



# **Central Queensland Coal Project**

## **Chapter 2 - Legislation and Approvals**

**Central Queensland Coal**

**CQC SEIS, Version 3**

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## Terms and Abbreviations

ACDC Act	<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>
ACH Act	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
ANZMEC	Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council
ATSIHP Act	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>
Biosecurity Act (Cth)	Commonwealth <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>
Biosecurity Act	Queensland <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
BOS	Biodiversity Offset Strategy
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CMSH Act	<i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i>
CMSH Regulation	Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DEOs	Desired Environmental Outcomes
DES	Department of Environment Science
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
DROs	Desired Regional Outcomes
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
EA	Environmental Authority
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMR	Environmental Management Register
EO Act	<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>
EO Regulation	Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
EP Regulation	Environmental Protection Regulation 2019
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EPP (Air)	Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019
EPP (Noise)	Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019
EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity)	Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019
EPPs	Environmental Protection Policies
ERA	Environmentally Relevant Activities

ESA	Environmentally sensitive area(s)
EV	Environmental value(s)
FHA	Fish Habitat Area(s)
FIFO	Fly in Fly Out
Fisheries Act	<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>
Forestry Act	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem(s)
IESC	Independent Expert Scientific Committee
IRC	Isaac Regional Council
Land Act	<i>Land Act 1994</i>
LSC	Livingstone Shire Council
LUMP	Land Use Management Plan
MCA	Minerals Council of Australia
MDL	Mineral Development Licence
ML	Mining Lease
MMC	Model mining conditions
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
MR Act	<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
MSES	Matters of state environmental significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
NGER Act	<i>National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007</i>
NT Act	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>
PAA	Priority Agricultural Area(s)
Planning Act	<i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Planning Regulation	Planning Regulation 2017
PLA	Priority Living Area(s)
PRCP	Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans
PRCP Guidelines	Guideline - Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans
QEOP	Queensland Government Environmental Offsets Policy
QH Act	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Radiation Safety Act	<i>Radiation Safety Act 1999</i>

RIM	Rail Infrastructure Manager
ROP	Resource Operations Plan
RPI Act	<i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i>
RPP	Riverine Protection Permit
RRC	Rockhampton Regional Council
RSNL	<i>Rail Safety National Law (Queensland) Act 2017</i>
S7 poisons	Schedule 7 poisons
SCA	Strategic cropping area(s)
SCR	State Controlled Road(s)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Area(s)
SEIS	Supplementary EIS
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPP	State Planning Policy 2017
SSRC Act	<i>Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017</i>
TI Act	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
TLF	Train loadout facility
ToR	Terms of Reference
UWIR	Underground Water Impact Report
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>
WH&S Act	<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
WRP	Water Resource Plan(s)
WRR Act	<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

## 2 Legislation and Approvals

### 2.1 Terms of Reference Addressed in this Chapter

Table 2-1 summarises the requirements with reference to legislation and approvals from the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Project, and where in this chapter they are addressed.

**Table 2-1: ToR cross-reference**

Terms of Reference	Section of the EIS
<b>5.3 Project approvals process</b>	
Describe the approvals that are required to enable the project to be constructed and operated and note the legislation under which the approvals are assessed and issued.	Section 2.2 Section 2.3 Section 2.4
Explain how the EIS fits into the assessment and approval processes for the environmental authority, leases, licences and permits required by the proponent before construction and operations can start.	Section 2.2 Section 2.3 Section 2.4
Describe the approvals process under the EPBC Act if this project is to be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Queensland and the Australian Governments.	Section 2.2.4

### 2.2 Australian Government Legislation

Australian Government legislation expected to be applicable to the Project, and required to enable construction and operation, is summarised in Table 2-2 and described in Section 2.2.1 to 2.2.6.

**Table 2-2: Applicable Australian Government legislation**

Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Central Queensland Coal must follow appropriate reporting processes if remains are identified.
<i>Australian Heritage Council Act 2003</i>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Central Queensland Coal will comply with the requirements of the Act.
<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Department of Health Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Central Queensland Coal will comply with the requirements of the Act.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	Approval is required under the Act before the Project can proceed.
<i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007</i>	Clean Energy Regulator	Central Queensland Coal, as a controlling corporation, will report to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer if threshold values are exceeded.
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	The Attorney-General and Attorney-General's Department	Central Queensland Coal is in the process of negotiating a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) which covers the protection and management of all Indigenous cultural heritage in the Project area for the purposes of the Project activities.

### **2.2.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984**

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (ATSIHP Act) aims to preserve and protect places, areas and objects of significance to Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders in accordance with their traditions. The Act provides that an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person or group of people may apply to the Minister for preservation or protection of a specified area or object. This includes general and emergency declarations that may be made in relation to significant Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander areas or objects under threat of harm or desecration. It is an offence under the ATSIHP Act to contravene a declaration. Declarations can stop activities and override other approvals including Indigenous Land Use Agreements, although their use is intended as a last resort.

The ATSIHP Act also includes provisions to manage the discovery and appropriate management of Aboriginal remains. Should Central Queensland Coal identify anything that they have 'reasonable grounds to suspect to be Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander remains' (section 20(1)), Central Queensland Coal must report the discovery to the Commonwealth Environment Minister in accordance with part 2, division 3 of the ATSIHP Act. Notwithstanding the ATSIHP Act, Central Queensland Coal must notify the police in the first instance if human remains are found in accordance with the *Coroners Act 2003*, Guidelines for the Discovery, Handling and Management of Human Remains and *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

### **2.2.2 Australian Heritage Council Act 2003**

The *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* established the Australian Heritage Council to administer the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List. The Australian Heritage Council is the principal advisory body to the Australian Government for heritage matters, particularly in relation to administering the lists now created under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The Australian Heritage Council undertakes an assessment against the National or Commonwealth Heritage criteria and provides this information to the Minister before the listing becomes finalised.

### **2.2.3 Biosecurity Act 2015**

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act [Cth]) replaced the *Quarantine Act 1908* in 2016. Just as with the *Quarantine Act 1908*, the Biosecurity Act (Cth) will be co-administered by the Ministers responsible for the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) and Department of Health. The Biosecurity Act (Cth) regulates the import of live animals and plants into Australia to protect the community from the adverse effects from animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds to maintain market access. The Biosecurity Act (Cth) also manages the risk of serious communicable diseases from emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia. Central Queensland Coal will comply with the requirements of the Act.

### **2.2.4 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage matters of national environmental significance (MNES) including:

- world heritage properties
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention)



- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- listed migratory species
- commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- nuclear actions (including uranium mines) and
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

The EPBC Act implements obligations under international conventions and treaties, such as protection of migratory species (Migratory Bird Agreements and Bonn Convention 1979) and World Heritage Area values (World Heritage Convention 1972).

The EPBC Act is administered by the DAWE. The Act establishes a process for assessment and approval of proposed actions that have, or are likely to have, a significant impact on MNES. Proponents refer projects to DAWE initially for determination on whether a project is, or is not, a controlled action.

The Project was referred to the former Commonwealth Department of Environment, on 22 December 2016 (EPBC 2016/7851). A decision on the referral under section 75 of the EPBC Act was made on 3 February 2017. The Project was determined to be a controlled action requiring assessment and approval under the EPBC Act before it can proceed. The relevant controlling provisions for the Project are:

- World heritage properties (sections 12 and 15A)
- National heritage places (sections 15B and 15C)
- Listed threatened species and ecological communities (sections 18 and 18A)
- Listed migratory species (sections 20 and 20A)
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (sections 24B and 24C) and
- a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development (sections 24D and 24E).

Assessment of the Project under the EPBC Act will be undertaken in accordance with the bilateral agreement (section 45 of the EPBC Act) between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The assessment bilateral process allows for the assessment of impacts on MNES to be undertaken as part of the Queensland Government Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. DAWE will issue a separate approval decision for the Project in accordance with sections 130(1) and 133 of the EPBC Act, following receipt of the EIS Assessment Report from the Queensland Government.

#### **2.2.4.1 EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy**

The EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy outlines the Australian Government's requirements for the provision of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act to compensate for residual adverse impacts on MNES. Under the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy, offsets are only required for MNES where the 'residual impacts' (i.e. impacts that remain after avoidance and mitigation measures have been applied) are assessed as 'significant' in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance (DoE 2013).

The offsets assessment guide has been developed to support application of the EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy to determine the suitability and quantification of offsets to compensate for significant residual impacts on MNES.

The EPBC Act Environmental Offsets Policy requires that offsets must deliver an overall conservation gain that compensates for the significant residual impacts associated with the development. A suitable offset must:

- deliver an overall conservation outcome that improves or maintains the viability of the aspect of the environment that is protected by national environment law and affected by the proposed action
- be built around direct offsets but may include other compensatory measures
- be in proportion to the level of statutory protection that applies to the protected matter
- be of a size and scale proportionate to the residual impacts on the protected matter
- effectively account for and manage the risks of the offset not succeeding
- be additional to what is already required, determined by law or planning regulations or agreed to under other schemes or programs
- be efficient, effective, timely, transparent, scientifically robust and reasonable and
- have transparent governance arrangements including being able to be readily measured, monitored, audited and enforced.

Central Queensland Coal is committed to minimising the impacts of the Project on MNES. The Project measures to avoid and reduce impacts to MNES are based on the following hierarchy:

1. avoid direct and indirect adverse impacts to MNES
2. mitigate and manage any unavoidable direct and indirect adverse impacts to MNES
3. monitor potential impacts to MNES and
4. implement remediation and rehabilitation of impacted areas to promote long-term recovery of MNES, and for any significant residual impacts provide offsets.

Despite all efforts to avoid and minimise impacts the Project will result in significant residual impacts to a number of MNES including greater glider (*Petauroides volans*), squatter pigeon (southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*), koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and ornamental snake (*Denisonia maculata*). Significant residual impacts of the Project on MNES that cannot be avoided or minimised will be counterbalanced by biodiversity offsets as outlined in the Project's Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS).

## 2.2.5 National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007

The *National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) establishes a national framework for the reporting of GHG emissions and the production and consumption of energy. It is applicable when a corporation or single facility (including mineral and energy companies) exceeds the threshold values as detailed in Section 13 of the NGER Act. The NGER Act is administered by the Clean Energy Regulator with details and allowable calculation methodologies contained in the:

- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Regulations 2008 (NGER Regulation) and
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Determination 2008 (NGER Determination).

Central Queensland Coal as a "controlling corporation" (as defined under the NGER Act) will report to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer if threshold values in Table 2-3 are exceeded. If these values are exceeded, Central Queensland Coal must provide the following information to the relevant Australian Government authorities:

- GHG emissions
- energy production and
- energy consumption.

Central Queensland Coal must provide annual reports to the Greenhouse Energy and Data Officer on its GHG emissions, energy production and consumption. The Technical Guidelines for the Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Facilities in Australia (DoEE 2016) provides techniques to estimate the emission quantities relevant to coal mining activities and will be used to estimate the emission quantities for the Project.

**Table 2-3: Threshold values of GHG emissions and production**

Threshold Values	GHG emissions	Energy production	Energy consumption
Controlling corporations	50 kilotonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> -e)	200 terajoules per year	200 terajoules per year
Single facility	25 kilotonnes per year of CO <sub>2</sub> -e	100 terajoules per year	100 terajoules per year

### 2.2.6 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises the land rights and interests of Indigenous peoples where they have historically resided and regulates the conduct of ‘future acts’, including development. The Act provides for the determination of Native Title claims, the treatment of ‘future acts’ that may impact on Native Title rights and the requirement for consultation and/or notification to relevant claimants where ‘future acts’ are involved. The provisions of the NT Act are administered by the National Native Title Tribunal.

The National Native Title Tribunal is established under the NT Act to work with people to understand Native Title and reach outcomes that recognise everyone’s rights and interests in land and waters.

The Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #1 have a current Native Title claim over the area where the mine pits and ancillary infrastructure are proposed (Tribunal Number: QC2013/004). A second Native Title claim held by the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #2 (QC2013/005) exists over land where the train loadout facility (TLF) is proposed. That claim is described as a shared country claim with the Darumbal People’s active native title claim (QC2012/008) which is over the TLF area. The Darumbal People also have a determined Native Title claim to the east of the Project.

Central Queensland Coal is in the process of negotiating a CHMP which covers the protection and management of all Indigenous cultural heritage in the Project area for the purposes of the Project activities. Central Queensland Coal commenced the process of negotiating the CHMPs with the Darumbal People, the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People # 1 and Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People # 2 on 27 June 2017.

Various communications were exchanged until 4 September 2017, when written notice was provided to the groups advising that due to changes in the planning and approval schedule for the Central Queensland Coal Project, the commencement of discussions regarding the development of an approved CHMP has been set aside until early 2018.

In January 2018 Central Queensland Coal recommenced the negotiations of the CHMPs with the Darumbal People, the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People # 1 and Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People # 2. Negotiations with both parties will continue until a CHMP is finalised.

## 2.3 Queensland Government Legislation

Queensland Government legislation expected to be applicable to the Project, and required to enable construction and operation, is summarised in Table 2-4 and described in Section 2.3.1 to 2.3.34.

**Table 2-4: Applicable Queensland Government legislation**

Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships	Central Queensland Coal is committed to working with the relevant Aboriginal parties and is in the process of negotiating CHMPs with the Darumbal People, the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #1 and Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #2 which will govern management of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the Project. The CHMP will provide management strategies for the protection of identified Indigenous cultural heritage.
<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	All chemical treatment methods will be undertaken by experienced and licensed spray operators in accordance with the Act.
<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Central Queensland Coal will comply with the 'general biosecurity obligation' as set out in the Act.
<i>Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Central Queensland Coal is required to comply with the obligations of the Act and Regulations.
<i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>	Department of Environment and Science	The Project lies adjacent to the coastal zone. There will be no direct or indirect impacts to the coastal zone as a result of the construction or operation of the Project.
<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>	Department of Environment and Science	Significant residual impacts of the Project on matters of state environmental significance (MSES) that cannot be avoided or minimised will be counterbalanced by biodiversity offsets in accordance with the <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> , associated regulations and policies.
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	Department of Environment and Science	On 16 December 2016, Fairway Coal Pty Ltd applied to the Department of Environment Science (DES) to undertake a voluntary EIS in accordance with section 70 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act). The application was approved on 27 January 2017.  DES will assess the EIS and Supplementary EIS (SEIS) and produce an EIS Assessment Report. This report will outline the adequacy of the EIS in addressing the ToR, determine if impacts have been appropriately mitigated or avoided, and recommend if the Project should proceed subject to any conditions.

Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
<i>Explosives Act 1999</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	No permanent explosive storage will be located onsite; however, this legislation will be applicable to transport and use of explosives on the Project.
<i>Fire and Rescue Services Act 1990</i>	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services	Emergency response procedures will be developed in consultation with the emergency services and other related government agencies, in accordance with the Act.
<i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Environment and Science – as it relates to fish habitat areas	Potential impacts of the Project on matters protected under the Act, including fish passage, marine plants and fish habitat areas, are assessed in the EIS.
<i>Food Act 2006</i>	Queensland Health	The EIS originally referred to the proposed establishment of an overflow accommodation camp to be located at Mamelon on the western side of the Bruce Highway. This accommodation camp is no longer proposed to be established and as such the provisions of the Food Act 2006 are not applicable to the Project.
<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Environment and Science	It is not anticipated that any State-owned quarry material administered under the Forestry Act 1959 will be required by the Project. However, should this be the case that CQC will negotiate suitable arrangements with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and other affected parties before any work commences. Any approvals that are required pursuant to the requirements of the Forestry Act 1959 would be sought outside of this EIS process.
<i>Health Act 1937</i>	Queensland Health	It is not anticipated that S7 poisons will be stored on site and pest animal and plant services will be undertaken by appropriately licenced contractors. Should this change during the life of the Project, Central Queensland Coal will discuss the handling, use and storage requirements for S7 poisons with Queensland Health.
<i>Land Act 1994</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Department of Environment and Science	In accordance with the Act, permits will be required to be obtained for the occupation of a reserve, road, stock route or unallocated state land, and to temporarily close a road. In addition, development on any leasehold or other state land requires the consent from the state as the landholder.
<i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>	Department of Environment and Science	The Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 (Schedule 2), under the Act, defines the General Use Zone at the mouth of the Styx River. This zone, at its nearest point, generally aligns with the Broad Sound Fish

Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
		Habitat Area boundary located approximately 10 km downstream of the Project.
<i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i>	Queensland Treasury Department of Environment and Science	This SEIS has been updated to provide background information and overarching rehabilitation goals, objectives and post-mining land uses for further detail within a Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans (PRCPs). in relation to the progressive rehabilitation and closure of the Project. CQC envisages that upon approval of the Project, it will prepare a detailed PRCP in accordance with the PRCP Guidelines for the review and approval of DES.
<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy Queensland Treasury	Central Queensland Coal is the holder of Mining Lease (ML) 80187 and 700022. This SEIS supports the applications for the Project's MLs under Part 7 of the Act.
<i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	The <i>Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993</i> operates to ensure that Queensland law is consistent with the Australian Government's NT Act. It does not impose additional obligations or requirements to those contained in the NT Act.
<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science	Central Queensland Coal will obtain any relevant permits as required under the Act prior to the commencement of construction.
<i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Department of State Development, Tourism and Innovation	Development activities that occur outside of the ML may require development approval subject to the provisions of the Planning Act.
<i>Public Health Act 2005</i>	Queensland Health	Central Queensland Coal will comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act and subordinate regulations.
<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	Department of Environment and Science	No Queensland Heritage Register places are located within or near to the Project Site. The nearest listed site to the Project is located approximately 105 km east on Byfield Road.  A 'stop' and 'report' process whereby if any unrecorded items or sites of possible non-Indigenous heritage significance are found, work that may impact the find will cease until the significance of the item or site can be confirmed by a suitably qualified person. If the item or site is confirmed as having non-Indigenous heritage significance, it will be as per s89 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> .
<i>Radiation Safety Act 1999</i>	Queensland Health	During operations, mining or coal processing, equipment that contains radionuclide material, such as industrial gauges or soil / moisture

Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
		density gauges, will be held under licence (issued under the Radiation Safety Act).
<i>Rail Safety National Law (Queensland) Act 2017</i>	Department of Transport and Main Roads	All rail activities during both construction and operation of the Project will comply with this Act.
<i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Queensland Treasury	The north-eastern area of the Project Site, in the vicinity of Deep Creek, intersect with mapped strategic cropping areas, as such approval under the Act will be obtained post EIS.
<i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	There are no stock routes near the Project Site.
<i>Strong and Sustainable Resources Communities Act 2017</i>	Department of State Development, Tourism and Innovation	The Social Impact Assessment guideline has been issued under the Act and states the details that must be included in a Social Impact Assessment (State of Queensland 2018). The Project's ToR require the SIA to be carried out in accordance with the guideline.
<i>Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	If a survey mark is identified, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRME) will be contacted to determine the type and significance of the survey mark. This Act is relevant to the protection of non-Indigenous historical survey marks that may occur within the Project and broader area.
<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Approvals under this Act will be required for any upgrades to State Controlled Roads and their intersections.
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>	Department of Transport and Main Roads	Central Queensland Coal commits to complying with all requirements of the Act and subordinate legislation.
<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Where clearing of vegetation occurs within the ML it is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Off-lease development and activities that require the clearing of vegetation will require approval under the Act before clearing can commence.
<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>	Department of Environment and Science	Central Queensland Coal will comply with all requirements of the Act and will develop and implement the Project Waste Management Plan using the principles of the waste management hierarchy,
<i>Water Act 2000</i>	Department of Environment and Science Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	Section 808 of the Act specifies that a person must not take, supply or interfere with water unless authorised and all mining activities must be assessed and approved for the take of produced water during operations.



Legislation	Responsible Agency/Authority	Project Applicability
<i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>	Department of Education	For construction activities and any operations or activities outside of the Project Site, the full provisions of Act apply and Central Queensland Coal will ensure compliance with the Act.

### 2.3.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

The main piece of Queensland legislation governing Aboriginal cultural heritage is the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act). The purpose of the Act is to provide effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and the Act achieves this by placing a ‘duty of care’ on proponents whose activities may impact Aboriginal cultural heritage rather than permits. This duty of care provides that:

*“A person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure that the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.”*

The Act provides for an assessment of significance to be undertaken by identified Aboriginal parties, decided in a manner consistent with tradition and emphasises that the definition of areas and objects goes beyond archaeological sites to include those where there are no physical traces.

Major elements of the Act are:

- protection of areas and objects of traditional, customary and archaeological significance
- recognition of the primary role of Aboriginal parties in cultural heritage protection and management
- establishment of a Cultural Heritage Register and Cultural Heritage Database
- the provision of a general duty of care with the onus on developers to manage their duty of care and
- mandatory requirement to prepare a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) in situations where an EIS is required for any Project approvals.

Individuals and corporations may be prosecuted should they fail to fulfil the duty of care or be found responsible for damaging Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Central Queensland Coal is committed to working with the relevant Aboriginal parties and is in the process of negotiating CHMPs with the Darumbal People, the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #1 and Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People #2 which will govern management of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with the Project. The CHMP will provide management strategies for the protection of identified Indigenous cultural heritage.

### 2.3.2 Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966

The *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966* (ACDC Act) regulates the distribution of agricultural chemicals including some mosquito control products. The ACDC Act applies to aerial distribution and ground distribution of agricultural chemicals. The distribution of agricultural chemicals via both air and ground methods requires a license by persons operating the equipment and the businesses and contractors undertaking the distribution. However, no license is required where a person is using ground equipment on:



- their own or a relative's land
- an employer's land who is primarily engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits and to whom the person is bound by a contract of service that is primarily for other work (i.e. not for the ground distribution of pesticides) and
- any unallocated State land, reserve or road under the *Land Act 1994* that adjoins land owned by the person with the permission of the entity that holds or controls the unallocated State land, reserve or road.

All chemical treatment methods will be undertaken by experienced and licensed spray operators in accordance with the ACDC Act.

### 2.3.3 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) provides legislative measures to manage pests and weeds, diseases and environmental contaminants, to address the impacts they have on the economy, environment, agriculture, tourism and society. The purpose of the Biosecurity Act is to:

- provide a framework for an effective biosecurity system for Queensland
- ensure the safety and quality of animal feed, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs
- align responses to biosecurity risks in the State with national and international obligations and requirements for accessing markets for animal and plant produce and
- manage risks associated with emerging, endemic and exotic pests and diseases, the transfer of diseases from animals to humans and from humans to animals and with biological, chemical and physical contaminants in carriers.

Under the Biosecurity Act everyone has a 'general biosecurity obligation'. This means everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about. Under the general biosecurity obligation individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must:

- take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk
- minimise the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event' and limit the consequences if such an event is caused and
- prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not do anything that might make any harmful effects worse.

Central Queensland Coal have an obligation to undertake all reasonable steps to ensure no spread of pest, disease or contaminant. In addition, in accordance with the Act a person who has control over a 'Restricted Matter' must not do the following:

- Category 3 – A person who has, or has a thing infested with, the 'Restricted Matter' in the person's possession or under the person's control must not distribute or dispose of the restricted matter unless the distribution or disposal is carried out via the methods set out in the Biosecurity Act.
- Category 4 – move the 'Restricted Matter', or cause or allow to be moved.
- Category 5 – keep in the person's possession or under the person's control.
- Category 6 – give food to the 'Restricted Matter.'

Weeds and pests pose one of the most significant threats to flora and fauna and agriculture within the Project Area. Accordingly, a range of management measures will be implemented to restrict the introduction and / or spread of pest species as a means of protecting the viability of local cattle grazing activity.

