe operating procedures; ▪ Use of roll-over protection systems in mine site vehicles; and ▪ Adequate worker rest. 	4	4	L
Fires (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Bushfires; and ▪ Destruction of property. 	A fire is not likely to occur but is possible within the site.	4	4	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of fire protection equipment; ▪ Firefighting equipment; and ▪ Provision of fire suppression system. 	4	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Wall Collapse (Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Crushing, contusion and fracture injuries; and ▪ Destruction to property. 	Unlikely to occur but may occur once or twice over the Project lifetime. The likelihood of workers being under the segment is unlikely due to the limited manual labour within the pit.	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geotechnical aspects are adequately considered in relation to the design, operation and abandonment of quarry operations; ▪ Adequate consideration is given to local geological structure and its influence on wall stability; ▪ Adequate consideration is given to shear strength of the rock mass and its geological structure; ▪ A proper analysis of rain water inflow, surface drainage pattern, groundwater regime and mine de-watering procedures and their influence on wall stability over time; ▪ Where necessary, appropriate designs of rock reinforcement are applied and used, and the quality of installation is verified; ▪ Analysis of open pit wall stability for the projected geometry of the pit; ▪ Appropriate drilling and blasting procedures are used to develop final walls; and ▪ Appropriate methods of open pit wall monitoring are used to determine wall stability conditions. 	5	3	L
General Worksite Hazards									
Working at Heights (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death. 	Working at heights will be required at times on tall structures such as the TLF or the coal handling and preparation plant for maintenance.	3	4	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper and detailed assessment of environmental conditions; ▪ Restrict work in adverse conditions; ▪ Risk assessment of work area by competent person; ▪ Provision of proper training; ▪ Selection and use of proper personal safety equipment including scaffolding and safety harnesses; and ▪ Ongoing training and safety awareness. 	4	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Falling Objects and Impacts of Projectiles (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury or death; and Destruction to property. 	Where there is at height work platforms (such as mobile work platforms, fixed work platforms) there is a high risk objects may be dropped.	2	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a falling object protection system, including on mobile equipment; Selection and use of personal protection equipment; Engineering design and construction; Employee training; Correct design of explosive power tools; and Disciplined worker behaviour. 	3	4	M
Body Stressing (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury; and Human error. 	From 2008 to 2011 body stressing accounted for 34% of work cover claims in Australia (Safework Australia 2015).	2	3	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure regular breaks are taken; Encourage the seeking of help early when symptoms are first felt; and Regular health and fitness checks. 	3	4	M
Human Fatigue (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of alertness; Drowsiness; Slips or accidents; and Injury or death. 	There is a high occurrence of fatigue amongst shift workers.	1	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk based journey management / fatigue management plans; Schedule workers who utilise the camp to arrive at site based accommodation the night before; Well-designed residential accommodation; and Regular breaks. 	3	4	M
Exposure to Heat / Sun (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunstroke (heat stroke); Dehydration causing lost time injury or death; and Cancer from sun exposure causing lost time injury or death. 	Very likely in summer months for work carried out in direct sun and less likely in winter months.	1	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shielding; Ventilation; Correct selection and use of personal and protective equipment; Shade; Worker hydration; Rest breaks; and Adequate training for all site personnel, ensuring each employee can identify the encroachment of risk to health by heat exposure. 	2	4	M

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Fitness for Duty (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accidents due to error can result in injury or death; ▪ Losses in concentration leading to mine failure; ▪ Reduced productivity and lost time; and ▪ Damage to equipment. 	Drug use in the mining industry is prevalent and is an identified concern with police and the community.	1	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job design to consider fatigue; ▪ Supervisor training and skills in monitoring fitness for duty; ▪ Management of sleep opportunity; ▪ Employee assistance program; ▪ Mental health strategies; ▪ Education; ▪ Prohibition of alcohol consumption onsite; ▪ Random mandatory testing for alcohol and illicit drugs; ▪ Workforce based health promotion and assessment programs; ▪ Periodic health assessment; and ▪ Pre-employment health assessment. 	2	4	M
Self-harm (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death. 	Research carried out by Edith Cowan University (ECU) in WA showed that 28 per cent of FIFO respondents exhibited significant symptoms of depression, more than double the rate of people in the general population who suffer from moderate to high levels of depression, anxiety or stress, sitting at 13 per cent.	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness programs and campaigns; ▪ Support groups; ▪ Employee assistance program; ▪ Provision of a suicide help line; ▪ Periodic health assessment; ▪ Pre-employment health assessment; and ▪ Anti-bullying policy. 	5	3	L
Disease and Illness (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease; and ▪ Illness. 	There is high risk of illness and disease, especially the cold and flu virus spreading around workplaces and accommodation facilities due to the sharing of facilities and contact between personnel.	1	4	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean hygienic bathing and hand washing facilities; ▪ Correct disposal of waste; ▪ Maintenance of facilities and hygienic state; ▪ Maintain adequate supplies of first aid and personal protective equipment; ▪ Ensure employee competence in administering first aid; ▪ Provision of adequate toilet facilities; ▪ Hygienic first aid facilities; ▪ Water supplied at acceptable standard; ▪ Drinking water to be potable; and ▪ Monitoring and testing of water. 	3	4	M