### **2.3.4 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. The CMSH Act places obligations on coal mine operators. In particular, the Project will require approval and documentation in accordance with the Act including:

- notification to regional inspector of mine operation commencement (ss 49-50, CMSH Act)
- documentation of management structure (ss 51 and 55 CMSH Act)
- safety Health and Management System (s 62, CMSH Act)
- principle hazard management plan and standard operating procedures (ss 63-64, CMSH Act)
- records and reporting (ss 65-69 CMSH Act) and
- hazardous substance register and standard operating procedure (ss 55-56, CMSH Regulation).

There are a number of 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 recognised standards include, but are not limited to:

- RS2: Control of Risk Management Practices (July 2003)
- RS3: Explosion Protection of Diesel Engines (November 2019)
- 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 (September 2011) and
- RS11: Training in Coal Mines (July 2012).

The CMSH Act is supported by the Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2017 (CMSH Regulation). 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.

Central Queensland Coal is required to comply with the obligations of the CMSH Act and CMSH Regulations.

### 2.3.5 Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995

The *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* seeks to provide for the protection and management of the 'coastal zone' including its 'resources and biological diversity,' and ensure development decisions are aligned with the potential threat from 'coastal hazards.' The Act defines the 'coastal zone' under which the Act applies and specifies areas for controlling development and management practises including 'coastal management districts' and 'erosion prone areas.' The Coastal Management Plan has been prepared under the Act to describe how the coastal zone of Queensland is to be managed.

The Project lies adjacent to the coastal zone as currently mapped (see Chapter 15). There will be no direct or indirect impacts to the coastal zone as a result of the construction or operation of the Project.

### 2.3.6 Environmental Offsets Act 2014

The *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (EO Act), Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 (EO Regulation) and the Queensland Government Environmental Offsets Policy (QEOP) provide a streamlined framework for environmental offsets in Queensland. An environmental offset may be required as a condition of approval where a prescribed activity is likely to result in a significant residual impact on a prescribed environmental matter.

Prescribed activities are defined under Part 3, Division 2, Section 9 of the EO Act and include activities defined under Schedule 1 of the EO Regulation. In accordance with the EO Regulation the Project is classified as a prescribed activity because it is a resource activity carried out under an environmental authority under the EP Act.

Prescribed environmental matters are defined under Part 3, Division 2, Section 10 of the EO Act and include MSES as defined under Schedule 2 of the EO Regulation. Prescribed environmental matters may also include a matter of national environmental significance and a matter of local environmental significance.

The QEOP provides a decision support tool to enable administering agencies to assess offset proposals in accordance with the EO Act. The QEOP Significant Residual Impact Guideline (EHP 2014b) is used to determine if a residual impact from a prescribed activity on a MSES is significant. In accordance with the QEOP, offsets may be delivered as a:

- financial settlement offset
- proponent driven offset (including a land-based offsets and/or actions in a Direct Benefit Management Plan) and
- combination of these approaches.

To avoid duplication with offsets required under the EPBC Act, the QEOP provides that the administering agency must consider other relevant offset conditions for the same or substantially the same prescribed impact. If duplicating conditions are imposed, Central Queensland Coal can apply to the lower level of government to have the duplicate offset requirement removed.

Central Queensland Coal will undertake an assessment of the Project's impacts on MSES. Where it is considered likely the Project will result in a significant residual impact to a MSES, following all opportunities to avoid and mitigate impacts, Central Queensland Coal will propose offsets in accordance with the EO Act, EO Regulation and the QEOP.

Central Queensland Coal is committed to minimising the impacts of the Project on MSES. The Project measures to avoid and reduce impacts to MSES are based on the following hierarchy:

1. avoid direct and indirect adverse impacts to MSES
2. mitigate and manage any unavoidable direct and indirect adverse impacts to MSES
3. monitor potential impacts to MSES and
4. implement remediation and rehabilitation of impacted areas to promote long-term recovery of MSES, and for any significant residual impacts provide offsets.

Despite all efforts to avoid and minimise impacts the Project will result in significant residual impacts to a number of MSES. Significant residual impacts of the Project on MSES that cannot be avoided or minimised will be counterbalanced by biodiversity offsets as outlined in the Project's BOS.

### **2.3.7 Environmental Protection Act 1994**

The EP Act is one of the key legislative instruments for environmental management and protection in Queensland. The object of the EP Act is to 'protect Queensland's environment while allowing for development that improves the total quality of life, both now and in the future, in a way that maintains ecological processes on which life depends' (section 3). In accordance with section 8 of the EP Act, environment includes:

- ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities
- all natural and physical resources
- the qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas, however large or small, that contribute to their biological diversity and integrity, intrinsic or attributed scientific value or interest, amenity, harmony and sense of community and
- the social, economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions that affect, or are affected by, things mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).

#### **2.3.7.1 General Environmental Duty**

Under the EP Act, all persons in Queensland must comply with the general environmental duty which states that 'a person must not carry out any activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm' (section 319). To comply with this duty, Central Queensland Coal must consider:

- the nature of the harm / potential harm
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the current state of technical knowledge for the activity
- the likelihood of successful application of the different measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm that might be taken and
- the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

This EIS demonstrates the proponent's compliance with its general environmental duty.

The EP Act also requires that the administering authority and other relevant persons be notified if Central Queensland Coal becomes aware that an event has happened that causes or threatens to cause serious or material environmental harm. Central Queensland Coal will comply with this duty if a notifiable event occurs.

### 2.3.7.2 Environmental Impact Statement

On 16 December 2016, Fairway Coal Pty Ltd applied to the DES to undertake a voluntary EIS in accordance with section 70 of the EP Act. The application was approved on 27 January 2017.

As outlined in Section 2.2.2 the Project was deemed a controlled action under the EPBC Act. The Project will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Australian and Queensland Governments (section 45 of the EPBC Act) using the EIS prepared under the EP Act.

The draft ToR for the EIS were prepared under the EP Act and placed on public exhibition together with the Initial Advice Statement. The final ToR were issued by DES on 4 August 2017 and the EIS was prepared. In addition to the requirements of the final ToR, the scope of information considered by the EIS includes the requirements of section 125 of the EP Act as well as DES' technical guidelines for EA applications. As per section 125 of the EP Act, the EIS:

- describes the environmental values (EVs) likely to be affected by the Project and each relevant activity
- details the emissions and releases likely to be generated by each relevant activity
- describes the risk and likely magnitude of impacts on the EVs
- details the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts and
- details how the land will be rehabilitated after the Project ceases.

Section 9 of the EP Act identifies EVs as:

- a. a quality or physical characteristic of the environment that is conducive to ecological health or public amenity or safety and
- b. another quality of the environment identified and declared to be an environmental value under an environmental protection policy or regulation.

The EIS was made available for public comment and review from 6 November to 18 December 2017. A total of 34 properly made submissions were received during this period. EIS submissions were collated and forwarded by DES to Central Queensland Coal for consideration. Subsequently, Central Queensland Coal submitted a SEIS (SEIS Version 1 or SEIS v1) to DES in May 2018 to address the submissions.

Following review of SEIS v1 by DES and DAWE (formally the Department of Environment and Energy), together with other key government stakeholders, further information was sought from Central Queensland Coal by the Departments. This information request was addressed in the December 2018 version of the SEIS (SEIS Version 2 or SEIS v2).

A final information request from the Departments was submitted to Central Queensland Coal in June 2019. The issues and comments raised in the June 2019 information request are addressed in this version of the SEIS (SEIS Version 3 or SEIS v3).

On acceptance of the SEIS, DES will assess the EIS and SEIS and produce an EIS Assessment Report. This report will outline the adequacy of the EIS in addressing the ToR, determine if impacts have been appropriately mitigated or avoided, and recommend if the Project should proceed subject to any conditions. The EIS process is complete once the Assessment Report is provided to Central Queensland Coal.

### 2.3.7.3 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are defined under the EP Act and associated regulations. Category A and B areas are defined in the EP Regulation. Category C areas are defined within the Code of Environmental Compliance for Exploration and Mineral Development Projects 2001. Activities within ESAs are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the EP Act.

### 2.3.7.4 Environmentally Relevant Activities and Environmental Authority

Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERAs) include industrial or intensive agricultural activities which have the potential cause environmental harm by releasing contaminants to the environment. ERAs defined under section 18 of the EP Act include:

- an agricultural ERA as defined under section 79
- a resource activity as defined under section 107 and
- an activity prescribed under section 19 as an ERA.

ERAs under Schedule 2A and Schedule 2 of the EP Regulation proposed to be undertaken as part of the Project are listed in Table 2-5, along with their Aggregate Environmental Scores (AES) - the Schedule 2 activities listed are ancillary activities to be undertaken as part of the ERA 13 resource activity of Mining Black Coal.

The Act provides for the application and issuing of an Environmental Authority (EA) which authorises the carrying out of an ERA in Queensland. An EA is an integrated licence that allows for the carrying out of multiple ERAs that are part of a project, as such all ERAs must be listed and described in the EIS for inclusion in the EA.

**Table 2-5: Environmentally relevant activities requiring approval**

ERA number	Relevant activity	Aggregate Environmental Score (AES)
<b>Schedule 3</b>		
ERA 13	Mining Black Coal.	128
<b>Schedule 2</b>		
ERA 8 (1)(a)	Chemical Storage – more than 500 m <sup>3</sup> of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 under subsection (1)(c) (EP Regulation – Sch 2, Part 2).	85
ERA 31 (2b)	Mineral Processing – processing in a year >1,00,000 tonnes or more of mineral products (EP Regulation – Sch 2, Part 7).	280

The process for obtaining an EA for prescribed ERAs and mining activities is established in Chapter 5 of the EP Act. DES is the regulatory authority that has responsibility for administration of EAs, oversight of compliance and retaining financial assurance bonds to ensure the area is suitably rehabilitated. Based on the information provided in the EIS, DES will prepare a draft EA for the Project. Copies of the draft EA will be provided by DES to any person that made a submission on the EIS. The submitters must then decide whether the final EIS and the draft EA resolve their concerns. If

no submitters elect to object to the draft EA, then DES will grant the EA at the same time the ML is granted. If, however, submitters elect to object to the draft EA, those objections will be heard in the Queensland Land Court.

The EA will impose conditions based on the DES' model mining conditions (MMC) as set out in the 'Guideline Mining – Model Mining Conditions' (DES 2017, Version 6.02). The purpose of this guideline is to provide a set of model conditions to form general environmental protection commitments for the mining activities and the EA conditions pursuant to the EP Act. The guideline states that the 'model conditions should be applied to all new mining project applications lodged after the guideline is approved'. This EIS demonstrates that the model mining conditions are acceptable or identifies areas where suitable alternatives to model conditions are appropriate. Draft EA conditions proposed by Central Queensland Coal are included in SEIS Chapter 23 as a starting point for the negotiation of the Project's approval conditions.

Upon completion of the Project, Central Queensland Coal will be required to submit an EA surrender application. As part of the surrender application, Central Queensland Coal will be required to prepare and submit a progressive or final rehabilitation report to DES for assessment. DES must consider the relevant completion criteria (section 318ZI or section 268) when deciding whether to certify progressive rehabilitation or whether to approve a surrender application. DES must be satisfied with the rehabilitation before it can certify progressive rehabilitation for part of a mining project or accept the surrender of an EA for the whole of a project.

The discharge of financial assurance is sought after activities have ceased and subject to successful rehabilitation at the time of surrendering the EA. However, DES may, after approving the surrender of an EA, require that the financial assurance remains in force until it is satisfied that no claim is likely to be made in the future (section 292 of the EP Act).

### 2.3.7.5 Notifiable Activities

Land contamination and activities that have been identified as likely to cause land contamination are listed as notifiable activities in Schedule 3 of the EP Act. Any person undertaking these notifiable activities must notify DES and the land is recorded on the Environmental Management Register (EMR). Potentially notifiable activities associated with the Project are listed in Table 2-6.

**Table 2-6: Anticipated notifiable activities for the Project**

Item number (Schedule 3 EP Act)	Description of activity	Relevance to the Project
7	Chemical storage (other than petroleum products or oil under item 29).	Storage of fuels on-site, including underground tanks, drums etc.
15	Explosives production or storage	Explosives are anticipated to be stored off-site and used by a third party. However, storage on-site (by third party) may possibly occur
24	Mine wastes – (a) Storing hazardous mine or exploration wastes, including, for example, tailings dams, overburden or waste rock dumps containing hazardous contaminants; and	Storage of waste rock, coal rejects



Item number (Schedule 3 EP Act)	Description of activity	Relevance to the Project
	(b) Mining or processing, minerals in a way that exposes faces, or releases groundwater, containing hazardous contaminants.	
29	Petroleum product or oil storage in above ground tanks.	Above ground fuel storage tanks

### 2.3.7.6 Regulated and Hazardous Waste Dam

The final EA approved for the Project will include conditions that require Central Queensland Coal to have the consequence category of structures which are dams or levees constructed as part of the Project (EHP 2016). The hazard assessment will determine whether a structure is a ‘regulated structure’ for the purpose of the EA. Assessments are carried out by a ‘suitably qualified and experienced person’ in accordance with the Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (the Manual) (DES 2016a).

Structures may be assessed using the Manual as being in one of three consequence categories: low, significant or high. This consequence category is based on its potential impact to humans, livestock, the environment or general economic loss in the event the structure overflows or fails. Dams are automatically classified as high or significant hazard dams if the dam wall exceeds a height of 10 m or the quality of the stored water exceeds DES’ contaminant concentration criteria and minimum volume requirements. Where categorised as a significant or high consequence, the structure is referred to as a regulated structure.

Regulated dams must be able to withstand seasonal rainfall events without releasing contaminants from the dam in an unauthorised manner. A minimum available storage, called a design storage allowance, is required to be estimated for regulated dams in accordance with the Manual, to accommodate seasonal rainfall to a specified annual probability. Onsite water management must allow for and provide the design storage allowance volume in each regulated dam, going into each new wet season (that is, on 1 November each year). Regulated dams are also assigned mandatory reporting levels. If the volume reaches this level, notification must be provided to DES. Regulated structures will require certified design plans to be submitted to the administering authority demonstrating compliance with the Manual requirements. Such structures will be subject to annual inspection and reporting by a suitably qualified and experienced person. Regulated dams also require details to be entered in a register kept by the holder of the authority and an electronic copy provided annually to the administering authority.

As this Project includes a number of structures (water storage dam, environmental dams and possible levees) which are likely to be assessed as regulated, the applicable model conditions for regulated structures should be applied to the EA. The locations and functional significance of all dams required for the Project are outlined in Chapter 9.

If a regulated dam also meets the definition of a ‘referable dam’ pursuant to the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*, duplication of failure impact assessment is not required as there is an exemption from the referable dams in the Act for ‘hazardous waste dams’ and definition of the term ‘hazardous waste dams’ largely overlaps with ‘regulated dams’ under the Manual.



### **2.3.7.7 Water Pollution and the Great Barrier Reef**

With the passing of the *Environmental Protection (Great Barrier Reef Protection Measures) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2019*, the EP Act has been amended to address land-based sources of water pollution flowing to the Great Barrier Reef. The new 'Reef protection regulations' came into effect on 1 December 2019 and are to be rolled out over three years, including:

- New, expanded or intensified regulated industrial land use activities such as sewage and water treatment plants, land-based aquaculture or mining in any Reef region must meet new discharge standards to ensure there is no increase in nutrient or sediment pollutant loads from 1 June 2021
- Other primary producer requirements, including compliance with industry specific minimum practice agricultural standards, farm nutrient budgets, environmental authorities for new or expanded cropping or horticulture.

The regulations apply to specific reef regions, with the Project being located in the Fitzroy reef region, in the Styx river basin (no. 127).

### **2.3.7.8 Subordinate Legislation**

The EP Act utilises subordinate legislation to achieve its objectives including the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (EP Regulation) and Environmental Protection Policies (EPPs). On 1 September 2019, the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008, Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008, Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008, and Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 were replaced with the following subordinate legislation:

- Environment Protection Regulation 2019 (EP Regulation)
- Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 (EPP (Air))
- Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 (EPP (Noise)) and
- Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity)).

The Environmental Protection (Regulated Waste) Amendment Regulation 2018 also commenced on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 2019 which introduced a new waste classification framework into the EP Regulation 2019.

#### **2.3.7.8.1 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019**

The amended EP Regulation is in a similar form, and provides for similar matters, as the expired legislation. Changes have been made to reflect contemporary drafting practice, provide clarification on particular provisions, remove inconsistencies and errors, and ensure references are current. The EP Regulation continues to support the operation of the EP Act by setting out the detail for processes required under the Act including:

- the identification of ERAs
- providing decision making considerations for those activities to minimise environmental harm while allowing for sustainable development
- providing standards and conditions for ERAs that have a lower risk of causing environmental harm
- providing for the devolution of particular matters to local governments for administration and enforcement

- prescribing fees for ERAs and other matters such as environmental impact statements, temporary emissions licences and contaminated land extracts
- listing regulated wastes
- listing prescribed water contaminants
- describing a method for measuring noise standards
- detailing administrative processes for environmental impact statements and
- providing national consistency by giving effect to, and enforcing compliance with, the National Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Measure 1998.

#### **2.3.7.8.2 Environmental Protection (Regulated Waste) Amendment Regulation 2018**

Schedule 19 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (EP Regulation) defines 'general waste' as waste other than regulated waste. Regulated waste is a commercial and industrial waste listed in Chapter 5, Part 1, Division 1 defines and includes:

- for an element, any chemical compound containing the element and
- anything that contains residues of the waste.

The Environmental Protection (Regulated Waste) Amendment Regulation 2018 (which commenced on 4 February 2019) introduced a new risk-based waste classification framework and regulated waste is now classified as:

- Category 1 regulated waste (highest risk)
- Category 2 regulated waste (moderate risk) or
- Not-regulated waste / general waste (lowest risk).

#### **2.3.7.8.3 Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019**

Ambient air quality goals relevant to this Project are prescribed by the EPP (Air). As stated in section 5 of the EPP (Air) the purpose of this policy is to achieve the object of the EP Act in relation to the air environment by:

- identifying environmental values to be enhanced or protected
- stating indicators and air quality objectives for enhancing or protecting the environmental values and
- providing a framework for making consistent, equitable and informed decisions about the air environment.

As per section 6 of the EPP (Air), the environmental values to be enhanced or protected under this policy are qualities of the air environment that are conducive to:

- a. protecting the health and biodiversity of ecosystems
- b. human health and wellbeing
- c. protecting the aesthetics of the environment, including the appearance of buildings, structures and other property and
- d. protecting agricultural use of the environment.

There are no significant policy changes from the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008, however some notable changes include:

- changes to ensure air quality objectives are normalised to 0 degrees Celsius and 1 atmosphere of pressure
- for air quality objective PM10 over a 24-hour period, the allowance for a five-day exceedance in a year has been removed and
- an air quality objective for PM10 for a 1-year period has been added.

These changes have been made to ensure consistency with national standards.

#### **2.3.7.8.4 Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019**

As stated in section 5 of the EPP (Noise) the purpose of this policy is to achieve the object of the EP Act in relation to the acoustic environment by:

- identifying environmental values to be enhanced or protected
- stating acoustic quality objectives for enhancing or protecting the environmental values and
- providing a framework for making consistent, equitable and informed decisions about the acoustic environment.

As per section 6 of the EPP (Noise), the environmental values to be enhanced or protected under this policy are qualities of the air environment that are conducive to:

- a. protecting the health and biodiversity of ecosystems
- b. human health and wellbeing, including by ensuring a suitable acoustic environment for individuals to do any of the following:
  - i. sleep
  - ii. study or learn and
  - iii. be involved in recreation, including relaxation and conversation and
- c. protecting the amenity of the community.

There are no significant policy changes from the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008, with the acoustic quality objectives remaining unchanged.

#### **2.3.7.8.5 Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019**

As stated in section 5 of the EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) the purpose of this policy is to achieve the object of the EP Act in relation to waters and wetlands by:

- identifying environmental values for waters and wetlands
- identifying management goals for waters
- stating water quality guidelines and objectives to enhance or protect the environmental values
- providing a framework for making consistent, equitable and informed decisions about waters and
- monitoring and reporting on the condition of waters.

The key change from the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009 is that wetland environmental values have been transferred from the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 to the EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity). This means that water and wetland values are now located in a single policy which will improve decision making processes under the EP Act. The EV's for water and wetlands are listed in sections 6 and 7 of the policy. In addition, the 'Map of Referrable Wetlands' is now located in the EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) rather than the EP

Regulation and is now referred to as the 'Map of Queensland wetland environmental values'. However, the map boundaries remain unchanged.

The Styx River basin, including all waters of the basin, Broad Sound and adjacent coastal waters (basin 127 and adjacent to basin 127) are scheduled waters under Schedule 1 to the EPP (Water and Wetland Biodiversity). EVs and water quality objectives are described for these waters in the document Styx River, Shoalwater Creek and Water Park Creek Basins Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives (EHP 2014a), made pursuant to the previous Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009.

### **2.3.8 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.

### **2.3.9 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.

### **2.3.10 Fisheries Act 1994**

The main purpose of the *Fisheries Act 1994* (Fisheries Act) is to provide for the use, conservation and enhancement of fish resources and habitats through the application of the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) and through the promotion of ESD. The Act regulates, *inter alia*, impacts on fish passage, the removal of marine plants and development in fish habitat areas.

The Act seeks to ensure adequate provision for fish movement and habitat access during development. A development approval under the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act), or compliance with accepted development requirements, is required for the construction or raising of a waterway barrier within a waterway. The Fisheries Act defines waterway barrier works as dams, weirs or other barriers across a waterway if the barrier limits fish access and movement. A waterway is defined under the Act as a river, creek, stream, watercourse, drainage feature or inlet of the sea.

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) provides the *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works*. This document states the requirements that must be complied with and provides guidance for conducting operational work that involves constructing or raising waterway barrier works. Waterways located on mining leases are not subject to approvals from DAF for waterway barrier works (as administered through the *Planning Act 2016*). Rather such infrastructure is managed through the EA issued by DES. Waterway barrier works located outside of the mining lease will be subject to DAF approval requirements as part of the post EIS approvals (e.g. bridges over creeks located outside of the mining lease). Therefore, the impacts of the Project on waterways providing fish passage will be

considered in the EIS. The mining lease location will affect the nature and type of post EIS approvals required.

All marine plants in Queensland are protected under the provisions of the Fisheries Act and approval is required for their destruction, damage or disturbance. This includes impacts on mangroves, seagrass, salt couch and samphires. The Project will not result in the direct or indirect disturbance to marine plants as outlined in Chapter 15 – Aquatic and Marine Ecology.

Declared Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs) are protected from coastal development under the Fisheries Act. Development within a FHA requires a resource allocation authority under the Fisheries Act and a development approval under the Planning Act, or demonstrated compliance with the accepted development requirements. The Broad Sound Fish Habitat Area is located 10 km downstream of the Project and will not be impacted through the construction and operation Project.

Some matters listed under the Fisheries Act are also identified as MSES under Schedule 2 of the EO Regulation. This includes:

- waterways providing for fish passage
- marine plants and
- fish habitat areas.

As such, any significant residual impacts on these MSES will be offset in accordance with the requirements of the EO Act and EO Regulation.