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Disease Vectors (such as Insects and Rodents) (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of disease; ▪ Infection; and ▪ Insect and pest outbreak. 	Rodents and biting insects occur and have potential to spread diseases. There are more mosquitos prevalent after rain events when the risk is increased.	4	4	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correct disposal of waste; ▪ Ensure no ponding of dirty water; ▪ Regular insect and pest inspections; ▪ Maintenance of facilities and hygienic state; and ▪ Provision of personal protective equipment. 	4	4	L
Venomous Bite (Snake or Spider) (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serious harm or death. 	Likelihood of bite occurrence in cleared areas is low, while likelihood in vegetated areas is slightly higher.	4	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training in basic first aid to field staff; ▪ Appropriate personal protective equipment; ▪ Snakebite response procedure within the Emergency Response Plan; and ▪ Onsite emergency response. 	4	3	M
Incorrect Manual Handling (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; ▪ Damage to property; and ▪ Injury to others. 	A significant number of roles within a coal mine requires manual handling and these tasks present a high risk of injury.	2	4	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipment design; ▪ Limit load size; ▪ Provision of carrying points and devices; ▪ Personal protection equipment; ▪ Weight identification and labelling; ▪ Correct storage of loads; ▪ Provision of lifting devices; ▪ Use of lighter equipment; ▪ Adequate rest and breaks; and ▪ Early diagnosis. 	3	4	M
Excessive Noise Levels (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury; and ▪ Hearing loss and impairment. 	The operation of the processing plants, crushers, vehicles, generators and the detonation of explosives all create high levels of noise emissions to workers onsite. Offsite noise is generally limited to detonation of explosives.	3	4	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design and specification of building; ▪ Design and specification of equipment; ▪ Hearing conservation program; ▪ Periodic monitoring of work areas; ▪ Equipment selection criteria; ▪ Limit of personal exposure; ▪ Provision of personal protective equipment, including mandatory use of protective equipment; ▪ Noise attenuation devices on equipment; and ▪ Noise barriers. 	4	4	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Slipping and Tripping (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	There are numerous high risk areas for slips, trips and falls within a mine site and the occurrence of these injuries is likely.	2	4	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housekeeping of floor surfaces and walkways; ▪ Provision of properly fitting clothing; ▪ Safety footwear; ▪ Clear marking of walkways; ▪ Suitable construction of walkways; ▪ Suitable design of lighting systems; ▪ Provision of guardrails; ▪ Maintenance of floor surfaces; and ▪ Warning sign for maintenance work. 	4	4	L
Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances									
Explosion of Chemical Substance, Flammable and Combustible Liquid and Flammable Gas (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property damage; and ▪ Injury or death as result of fire or explosion. 	The main chemical onsite in any significant volume is diesel which is a combustible liquid. This will be stored away from any ignition sources and separated for other chemical storages. It considered that only exceptional circumstances would cause an explosion of this substance storage.	4	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe handling and storage; ▪ Heat reduction and ignition source separation; ▪ Adherence on to storage guideline and design; ▪ Correct disposal; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register. 	5	3	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
<p>Explosion of Chemical Substance, Flammable and Combustible Liquid and Flammable Gas During Transportation</p> <p>(Construction and Operation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property damage; and Injury or fatality as result of fire or explosion. 	<p>The main chemical transported in a significant volume is diesel which is a combustible liquid.</p>	4	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Road-use Management Plan will be implemented for all mine related traffic included oversize loads; Ensure operators are licensed and competent; Enforce zero alcohol and illegal drugs policy; Ensure regular vehicle maintenance schedule; All Project related vehicles will be required to carry first aid kits; Ensure contractors are responsible and adhere to road rules, speed limits and use headlights while driving; First aid, firefighting and spill response kits will be available on all trucks carrying dangerous goods and all drivers will be trained in the use of these items; Social Impact Strategy implemented (including fatigue management) and contractor transportation to comply with <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Fatigue Management) Regulation 2008</i>; and All regulated contractors to be licensed in accordance with <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Drivers Licensing) Regulation 1999</i>. 	5	3	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Unexpected Detonation (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; ▪ Major mine failure; and ▪ Damage to property. 	The open cut mining methods will use blasting to remove overburden material, as such there is a possible risk that unexpected detonations may occur.	4	2	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employee training and competence; ▪ Access limitation and Explosive security; ▪ Safe location for storage; ▪ Proper supervision; ▪ Controlled and planned misfire procedure; ▪ Operating procedure; ▪ Stock auditing and rotation; ▪ Disposal procedure; ▪ Separation of explosive type; ▪ Storage facilities design and maintenance; ▪ Earthing, handling and loading procedures; ▪ Firing procedure; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register. 	4	4	L
Toxic Exposure from Gas Leaks or Chemical Vapours in Confined Space (Construction and Operation)	<u>Mine area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injury or death; and ▪ Damage to property. 	Unlikely a storage facility could leak through failure of the storage tank or accidently release.	4	3	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequacy of storage facilities and ventilation; ▪ Design and construction of storage areas and bunds will be in accordance with AS 1940; ▪ Hazardous substances register; and ▪ Safety Data Sheets register. 	5	3	L