### **2.3.11 Food Act 2006**

The EIS originally referred to the proposed establishment of an overflow accommodation camp to be located at Mamelon on the western side of the Bruce Highway. This accommodation camp is no longer proposed to be established and as such the provisions of the *Food Act 2006* are not applicable to the Project. The Marlborough Caravan Park is currently working with Livingstone Shire Council (LSC) to add further accommodation facilities to the park and the Project intends to utilise this facility as its primary accommodation facility for any workers that are not commuting daily.

### **2.3.12 Forestry Act 1959**

The *Forestry Act 1959* (Forestry Act) provides for, among other things, the sale and disposal of State-owned quarry material and forest products including commercially valuable timber. Forest products and quarry materials on all State land, and on some freehold lands where these products and materials are reserved to the State, are the property of the State. State-owned forest products and quarry material under the Forestry Act are administered by DAF.

The Project is generally located on freehold land with no forest products reserved to the State and as such, no authorities are required under the Forestry Act for these areas. Additional tenure exists in the form of three road reserves and two State-issued leases. The *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MR Act) permits the use of quarry material from within these reserves. Consequently, it is not anticipated that there will be a requirement to obtain a permit for clearing of timber.

Following submissions from the DAF, it was identified that authorisation under the Forestry Act is required to remove State-owned quarry or forestry material from within the ML for whatever proposed use outside of the ML. Authorisation under the Forestry Act is also required to remove and use State-owned quarry or forestry material sourced from outside of the ML irrespective of the proposed use or proposed location of this proposed use of the quarry material.

The MR Act provides the right to quarry material to holders of a ML subject to the requirements of the MR Act. No quarrying is proposed to occur outside any ML as part of the Project. Central Queensland Coal does not anticipate having a requirement to remove State-owned quarry material from within either of the MLs for use outside of the MLs. Should there be a requirement to use State-owned quarry material sourced from outside of either ML, irrespective of the proposed use or proposed location of this proposed use of the quarry material, Central Queensland Coal will seek to obtain the appropriate approvals to use the quarry materials if not sourced from an existing commercial operation.

### **2.3.13 Health Act 1937**

The management of Schedule 7 (S7) poisons are regulated under the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996. S7 poisons are substances with a high potential for causing harm at low exposures which require special precautions during manufacture, handling or use. These poisons are generally available only to specialised or authorised users who have the skills necessary to handle them safely. Special regulations restricting their availability, possession, storage or use generally apply.

It is not anticipated that S7 poisons will be stored on site and pest animal and plant services will be undertaken by appropriately licenced contractors. It is expected that licenced contractors will be responsible for the use and management of S7 poisons in accordance with the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons which contains amongst other matters, requirements for labelling, containers, storage, disposal, record-keeping, possession, distribution of product samples and any other relevant controls. Should this change during the life of the Project, Central Queensland Coal will discuss the handling, use and storage requirements for S7 poisons with Queensland Health.

### **2.3.14 Land Act 1994**

The *Land Act 1994* (Land Act) provides a framework for the allocation of State land as leasehold, freehold or other tenure and its subsequent management.

Under the Land Act, permits to occupy are required for the occupation of a reserve, road, stock route or unallocated state land. Where electricity, water, or other infrastructure is to be developed on unallocated state land, reserves, roads, or stock routes, a permit to occupy will also be required. A permit to occupy entitles the holder to non-exclusive possession of the land for the purpose specified in the permit.

Section 98 of the Land Act provides that an application can be made to the Minister to permanently or temporarily close a road. During mine construction and operation, the existing Mount Bison Road easement traversing the Project area will be required to be temporarily or permanently closed or realigned. It is noted that this reserve is not currently used as a road. If an application to temporarily close a road is approved, a road licence will be issued that grants exclusive occupation of the road.

In addition, development on any leasehold or other state land requires the consent from the state as the landholder. Approvals relating to the use or development of infrastructure on unallocated state land, leasehold land, road or reserve will need to be obtained by Central Queensland Coal for road and intersection upgrades. Upgrades will be required at the turn off to the access roads from the Bruce Highway. Following consultation with Livingstone Shire Council, the Department of Natural Resources and Mines and the Department of Transport and Main Roads, Central Queensland Coal will obtain the required approvals prior to the works being carried out.

### **2.3.15 Marine Parks Act 2004**

The *Marine Parks Act 2004* provides a framework for the conservation of the marine environment, including the monitoring and enforcing of compliance with the Act. The Marine Parks (Great Barrier Reef Coast) Zoning Plan 2004 (Schedule 2), under the Act, defines the General Use Zone at the mouth of the Styx River. This zone, at its nearest point, generally aligns with the Broad Sound Fish Habitat Area boundary located approximately 10 km downstream of the Project.

### **2.3.16 Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018**

The *Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018* (Financial Provisioning Act) commenced on 1 April 2019. This Act:

- replaces previous financial assurance requirements under the EP Act with the Financial Provisioning Scheme, which includes a pooled fund for resource entities that meet the criteria
- changes the way estimated rehabilitation costs are calculated for EAs and
- amends the EP Act to require mining companies to provide upfront commitments to progressive rehabilitation and develop PRCPs.

The Financial Provisioning Scheme commenced from 1 April 2019 and PRCP requirements took effect from 1 November 2019.

Under the Financial Provisioning Act, plans of operations for mining projects with site-specific EAs will be replaced with PRCPs, that will consist of two key parts:

- rehabilitation planning including analysis and justification of post-mining land use and non-use management areas and
- a PRCP schedule including rehabilitation and management milestones and completion dates.

Land will be available for rehabilitation generally if it is not being used for mining, does not contain permanent infrastructure and will not be mined within the next 10 years.

The DES has prepared the Guideline Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plans (PRC Plans) (PRCP Guidelines) to assist with the preparation of PRCPs. This SEIS has been updated to provide background information and overarching rehabilitation goals, objectives and post-mining land uses for further detail within a PRCP in relation to the progressive rehabilitation and closure of the Project. Central Queensland Coal envisages that upon approval of the Project, it will prepare a detailed PRCP in accordance with the PRCP Guidelines for the review and approval of DES.

### **2.3.17 Mineral Resources Act 1989**

The MR Act provides for the assessment, development and utilisation of mineral resources. The MR Act establishes a framework to facilitate mining-related activities, through the leasing of prospecting, exploration, mineral development and mining tenure. The MR Act is administered through the DNRME.

Central Queensland Coal is the holder of ML 80187 and 700022. This SEIS supports the applications for the Project's MLs under Part 7 of the MR Act. A ML provides entitlements to:

- enter and be on the ML for mining purposes or transportation through land to access the mining area
- use any sand, gravel and rock within the lease area for mining activities



- prospecting, exploring or mining
- processing a mineral won or extracted by the mining
- an activity that is directly associated with, or facilitates or supports, the mining or processing of the mineral and
- rehabilitating or remediating environmental harm because of a mining activity.

The MR Act also sets royalty payments, rents, landholder compensation and notification requirements with which Central Queensland Coal must comply.

As per section 4A of the MR Act, the *Planning Act 2016* does not apply to development authorised under the MR Act, except in relation to development on a Queensland heritage place listed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. It also makes building work controlled under the *Building Act 1975* self-assessable development within the ML.

Pursuant to the Mineral Resources Regulation 2013, various restricted areas have been declared across parts of Queensland that limit exploration and mining activities. It is noted there are restricted areas within the proposed ML boundaries such as bores and dams. Consents to surface rights over these restricted land areas will be required as a prerequisite to grant of the MLs.

The *Water Reform and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014* (as amended by the *Environmental Protection (Underground Water Management) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016* and the *Water Legislation Amendment Act 2016*) (refer collectively herein as the Water Reform Acts) changes the rights and obligations of ML and Mineral Development Licence (MDL) holders when extracting or interfering with groundwater.

Prior to the commencement of the Water Reform Acts, the MR Act stated that where any Act provided that water may be diverted or appropriated only under authority granted under that Act, the holder of a ML could not divert or appropriate water unless the holder held that authority. Consequently, because of this, together with section 808 of the *Water Act 2000* (Water Act), ML holders were generally required to obtain a water licence to take or interfere with groundwater where the ML was located within a declared underground water area, or where underground water was regulated through a water plan.

Since the ascent of the various Water Reform Acts, the MR Act and the Water Act have been modified to bring the rights and obligations of ML and MDL holders in respect of "associated water" in line with that for petroleum tenure holders under the petroleum legislation. The modifications provide rights for the holder of a MDL or ML to take or interfere with underground water in the area of the licence or lease where the taking or interference happens during the course of, or results from, the holder's authorised activities (associated water).

MDL and ML holders will be required to measure and report on the volume of associated water taken and also advise the chief executive of the exercise of the holder's underground water rights immediately after the holder starts exercising those rights.

### **2.3.18 Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993**

The *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993* operates to ensure that Queensland law is consistent with the Australian Government's NT Act. It does not impose additional obligations or requirements to those contained in the NT Act.



### 2.3.19 Nature Conservation Act 1992

The object of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) is ‘the conservation of nature while allowing for the involvement of indigenous people in the management of protected areas in which they have an interest under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom’ (section 4).

In achieving this object, the NC Act seeks to gather relevant information, identify critical habitat areas, declare and manage protected areas, protect native wildlife and its habitat, promote ecologically sustainable development, and ensure the cooperative involvement of Aborigines, Torres Strait Islanders and landholders.

The Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 categorises native wildlife as either extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened or least concern. It also prescribes other wildlife as either international or prohibited wildlife.

In accordance with the NC Act, a permit is required for the clearing of endangered, vulnerable and near threatened protected plants. The Project does not intersect any area considered to be ‘high risk’ under the flora survey trigger mapping. An area mapped as ‘high risk’ occurs approximately 1 km directly north of the Project boundary. In addition, ecological assessments undertaken to support the Project have not identified any protected plants within the Project Area and disturbance footprint.

Where it is identified that there will be interference with a breeding place for a protected animal, a Species Management Program is required. No animal breeding places have been identified through the ecological assessments undertaken for the Project.

The taking or handling of protected animals is also authorised under the Act. If required, Central Queensland Coal will obtain approval to take wildlife prior to construction activities commencing. Permits under the Act will also be obtained for fauna spotter catchers, as required under the Project’s Significant Species Management Plan.

Some matters listed under the NC Act are also identified as MSES under Schedule 2 of the EO Regulation. This includes:

- an area that is shown as a high-risk area on the flora survey trigger map and that contains plants that are endangered wildlife or vulnerable wildlife
- an area that is not shown as a high-risk area on the flora survey trigger map, to the extent the area contains plants that are endangered wildlife or vulnerable wildlife
- a koala habitat area
- habitat for an animal that is endangered, vulnerable or special least concern and
- protected areas.

Habitat for animals that are listed as endangered and vulnerable under the NC Act has been identified within the Project area and will be impacted by the Project. As such, environmental offsets will be considered for these habitat areas in accordance with the requirements of the EO Act and EO Regulation.

### 2.3.20 Planning Act 2016

The *Planning Act 2016* (the Planning Act) is the overarching framework for Queensland’s planning and development system. The Act provides a planning framework and development assessment system for Queensland. As per section 4A of the MR Act, the Planning Act does not apply to

development authorised under the MR Act, except in relation to development on a Queensland heritage place listed under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992. It also makes building work controlled under the Building Act 1975 self-assessable development within the ML.

Development activities that occur outside of the ML may require development approval subject to the provisions of the *Planning Act*, Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation), the Livingstone Planning Scheme and associated and policies. This includes the new access road to be developed on the western side of the ML, connecting the existing Mount Bison Road to the Bruce Highway. Placing fill in a waterway or constructing waterway barrier works (as defined under the Fisheries Act) associated with the construction of haul road, bridges, culverts and any other waterway crossings outside the boundaries of the mining leases will be required to obtain development approval under the Planning Act where they do not comply with the requirements of a self-assessable code.

#### **2.3.20.1 State Planning Policy**

The Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation) gives effect to a suite of supporting instruments such as the State Planning Policy 2017 (SPP). The SPP is a statutory instrument prepared under the Planning Act that relates to matters of Queensland interest. The SPP applies to a range of circumstances under the Planning Act, including for development assessment and when proposed new planning schemes are made or amended. It provides a comprehensive set of principles to guide state government and local government in the planning of land use and development within Queensland. The provisions of the SPP may also be considered under the standard criteria of the EP Act which includes matters of State interest.

The SPP includes 17 state interests under five broad themes. The most relevant interests in the assessment of the economic environment for this Project are:

- Economic growth through mining and extractive resources - support the productive use of resources, a strong mining and resource industry, economical supply of construction materials, and avoidance of land use conflicts wherever possible.
- Economic growth through development - planning supports employment needs and economic growth by facilitating a range of residential, commercial, retail and industrial development opportunities.
- Economic growth through tourism – social, cultural and natural values underpinning the tourism developments are protected to maximise economic growth.
- Infrastructure through strategic airports and ports - planning enables the growth and development of Queensland’s aviation industry and strategic ports.

#### **2.3.21 Public Health Act 2005**

The *Public Health Act 2005* aims to protect and promote the health of the Queensland public. Section 11 of the *Public Health Act 2005* defines ‘public health risk’. The definition for public health risks outlines those activities, animals, structures, substances or things that are to be a public health risk for the purposes of the Act and provides for specific public health risks to be prescribed by regulation. Public health risks include, but are not limited to, designated pests, drinking water supplied by a water service, recycled water, other water, waste, dead or living animals/structures/substances exposed to an infectious condition; pesticide, herbicide, solvent or other chemicals; dispersal or release of a by-product of manufacturing, construction, repair, alteration, cleaning or demolition work at a place other than a workplace; lead and paint used or

being used in a way that contravenes the Act; and any other activity, animal, substance or other thing prescribed under a regulation.

Information on assessing public health risks is set out in the guideline *Assessing Public Health Risks* under the Act. Public health risks are categorised as either a 'local government public health risk' or a 'State public health risk'. Generally, local governments are responsible for enforcing all public health risks set out in the Act except those related to lead and paint, which are enforced by Queensland Health. Environmental health officers are the main occupational group with skills and knowledge to be appointed as authorised persons.

#### **2.3.21.1 Public Health Regulation 2018**

The Public Health Regulation 2018 sets out the classes of recycled effluent quality standards. This regulation requires any recycled water to meet the water quality criteria appropriate to the intended use or supply. The criteria set out in the regulation solely addressed public health requirements and does not address environmental requirements.

Division 2 of the Public Health Regulation 2018 requires the owner and / or occupier of premises to prevent mosquito breeding on their premises and sets out the requirements for rainwater tanks to ensure the tanks do not breed mosquitoes.

Central Queensland Coal will comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act and subordinate regulations.

#### **2.3.22 Queensland Heritage Act 1992**

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QH Act) primarily provides for the protection of non-Indigenous heritage places for the benefit of the community and future generations. It also provides for the protection of cultural heritage (including archaeological artefacts and protected areas) and regulates certain types of development affecting the cultural heritage significance of registered places.

The aims of the QH Act are primarily achieved by:

- establishing the Queensland Heritage Council
- keeping the Queensland Heritage Register
- keeping local heritage registers
- regulating, in conjunction with other legislation, development affecting the cultural heritage significance of Queensland heritage places
- providing for heritage agreements to encourage appropriate management of Queensland Heritage Places and
- providing for appropriate enforcement powers to help protect Queensland's cultural heritage.

#### **2.3.22.1 Queensland Heritage Register**

The Queensland Heritage Register is a list of places that have cultural heritage significance to the people of Queensland. Places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register reflect the pattern of Queensland's history and regional development. They illustrate the key human endeavours that have determined economic development, as well as the fundamental political, social and cultural forces that have shaped our society. Places listed on the Queensland Heritage Register are registered as either two categories:

- **State Heritage Places**—these places are significant as they contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland’s history and heritage. Criteria are used to evaluate the significance of heritage places and their values.
- **Protected Areas**—these areas have strong heritage values that are vulnerable and under threat. A permit is required to enter or conduct work within a protected area.

The Queensland Heritage Council is an independent statutory authority which provides advice to the Queensland Government on strategic and high priority matters relating to Queensland’s heritage. The Queensland Heritage Council decides which places are entered in or removed from the Queensland Heritage Register. The Council also provides advice about the development of heritage places owned by the State.

Schedule 4 of the QH Act sets out the criteria and application of cultural heritage significance indicators and the thresholds for determining State and Local level features of significance. Guidance on interpreting this information is provided in *Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance: Using the Cultural Heritage Criteria (EHP 2013)*.

No Queensland Heritage Register places are located within or near to the Project Site. The nearest listed site to the Project is located approximately 105 km east on Byfield Road (listed as the Old Byfield Road and Stone-Pitched Crossing).

A ‘stop’ and ‘report’ process whereby if any unrecorded items or sites of possible non-Indigenous heritage significance are found, work that may impact the find will cease until the significance of the item or site can be confirmed by a suitably qualified person. If the item or site is confirmed as having non-Indigenous heritage significance, it will be reported as per s89 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

### **2.3.23 Radiation Safety Act 1999**

The *Radiation Safety Act 1999* (Radiation Safety Act) sets the requirements for handling radioactive substances and the monitoring of persons exposed to the hazard.

During operations, mining or coal processing, equipment that contains radionuclide material, such as industrial gauges or soil / moisture density gauges, will be held under licence (issued under the Radiation Safety Act). Machinery and equipment operators will be trained and carry the current licenses, where necessary. The safety risk presented by equipment / machinery operation is considered low.

### **2.3.24 Rail Safety National Law (Queensland) Act 2017**

The *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland) Act 2017* (RSNL) came into effect on 1 July 2017. The main purpose of the RSNL is to provide for safe railway operations in Australia. All rail activities during both construction and operation of the Project will comply with this Act. The Project’s rail spur and rail loop will either need to be registered as a Private Siding (with a connection agreement for the QR NCL network), or constructed and operated under the control of a rail infrastructure manager (RIM).

### **2.3.25 Regional Planning Interests Act 2014**

The *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* (RPI Act) replaced the *Strategic Cropping Land Act 2011* on the 13 June 2014. The RPI Act was introduced by the Queensland Government to protect areas of

regional interest from inappropriate development and assist with resolving land use conflict between activities contributing to the Queensland economy. Under the RPI Act, an approval is required when a resource activity or regulated activity is proposed in an area of regional interest. Areas of regional interest are identified as:

- priority living areas (PLAs)
- priority agricultural areas (PAAs)
- strategic cropping areas (SCAs) and
- strategic environmental areas (SEAs).

The north-eastern areas of the Project Site, in the vicinity of Deep Creek, intersect with mapped SCAs, as such approval under the RPI Act will be obtained post EIS.

### **2.3.26 Stock Route Management Act 2002**

The purpose of the *Stock Route Management Act 2002* is to provide management for the stock route network. The *Stock Route Management Act 2002* establishes principles for managing the stock route network and activities. The stock route network provides unique interconnectedness and geographical extent to allow for the movement of wildlife.

There are no stock routes near the Project Site.

### **2.3.27 Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017**

The *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* (SSRC Act) was assented to on 31 August 2017. The SSRC Act has a stated object of supporting regional Queensland communities located near large resources projects to ensure that they benefit from these projects.

The SSRC Act contains three main aspects: prohibition of 100% Fly in Fly Out (FIFO) workforces during the operational stage of large resource projects, prevention of discrimination against local residents in recruitment of workers, and the requirement to carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA).

The SIA guideline has been issued under the SSRC Act and states the details that must be included in an SIA (State of Queensland 2018). The Project's ToR require the SIA to be carried out in accordance with the guideline.

### **2.3.28 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003**

The *Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003* states that, under Part 4, it is an offence to interfere with any permanent survey mark, of which the person knows or ought reasonably to know. In the case where a survey mark must be removed or disturbed an application must be made to the DNRME under s43 of the Act. If a survey mark is identified, DNRME will be contacted to determine the type and significance of the survey mark. This Act is relevant to the protection of non-Indigenous historical survey marks that may occur within the Project and broader area.

### **2.3.29 Transport Infrastructure Act 1994**

The *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (TI Act) encourages effective integrated planning and efficient transport infrastructure management for the planning and management of road, rail and air infrastructure. Approvals under this Act will be required for any upgrades to State Controlled Roads (SCR) and SCR intersections. The subsidiary regulations include the Transport Infrastructure (Rail)

Regulation 2006 and Transport Infrastructure (Ports) Regulation 2005 which prescribe requirements when using rail and port infrastructure.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) is responsible for maintaining SCR, of which the Bruce Highway divides the Project and will be used for access. Approvals under this Act will be required for any upgrades to SCRs and SCR intersections.

### **2.3.30 Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995**

The *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* manages vehicles on Queensland roads by:

- identifying vehicles, drivers and other road users and the establishment of performance standards
- establishing rules for road behaviours
- monitoring compliance with the Act
- mandating approvals for over dimension vehicles
- managing non-performing vehicles, drivers and other road users
- controlling access to the road network and
- managing traffic to enhance safety and transport efficiency.

#### **2.3.30.1 Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008**

The main purposes of the Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008 are:

- to prescribe the obligations of persons involved in the transport of dangerous goods by road
- to reduce as far as practicable the risks arising from the transport of dangerous goods by road
- to give effect to the standards, requirements and procedures of the ADG Code as far as they apply to the transport of dangerous goods by road and
- to promote consistency between the standards, requirements and procedures applying to the transport of dangerous goods by road and those applying to other modes of transport.

Central Queensland Coal commits to complying with all requirements for the transport of dangerous goods and hazardous materials as required by the Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Dangerous Goods) Regulation 2008.

### **2.3.31 Vegetation Management Act 1999**

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) regulates the clearing of vegetation and provides protection for regional ecosystems classified as endangered, of concern or least concern under the Act.

Where clearing of vegetation occurs within the ML it is exempt from the provisions of the VM Act, as stated in the Planning Regulation 2017 (Schedule 21 Part 1, item 1 [(6) a resource activity as defined under the EP Act, section 107]).

Off-lease development and activities that require the clearing of vegetation will require approval under the VM Act before clearing can commence. This includes any clearing of vegetation associated with the construction of the Mt Bison Road outside the western boundary of the ML.

Some matters listed under the VM Act are also identified as MSES under Schedule 2 of the EO Regulation. This includes regional ecosystems:

- that are endangered or of concern
- that intersect with an area shown as a wetland on the vegetation management wetlands map
- identified as essential habitat on the essential habitat map for an endangered or vulnerable plant or animal (and in some cases for near threatened plants and animals) and
- located within a defined distance from the defining banks of a watercourse or drainage feature.

As such, any significant residual impacts on these MSES will be offset in accordance with the requirements of the EO Act and EO Regulation.

### **2.3.32 Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 and Regulation**

The *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* (WRR Act) prioritises waste management practices to achieve the best possible environmental outcome via the waste and resource management hierarchy. The waste and resource management hierarchy sets up a framework from the most preferred alternative: waste avoidance through reuse, recycling, and energy recovery, with waste disposal being the least preferred. The WRR Act governs the beneficial reuse of wastes, which includes coal seam water produced as part of the coal seam gas activities or the reuse of bio-solids. It is often not necessary for wastes other than regulated wastes to have an approval to be reused. The WRR Act also establishes in law the polluter pays principle, the user pays principle, the proximity principle and product stewardship principle, all of which provide for sustainable waste management.

Central Queensland Coal will comply with all requirements of the Act and will develop and implement the Project Waste Management Plan using the principles of the waste management hierarchy, for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. This will incorporate storage, handling, management and disposal of all Project waste streams, including regulated wastes.