Hazard event	Consequence	Likelihood	Unmitigated risk			Mitigation measures	Residual risk		
			L	C	R		L	C	R
Contamination (Construction and Operation)	<u>Project area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contamination of soils, groundwater and surface water; Reduction in agricultural production from soil and water contamination; and Human health impacts from contamination of water supply. 	There are 4 properties with water entitlements located adjacent to and or downstream of operations.	4	4	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage tanks, bunds and transfer facilities will be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with AS 1940; Spill response equipment will be available onsite; Storage and 'dirty' areas will drain to environmental dams; Collision protection – bollards or restricted access in place; All appropriate personnel will be trained in fuel storage, transport and transfer procedures; Pressure vent valves checked prior to fill / discharge; and Foam injection system in appropriate tanks Water cooling system on each tank. See Chapter 9 – Surface Water for more details on mitigation measures for surface water protection. See Chapter 10 – Groundwater for more details on groundwater protection.	5	4	L

(C = Consequence: L = Likelihood: R = Risk)

21.8 Hazard and Risk Management and Mitigation

21.8.1 Integrated Risk Management System

An Integrated Risk Management System for the construction and operational phases of the Project will be prepared and implemented. The System will be developed as a requirement of the Coal Mining Safety and Health Act and Regulation, which require management and operating systems for each mine. The systems must incorporate risk management elements and practices. The system will include the aspects illustrated in Figure 21-7 and discussed below.