### **2.3.33 Water Act 2000**

The *Water Act 2000* and subsidiary Water Regulation 2016 provide a framework for the sustainable management of Queensland's water resources, primarily for the planning, allocation and use of groundwater and surface water, provision of a sustainable and secure water supply and demand management, and the management of groundwater impacts due to the exercise of underground water rights by the resources sector. Authorisation under the Water Act is generally required for the taking of water from overland flow, groundwater, a watercourse, lake or spring; for destroying vegetation, excavation or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring; or removal of quarry material from a watercourse or lake, unless an exemption applies. For resources activities, the taking or interfering of water in the area of the mineral development licence or mining lease is exempt from further approvals under the Act if it takes place during the course of, or results from, the carrying out of an authorised activity for the licence or lease.

Chapter 3 of the Act provides for the management of impacts on groundwater due to the exercise of underground water rights by resource tenure holders, providing a framework that requires:

- the assessment and monitoring of impacts of groundwater extraction on water bores and springs
- preparation of Underground Water Impact Reports (UWIRs) to monitor and manage impacts



- management of cumulative impacts and
- the requirement to enter into make-good agreements with owners of impacted bores, due to the exercise of underground water rights.

The Water Act provides for the protection of natural ecosystems and security of supply to water users through the development of water resource plans (WRPs), and other activities. Each managed catchment in Queensland has a separate WRP and associated Resource Operations Plan (ROP) to provide a framework to apply (under the Water Act, Chapter 2 Part 6) and regulate water extractions to ensure that they are maintained as a sustainable resource. The Project is located within the Styx River Basin, which is not covered by any WRP or ROP. Should a future catchment-specific water plan be developed, relevant licensing requirements for the Project will need to be considered at that time.

The Act also provides for the identification of watercourses, including downstream limits of defined watercourses.

### **2.3.33.1 Underground Water Impact Report**

Pursuant to section 376 of the Water Act an Underground Water Impact Report (UWIR) will be prepared prior to exercising rights to utilise groundwater associated with the mining operations. Under the *Water Reform and Other Legislation Amendment (WROLA) Act 2014* additional matters are required to be addressed as part of the EA process. The UWIR will address the requirements of chapter three, division four, section 376 of the Water Act which stipulates that the UWIR must include:

- Part A: Information about underground water extractions resulting from the exercise of underground water rights:
  - quantity of water already produced and
  - quantity of water to be produced in the next three years
- Part B: Information about aquifers affected, or likely to be affected:
  - aquifer descriptions
  - underground water flow and aquifer interactions and
  - underground water level trend analysis
- Part C: Maps showing the area of the affected aquifer(s) where underground water levels are expected to decline:
  - maps of affected areas
  - methods and techniques used in building a computer based hydrogeologic model, and the associated water level maps and predictions
  - water bores within Immediately Affected Areas and
  - annual review of maps produced
- Part D: Impacts on EVs:
  - identification and description of EVs
  - nature and extent of any impacts on the EVs and
  - impacts to formation integrity and surface subsidence
- Part E: A water monitoring strategy:
  - rationale behind water monitoring strategy



- timetable for the water monitoring strategy and
- reporting program for the water monitoring strategy
- Part F: A spring impact management strategy:
  - spring inventory and values
  - connectivity between the spring and aquifer
  - management of impacts
  - timetable for strategy and
  - reporting program.

In accordance with section 370(2), the UWIR must be submitted prior to Central Queensland Coal exercising its underground water rights. Central Queensland Coal will ensure the mandatory consultation and submission period (20 business days) as described in sections 381 and 382 of the Water Act is addressed. The UWIR submitted to the DES will be accompanied by a submissions summary which is described in section 383 of the Water Act. A new UWIR will be prepared and submitted to DES generally within 10 business days after each third anniversary of the day the first UWIR took effect.

### **2.3.33.2 Interfering with a Watercourse**

A number of watercourses intersect the Project Site and are subject to the provisions of the Water Act if interfered with. Tooloombah Creek and Deep Creek are both defined as watercourses under the Water Act and border the Project Site to the west and east, respectively. There are also several first and second order drainage features located within the Project Site.

Placing fill or excavating in a watercourse, as required for works associated with construction of haul roads, bridges and culverts may require a Riverine Protection Permit (RPP) as described in section 266 of the Water Act. A general exemption for this permit has been granted for resource holders where the works are authorised by an EA and comply with the guidelines for 'Riverine protection permit exemption requirements' WSS/2013/726, Version 2.00' (DNRME 2019a). Consequently, Central Queensland Coal will be exempt from requiring a RPP.

Watercourse diversions undertaken as part of a mining resource activity are now assessed as part of the issuing of an EA by DES. The guideline *for Works That Interfere With Water In A Watercourse – Watercourse Diversions* (DNRM 2019b) outlines the considerations which must be satisfied in the assessment of the EA. As such no additional approvals under the Water Act are required for watercourse diversions or realignments.

### **2.3.34 Work Health and Safety Act 2011**

The purpose of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (WH&S Act) is to provide a regulatory framework for workplace health and safety that is consistent with national policy. Under Schedule 1, Part 2, the WH&S Act does not apply to operational coal mines regulated under the CMSH Act.

For construction activities and any operations or activities outside of the Project Site, the full provisions of the WH&S Act apply and Central Queensland Coal will ensure compliance with the Act.

## **2.4 Other Relevant Guiding Documents**

The Project has been designed and assessed with regard to a range of strategies, plans, guidelines, frameworks, standards and codes as outlined in Table 2-7, including Australian Standards, industry codes of best practice and DES Guidelines. Table 2-7 provides a brief description of each document and refers to the relevant chapter of the EIS for further information on the applicability of the document to the Project.

**Table 2-7: Other relevant guiding documents**

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>ANZG Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2018</b>	The Australian & New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh & Marine Water quality (ANZG 2018) provide authoritative guidance on the management of water quality in Australia and New Zealand. The AWQGs are implemented through the Water Quality Management Framework - a framework providing a logical process to be followed for the long-term management of receiving water/sediment quality.	Chapters 9, 10 and 15
<b>Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Air – ESR/2015/1840</b>	The Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Air is the air related guideline for ERAs under the EP Act (DES 2015a). The guidelines require three key areas to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the EVs of the receiving air environment including the identification of any nearby sensitive places</li> <li>• identify the possible impacts of the proposed activity and all associated risks to the EVs and</li> <li>• identify the strategies to mitigate the identified risks to the EVs.</li> </ul>	Chapter 12
<b>Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Land – ESR/2015/1839</b>	This guideline focuses on the types of impacts that environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) can have on land and outlines the information to be provided to the department as part of the ERA application process (DES 2015b).	Chapter 5
<b>Application Requirements for Activities with Impacts to Water – ESR/2015/1837</b>	Outlines information to be provided to support an EA application for activities with impacts to water (DES 2015c).	Chapter 9
<b>Application Requirements for Activities with Noise Impacts – ESR/2015/1838</b>	The Application Requirements for Activities with Noise Impacts outlines the information required to support an EA application for activities with noise impacts (DES 2015d). The guidelines require three key areas to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the EVs of the receiving acoustic environment including the identification of any nearby sensitive places.</li> <li>• identify the possible impacts due to the proposed activity and all associated risks to the EVs and</li> <li>• identify the strategies to mitigate and manage the identified risks to the EVs.</li> </ul>	Chapter 13
<b>Application Requirements for Activities with Waste Impacts – ESR/2015/1836</b>	DES' Application Requirements for Activities with Waste Impacts guideline outlines the required information for wastes produced by ERAs, such as mining (DES 2015e).	Chapter 7

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>AS 1940:2017 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids</b>	Sets out requirements for safe storage and handling of flammable liquids of dangerous goods Class 3. Also provides requirements for storage and handling of combustible liquids. This standard explains the minimum acceptable safety requirements for storage facilities, operating procedures emergency planning and fire protection (Standards Australia 2017).	Chapter 21
<b>AS 2436:2010 Guide to Noise and Vibration Control on Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Sites</b>	This standard provides guidance on noise and vibration control in respect to construction, demolition and maintenance sites. This standard also provides guidance for the preparation of noise and vibration management plan, work method statements and environmental impact studies (Standards Australia 2010).	Chapter 20
<b>AS/NZS ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems – Requirements with Guidance for Use</b>	Specify requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system, and gives guidance for its use, to enable organizations to provide safe and healthy workplaces by preventing work-related injury and ill health, as well as by proactively improving its OH&S performance (Standards Australia 2018a).	Chapter 20
<b>AS 2187.0-1998 Explosives – Storage, Transport and Use Terminology</b>	Provides definitions for terms referred to in the AS 2187, Explosives series of Standards and those terms commonly used in explosive and pyrotechnic industries (Standards Australia 1998).	Chapter 21
<b>AS 2187.2-2006 Explosives – Storage and Use of Explosives</b>	Specifies requirements for the safe use of explosives including mixing, testing, initiation and firing of charges. Also provides information on misfires as well as ground vibration and air blasts. Special topics include blasting in hot material, blasting under water and demolition by blasting (Standards Australia 2006a).	Chapter 21
<b>AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management</b>	Provides principles, frameworks and processes for managing risk in organisations. Can help increase the likelihood of achieving objectives, improve the identification of opportunities and threats and allocate/apply resources for risk treatment (Standards Australia 2018b).	Chapters 20 and 21
<b>AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016 Environmental Management Systems</b>	This certification helps improve environmental performance and can be used to create a standardised approach to managing a business with an environmentally friendly and sustainable focus (Standards Australia 2016a).	Environmental Management Plan (Appendix 12)
<b>HB 203:2006 Environmental Risk Management – Principles and Process</b>	This guide is intended to help individuals and organizations to understand environmental risk management, and to implement environmental risk management programs based on the generic process set out in the Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard, AS/NZS 4360:2004, Risk management (Standards Australia 2006b).	Chapter 21

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>AS/NZS 4745:2012 Code of Practice for Handling Combustible Dusts</b>	Sets out good design and management principles and practices for the construction, operation and maintenance of manufacturing and processing plants and associated transportation and storage systems (Standards Australia 2012a).	Chapter 21
<b>AS/NZS 60079.10.2:2016 Explosive Atmospheres Classification of Areas – Explosive Dust Atmospheres</b>	Adopts IEC 60079-10-2, Ed.2.0 (2015) to specify requirements for the identification and classification of areas where explosive dust atmospheres may be present, in order to permit the proper assessment of ignition sources in such areas (Standards Australia 2016b).	Chapter 21
<b>Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011 v 3.4</b>	Provides guidance to water regulators and suppliers on monitoring and managing drinking water quality (NHMRC and NRMCC 2011).	Chapter 10
<b>Burra Charter (Australia International Council) 1992</b>	<p>Indigenous Cultural Heritage in Queensland is protected by the ACH Act. Similar to all Australian states and territories, Queensland’s ACH Act is consistent with the philosophical principles outlined in the ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) 1977.</p> <p>The Burra Charter describes criteria for defining significance for Indigenous cultural heritage. The Burra Charter was developed by Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and is endorsed by UNESCO for this purpose. In the Burra Charter, cultural significance means “aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations”.</p>	Chapter 18
<b>Central Queensland Regional Plan</b>	<p>The key regional plan with relevance to the Project is the Central Queensland Regional Plan which was issued in 2013. The plan has a strong focus on land use issues (State of Queensland 2013). The purpose of the Central Queensland Regional Plan is to identify the state’s interests in land use planning for the region. Specifically, the plan identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regional outcomes for the region</li> <li>• regional policies for achieving the regional outcomes and</li> <li>• the state’s intent for the future spatial structure of the region, including Priority Agricultural Areas, Priority Living Areas and priority outcomes for infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The Central Queensland Regional Plan includes two of the three community profiles to be assessed in the Economics chapter regarding existing social and economic environment – LSC and Rockhampton Regional Council. Based on consultation with the Regional Planning Committee, local government, industry / community stakeholder and state agencies, the following regional policies were identified as most relevant to the region:</p>	Chapter 19A