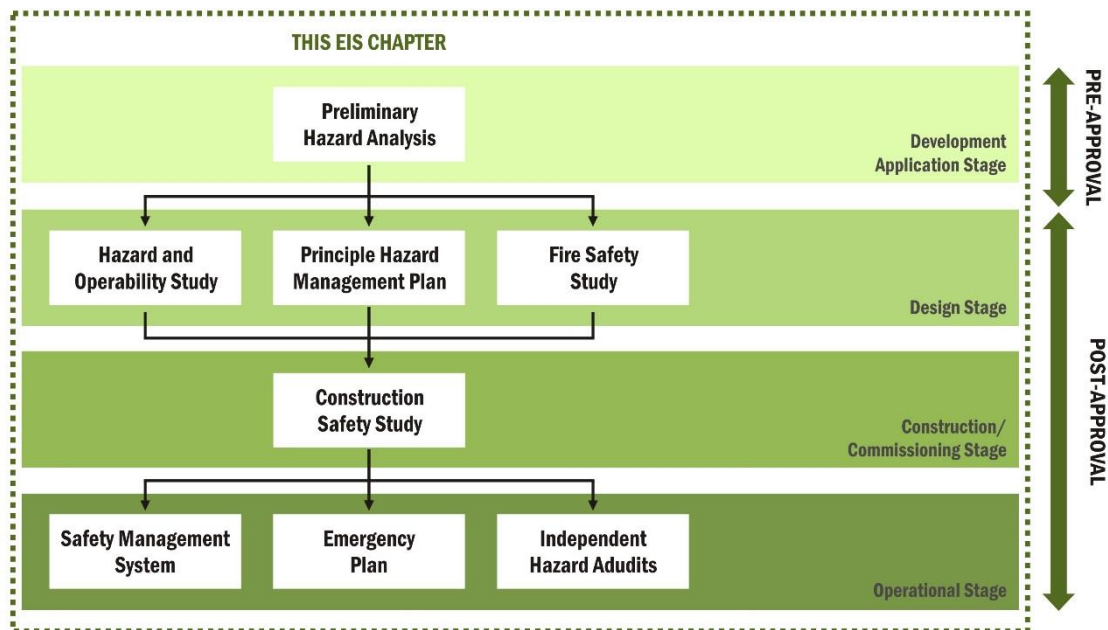


Figure 21-7 Integrated risk management

Preliminary Hazard Analysis - this represents the first conceptual hazard review which feeds into concept design of the Project.

Hazard and Operational Study - this is a comprehensive and systematic examination of the detailed design of the proposed facilities. It is carried out by design engineers and operational personnel. It will identify possible deviations from normal operating conditions which could lead to hazardous occurrence and any protections which need to be included into detailed design, such as isolations and emergency stop controls.

Fire Safety Study - will be undertaken in the design of the fire protection and fighting system onsite. It will identify the specific fire hazard areas and ensure adequate fire safety and fire response systems in the final design. It will address the direct effects of flame, radiant heat, and explosion and the release of toxic materials in the event of a fire and the potential for contaminated fire water management.

Emergency Procedures and Plans - these will be developed for all stages of onsite activity. The development, implementation and frequent practicing (drills) increase the Project's emergency preparedness. Emergency preparedness can reduce the likelihood and the magnitude of potentially hazardous incidents and reduce the consequences of incidents that occur. Emergency procedures will be specifically developed and tailored for the hazards at each facility and locality within the Project area.

Principle Hazard Management Plan – upon completion of all the above risk assessments the risk assessment should be updated to encompass and refine all identified risks. This Principle Hazard Management Plan must meet the requirements of RS2 –Control of Risk Management Practices. This plan will determine risk levels to be used as the basis for future plant operations and should refine safety control commitments to improve the risk levels to as low as reasonably possible. Persons providing technical information, are required to sign off on the identified parameters.

Construction Safety Study and Safety Management Plan - a construction safety study will result in formalised arrangements to ensure the safety of workers and surrounding land uses is maintained during the construction phase. These studies focus on the potential for hazardous incidents and will form the basis for the development of the Safety Management Plan. The Safety Management Plan will be developed in consultation with Queensland Ambulance Service.

Safety and Health Management System - will include safety policy, organisational structure and responsibilities, emergency and operating procedures, document control, change management procedures and performance auditing.

Safety Audits – to monitor and ensure the safety management system is functioning it is essential that safety audits are undertaken. The Project will undertake one toward the end of the first year of operation and every second year throughout the operational period.

A hazard and operability study, fire safety study, emergency plan and an updated hazard analysis are appropriate assessment studies and safety procedures to be undertaken as part of the detailed design of the proposed development. The SHMS, standard operating procedures including those for emergency response planning and management, together with ongoing hazard audits will be implemented for both the construction and operational stages of the Project.

Given design works are ongoing, the hazard and risk assessment will be updated prior to the commencement of the construction and operational phases of the Project respectively, and continually throughout the Project’s lifecycle, including decommissioning and rehabilitation phases.

21.8.2 Emergency Planning and Response

Emergency planning and response is discussed in Chapter 20 – Health and Safety. An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be developed in consultation with the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, Queensland Police Service and Queensland Ambulance Service. The ERP will be developed to ensure that the potential consequence of emergency situations as identified in this EIS is minimised as far as possible. The ERP will form a critical component of the SHMS.

Each year every mine is required under RS8 Conduct of Mine Emergency Exercises to conduct a major practical exercise designed and organised by a committee convened under the auspices of the Site Senior Executive. In addition, regular minor emergency exercises will be conducted throughout each year to ensure the Project can adequately respond to an emergency.

21.8.3 Security

All areas with high risk of unauthorised public access within the Project area will be monitored and access to these areas will be via a secure entry point. Prior to being given access to these areas, visitors will complete mandatory registration and an environment, health and safety induction.

21.8.4 Continuous Improvement of Hazard and Risk Process

Central Queensland Coal is committed to continuous improvement of the hazard and risk process as per AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines and the New South Wales Department of Planning Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper 6 – Hazard Analysis (July 2008). When new resources are purchased, when new hazards arise, or when there are other changes to the work environment and for general safety performance monitoring, the hazard and risk processes will be reviewed. This will result in an improvement in the Project's hazard and risk management.

A schematic of the preliminary and ongoing method for hazard and risk analysis is shown at Figure 21-8. It outlines the process involved with identifying and managing potential risks for any activity. The figure also illustrates the method for continuous hazard and risk management. It is used to guide the hazard and risk assessment for an activity that may have been altered or updated.

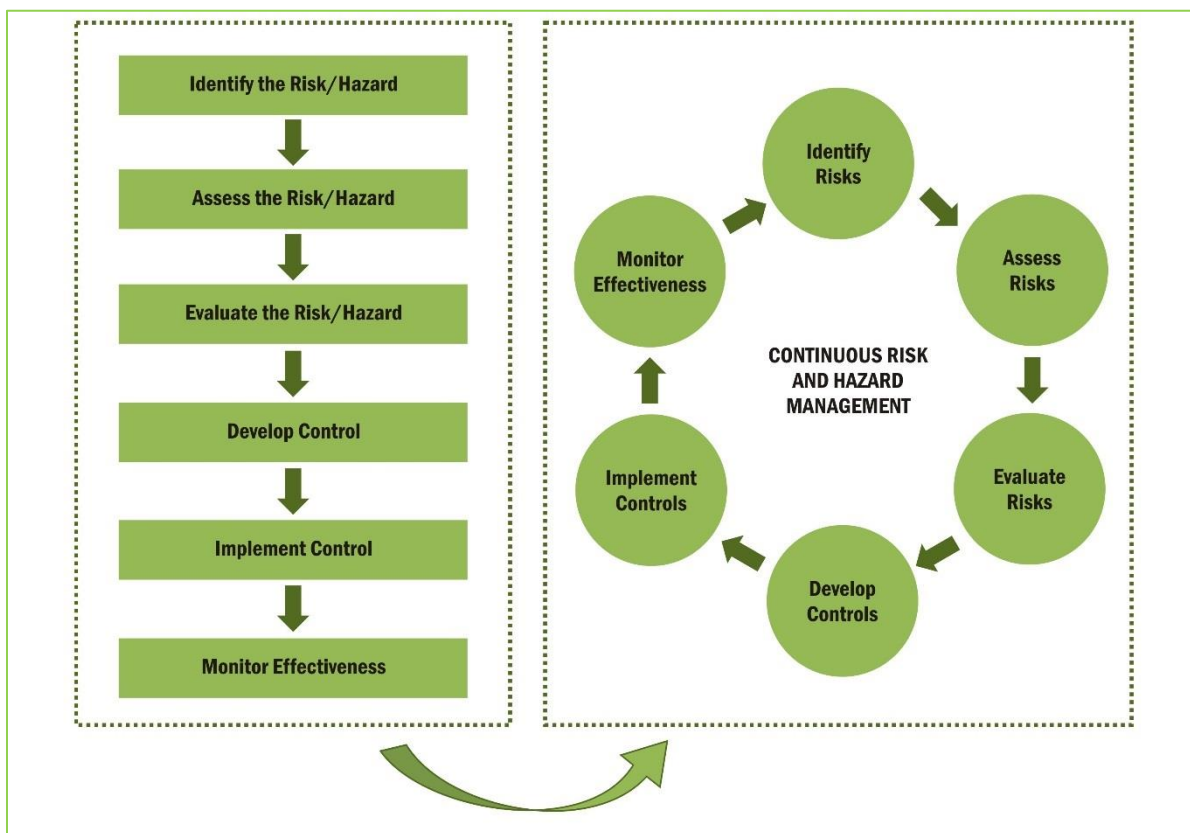


Figure 21-8 Hazard and risk assessment process

21.9 Conclusion

The construction, operation and decommissioning risks assessed for this Project are common to all open cut mining activities, haul roads and TLFs. These risks are subject to legislative obligations, standards and guidelines.

A risk assessment has not yet been undertaken for the rehabilitation phase of the Project as the final design landform is subject to landholder negotiations and government obligations. It is assumed that new technologies and innovations are to be expected throughout the Project's operational life and as such will alter current baseline risk assessment results which have been currently undertaken. Central Queensland Coal commits to completing a detailed risk assessment considering risks to safety and health associated with the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Impacts to people and property were considered as part of this assessment. The people with potential exposure to hazards included surrounding residents, road users, downstream water users and mine workers and contractors. There are seven inhabited homestead receptors and a further four uninhabited homesteads. The Ogmoo township is approximately 9 km to the northeast, a service station on the Bruce Highway 1 km from the western boundary of the Project area and the Tooloombah Creek Recreation Reserve is 600 m further west of the service station. Three downstream water users from the Project area to the point where the Styx River enters Broadsound were identified. The surrounding land in proximity to the Project area is rural agricultural leasehold lands.

The main hazard and risks arising from a coal mine include natural hazards, coal hazards, major operational hazards, general worksite hazards and hazards associated with dangerous goods transport and storage. The site is relatively free from natural hazards other than flooding which presents a potential risk. Coal poses several hazards from spontaneous combustion and respirable dust risks; the highest risk areas of the Project are the stockpiles and crushing plants. Measures to minimise the risks of spontaneous combustion and dust have been included into the design and operation planning for the site.

A review of Queensland and Australian incident statistics identified the high risk operational hazards which cause the greatest number of incidents and fatalities within coal mines. These hazards and risk will be examined and areas which could pose these hazards will have a prevention and detection system in place to manage the risk to the lowest possible levels. General workplace hazards have also been identified and will be managed through onsite training and the health and safety management system.

A preliminary risk screen was undertaken of all the identified dangerous goods storage and transportation volumes against the NSW SEPP 33 which was adopted as guidance to offsite hazard and risk. None of the stored hazardous materials exceeded the trigger limits and required further assessment or consequence modelling.

Project construction and operational preliminary risk assessment results indicated that the baseline safety and health risk profile varied from low to high. Once mitigation measures and design treatments were applied to the assessed hazards, residual risk scores were reduced. The residual medium risks identified for the Project include:

- Coal hazards such as spontaneous combustion;
- Major operational hazards including: vehicle collisions, exposure to high voltage or contact with electrified wires, toxic atmospheres in confined spaces and entrapment or wall failure. Mining is inherently a higher risk industrial activity and controls and design will minimise these risks as far as possible; and
- General worksite hazards including falling objects, body and heat stress, fatigue, fitness for duty, manual handling, fauna related injury and potential for disease from biting insects.

Overall the risks to community receptors, environmental sensitive receptors and State and local government controlled roads can be considered acceptable. A robust and detailed integrated risk management process and safety plans will, however, be required and implemented to ensure that the hazards and risks onsite are kept as low as practically possible.

21.10 Commitments

In relation to hazard and risk, Central Queensland Coal's commitments are provided in Table 21-12.

Table 21-12 Commitments – hazard and risk

Commitments
Develop a management system to minimise the risk of spontaneous combustion occurring and to manage the risks should spontaneous combustion occur.
A Safety Data Sheet register will be established and retained within the Project area and will be made available to all site personnel for review, prior to construction commencing.
Revise the risk assessment in accordance with industry best practice.
Prepare and implement an Integrated Risk Management System for the construction and operational phases of the Project.
Implement a Safety and Health Management System that integrates risk management elements and practices to safety of workers, contractors and the community.
Develop an Emergency Response Plan, in accordance with relevant legislation requirements, including training for emergency response personnel, prior to construction.
Prepare and implement a Social Impact Strategy, inclusive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The communication and integration of Central Queensland Coal's commitments through its procurement strategies and procedures and within its supply chain; ▪ The development and implementation of workforce recruitment and management strategies; and ▪ The development and implementation of a workforce behaviour and code of conduct.

21.11 ToR Cross-reference Table

Table 21-13 ToR Cross-reference Table

Terms of Reference	Section of the EIS
8.13 Hazards and Safety	
Describe the potential risks to people and property that may be associated with the project in the form of a risk assessment for all components of the project and in accordance with relevant standards.	Sections 21.2 and 21.6
The assessment should address the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential hazards, accidents, spillages, fire and abnormal events that may occur during all stages of the project, including estimated probabilities of occurrence 	Section 21.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hazard analysis and risk assessment in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management—principles and guidelines and with HB203:2006 Environmental risk management principles and processes 	Section 21.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate that any major hazard facility involving dangerous and hazardous materials is appropriately located in accordance with the State Development Assessment Provisions, Module 13 – Major hazard facilities 	Not applicable as no Major Hazard Facility is included in the Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify all hazardous substances and any explosives to be used, transported, stored, processed or produced and the rate of usage; evaluate the risks associated with the secure storage, use and transportation of explosives to ensure the risks are within an acceptable standard in accordance with Australian Standard AS2187.11 	Section 21.6.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential wildlife hazards, including a development of a mosquito management plan in accordance with Queensland Health guidelines², natural events (e.g. cyclone, storm tide inundation, flooding, bushfire) and implications related to climate change and adaptation 	Section 21.6.1 and Chapter 17 - Biosecurity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe natural hazards that may affect the site with at least a 1% AEP or 100 year ARI level, including mapping of the potential hazard areas at the site 	Section 21.6.1 and Chapter 9 – Surface Water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how siting, layout and operation of the development will avoid or mitigate the risks, particularly with regard to the release of hazardous materials during natural hazard events 	Section 21.7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how natural processes and the protective function of landforms and vegetation will be maintained in sea erosion and storm tide inundation areas 	Not within a storm tide hazard area according to Livingstone Shire Planning Scheme (2005) Map O5A - Storm Tide Hazard and Bushfire Hazard Risk Analysis overlay map
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include an assessment of the risk that the project will damage the infrastructure of the Bruce Highway 	Chapter 6 – Traffic and Transport

¹ Australian Standard AS 2187, Explosives-storage transport and use

² E.g. Queensland Health – *Guidelines to minimise mosquito and biting midge problems in new developments*, available from <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/ph/documents/cdb/14804.pdf>

Terms of Reference	Section of the EIS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show in plan view, and in a number of cross sections of suitable scale, the depth of the excavations in the North and South pits adjacent to the Bruce Highway. Discuss how geotechnical stability can be assured, and erosion protection on exposed faces can be successfully implemented, on the long block of unmined material supporting the Bruce Highway across the middle of the Central Queensland Coal Project. Discussions should examine the case of maximum exposure on the face of the unmined material during mining operations, and on the long term stability of the Highway route after closure of the mine. 	Chapter 6 – Traffic and Transport
Provide details on the safeguards that would reduce the likelihood and severity of hazards, consequences and risks to persons, within and adjacent to the project area(s).	Section 21.8
Identify the residual risk following application of mitigation measures.	Section 21.7.1
Present an assessment of the overall acceptability of the impacts of the project in light of the residual uncertainties and risk profile.	Section 21.7.1
Provide an outline of the proposed integrated emergency management planning procedures (including evacuation plans, if required) for the range of situations identified in the risk assessment developed in this section.	Section 21.8
<p>Assess the risk of spontaneous combustion for the proposed coal mine and provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe the quality and quantity of carbonaceous waste material including coarse rejects and fine tailings stockpile at the mine site 	Chapter 8 – Waste Rock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss the potential risk of spontaneous combustion from the coal and waste stockpile areas 	Sections 21.6 and 21.7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss the prevention and control measures adopted for spontaneous combustion, and 	Section 21.7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe likely impacts of spontaneous combustion incidents on the receiving environment 	Section 21.7.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop and implement “spontaneous combustion management plan” by considering NSW spontaneous combustion management guidelines.³ 	Section 21.6.2
Outline any consultation undertaken with the relevant emergency management authorities, including the Local Disaster Management Group.	Chapter 1 – Introduction, Sections 21.2.3, 21.7.1 and 21.8.2

³ http://www.resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/419515/MDG-1006.pdf

http://www.resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/419514/MDG-1006-TR-spontaneous-combustion-management.pdf