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximise the productive use of key mining resources</li> <li>• provide for liveable communities and</li> <li>• support the long-term viability and growth of the agricultural sector.</li> </ul>	
<b>Eco Access Guideline – Assessment of Low Frequency Noise</b>	The Ecoaccess Guideline - Assessment of Low Frequency Noise (Roberts 2004) is applicable to low frequency noise frequencies below 200 Hertz emitted from commercial premises, industrial premises, mining and extractive operations (Roberts 2004).	Chapter 13
<b>EIS Information Guideline - Air</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to air (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 12
<b>EIS Information Guideline – Flora and Fauna</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to flora and fauna (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 14 and 15
<b>EIS Information Guideline - Matters of national environmental significance</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to matters of national environmental significance (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 14 and 15
<b>EIS Information Guideline - Coastal</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to coastal environments (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 15
<b>EIS Information Guideline – Regulated Structures</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to regulated structures (dams, levees, or voids), which is conditioned under an EA, and which if improperly constructed, could have a serious or damaging impacts on the environment (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 9
<b>EIS Information Guideline - Water</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to water (EHP n.d.).	Chapter 9
<b>EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 - Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species</b>	This policy statement is intended to provide a guide for stakeholders in assessing the likelihood of a proposed action having a significant impact on one or more migratory shorebird species in Australia (DoE 2017). The policy statement should be read in conjunction with Significant impact guidelines 1.1 - matters of national environmental significance (DoE 2013).	Chapters 14, 16

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>EPBC Act referral guidelines for the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area</b>	These guidelines are intended to assist in determining whether action needs to be referred to the Minister. They should be read in conjunction with Significant impact guidelines Matters of National Environmental Significance. They apply only to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (DAWE 2014).	Chapter 14, 15 and 16
<b>Financial assurance under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 ESR/2015/1758 Version 3.03</b>	This guideline describes the arrangements for financial assurance for prescribed ERAs and Transitional Environmental Programs under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (DES 2019a).	Chapter 11
<b>Guide to Traffic Impact Assessment</b>	Provides guidance for proponents on how to assess the traffic impacts of a proposed development on the state-controlled road network. The guide outlines the principles and the framework for undertaking a traffic impact assessment and provides advice on mitigation strategies to address traffic impacts. The guide provides advice for both development proposals assessable under the Planning Act 2016, as well as for major development assessed under other assessment frameworks usually subject to an environmental impact statement, or a notifiable road use (DTMR 2017).	Chapter 6
<b>Guideline - Progressive rehabilitation and closure plans</b>	This guideline assists applicants in developing a PRCP as part of a site-specific application for a new mining activity and for existing EA holders who will be required to develop a PRC plan under section 754 of the EP Act (DES 2019b).	Chapter 11
<b>Guideline EM1122, Rehabilitation Requirements for Mining Resource Activities</b>	Guideline EM1122, Rehabilitation Requirements for Mining Resource Activities (EHP 2014c) state four general rehabilitation goals. These require rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining to result in post-mining site conditions that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. safe to humans and wildlife</li> <li>2. non-polluting</li> <li>3. stable and</li> <li>4. able to sustain an agreed post-mining land use.</li> </ol>	Chapter 11
<b>Guideline: Works that interfere with water in a watercourse for a resource activity— watercourse diversions authorised under the Water Act 2000</b>	This guideline provides information on the application process and technical requirements for proponents seeking approval to divert a watercourse (a “watercourse diversion”) associated with a resource activity when applying for a water licence pursuant to the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (DNRME 2019b).	Chapter 9



Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>Guidelines for Assessment of Road Impacts of Development</b>	These guidelines provide information on the steps involved in assessing road impacts of a proposed development and identifying measures to mitigate any road impacts the project may have (DMR 2006).	Chapter 6
<b>Guidelines for Sewerage Systems: Biosolids Management</b>	Provides guidance on the management and reuse of bio-solids (NRMMC 2004).	Chapter 7
<b>Guidelines for Fish Salvage</b>	Set of guidelines related to fish salvage. The construction and maintenance of waterway barriers and in-stream structures may require the use of temporary bunds to allow dry work conditions. Relocation may be required to reduce negative impacts on fish in the area (DAF 2018).	Chapter 15
<b>IESC Information Guidelines - Explanatory Note for assessing GDE's</b>	The Independent Expert Scientific Committee on Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining Development (IESC) is a statutory body under the EPBC Act. This Explanatory Note describes the information required and tools available to assess the potential risks to Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) from Coal Seam Gas and Large Coal Mining development. It aims to help proponents prepare environmental impact assessments with sections specifically devoted to GDEs (Doody <i>et al</i> 2019).	Chapter 14, 15 and 16
<b>Isaac Regional Council - Broadsound Shire Council Planning Scheme 2005</b>	<p>The Isaac Regional Council (IRC) was formed in 2008 from the Belyando, Nebo and Broadsound Shire Councils, as a result there are three different planning schemes across the IRC. The IRC is currently in the process for preparing a new planning scheme. The relevant planning scheme for the affected communities includes the <i>Broadsound Planning Scheme 2005</i>. The <i>Broadsound Planning Scheme 2005</i> includes Desired Environmental Outcomes (DEOs). The relevant DEOs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic development and</li> <li>• maintenance of cultural, economic, physical and social wellbeing of people and communities.</li> </ul> <p>The Project assists council and contributes positively in meeting the objectives of the DEO's by providing the residents of the region with a range of economic development and employment opportunities if they choose to engage with the Project.</p>	Chapter 19A

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<p><b>Isaac Regional Council Community Strategic Plan 2015-2035</b></p>	<p>The IRC Community Strategic Plan 2015-2035 informs all IRC’s strategic planning documents, including the Corporate Plan – Isaac 2020, the Annual Operational Plan and the Budget. The Plan identifies key themes that reinforce what the Isaac regions communities, economy, infrastructure and environment is to be in 2035 and how to measure success in each of these areas. The key themes include: Communities, Economy, Infrastructure, and Environment. The Project contributes to these themes in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project will help deliver a range of programs and services to promote community safety, health and wellbeing through the presence and location of workers.</li> <li>• Additional workers will be able to promote and help deliver community facilities and services.</li> <li>• The Project will help improve the regional economy through providing and supporting a mix of industry sectors.</li> <li>• The Project will utilise support services located within IRC.</li> <li>• The Project will allow the IRC to provide infrastructure that the region requires and needs.</li> <li>• The Project will put in place various management measures and programmes to prevent significant and long-lasting impacts to the surrounding region.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 19A</p>
<p><b>Isaac Regional Council Corporate Plan 2015-2020</b></p>	<p>IRC adopted a five-year corporate plan following two phases of community consultation. The Plan has five clear strategic themes that mirror those of the IRC Community Strategic Plan 2015-2035, with the addition of Governance as a key theme. These themes identify goals, strategies and performance indicators to show how these will be achieved for the future. Regarding the five themes, the Project will facilitate in the implementation as outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities – strategies involved improved engagement/partnerships in the region, as such, the proponent will facilitate these relationships with the IRC and through Project services will be able to facilitate community services.</li> <li>• Economy – strategies include proactively engaging with and supporting all industry sectors, commerce and government. The proponent will engage with the IRC regarding opportunities to capitalise on the Project’s injection of personnel and services in the region.</li> <li>• Infrastructure – strategies involve provision of roads, water, sewer and parks infrastructure. The Project through its economic injection will support the IRC with the provision of these services to the community.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 19A</p>

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment – strategies involve the management of natural resources and partnering with industry to minimise environmental harm. While the Project is located in the LSC LGA, the proponent will work with the IRC to ensure environmental impacts are appropriately managed.</li> <li>Governance – strategies include pursuing financial sustainability through use of council’s resources and assists. The Project through its financial injection in the region will assist with providing financial sustainability in the region through the use of IRC services and labour forces.</li> </ul>	
<b>Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry</b>	<p>The Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program (LPSDP) for the mining industry promotes sustainable mining practices. The program developed a series of handbooks which provide mining managers, communities and regulators with practical information on leading practice approaches to mining management.</p> <p>This handbook outlines the key principles and procedures now recognised as leading practice for planning, implementing and monitoring mine rehabilitation (Australian Government 2016).</p>	Chapter 11
<b>Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018</b>	<p>Version 2 of the Livingstone Planning Scheme 2018 was adopted by Council on 19 June 2018 and commenced on 25 June 2018. It includes a Local Government Infrastructure Plan. The planning scheme sets out Council’s intention for future development in the planning scheme area, over the next ten years. The planning scheme seeks to advance state and regional policies, including state planning policies and the Central Queensland Regional Plan, through more detailed local responses considering the local context.</p>	Chapter 19A
<b>Livingstone Shire Council Corporate Plan 2014 – 2019</b>	<p>The Livingstone Shire Council Corporate Plan 2014 – 2019 is the principal document from which the LSC plans and strategic documents are developed. The Project will provide input into the implementation of the following key aspects addressed in the Corporate Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assets – Central Queensland Coal will contribute with this aspect through undertaking upgrades to existing infrastructure in the area in conjunction with LSC.</li> <li>Environment – Central Queensland Coal will work with LSC to ensure environmental impacts are minimised through the implementation of mitigation and management measures. These measures will reduce potential harm to the environment in the region and contribute to LSC’s achievement strategies.</li> </ul>	Chapter 19A

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economy – The Project has the potential to impact the local economy through providing employment for the local population and diversifying the local economy. The proponent will engage with the LSC to maximise these opportunities in the region.</li> <li>• Community – The Project has the potential to enhance local communities through engagement of local work force and services. This will assist LSC to achieve its goals.</li> <li>• Governance – Central Queensland Coal will engage with LSC to ensure that transparent and sustainable communication is achieved throughout the Project lifetime.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Livingstone Shire Council Local Law No.3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011</b></p>	<p>The purpose of Local Law No. 3 and its subordinate local law is to protect the environment and public health, safety and amenity within the Livingstone Shire Council region. The purpose is in part achieved by providing for the elimination or reduction of risks and threats from inadequate protection against animal and plant pests and allows for the declaration of an animal or plant of a specified species to be a local pest.</p>	<p>Chapter 17</p>
<p><b>Livingstone Shire Council Pest Management Plan and Vector Management Plan</b></p>	<p>In their submission, LSC indicated that a Pest Management Plan and a Vector Management Plan are expected to be finalised in the first half of 2018. These Plans will provide Central Queensland Coal with further guidance on pest and vector management applicable to the Project.</p> <p>Central Queensland Coal commits to implementing pest controls in a consistent approach with those of the LSC. Central Queensland Coal further commits to implementing pest and vector controls consistent with the LSC Pest and Vector Management Plans once they are finalised. These controls will be documented in the Land Use Management Plan (LUMP) that will be prepared for the Project and implemented by licensed contractors.</p>	<p>Chapter 17</p>
<p><b>Livingstone Shire Council Schedule 1 of Subordinate Local Law 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011</b></p>	<p>The purpose of this subordinate local law is to list declared local pests pursuant to section 6(1) of the authorising local law. The declared pest species listed in Schedule 1 and noted for the whole local government area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Castor-oil Plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)</li> <li>• Devil’s Apple (<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>)</li> <li>• Devil’s Fig (<i>Solanum torvum</i>)</li> <li>• Elephant Grass (<i>Penisetum purpurem</i>)</li> <li>• Feral Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)</li> <li>• Lion Tail (<i>Leonotis nepetifloia</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 17</p>

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maltese Cockspur (<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>)</li> <li>• Sisal (<i>Agave vivipara</i> (var. <i>vivipara</i> and cv. <i>Marginate</i> (sisal)), <i>Agave sisalana</i> (sisal/sisal hemp) and</li> <li>• Wild Sisal (<i>Furcraea selloa</i>).</li> </ul>	
<b>Mackay Isaac Whitsunday Regional Plan</b>	<p>The Mackay Isaac Whitsunday Regional includes one of the community profiles assessed in the EIS, the IRC. This Plan establishes a vision and direction for the region to 2031 and is the pre-eminent plan for the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday region. The Plan identifies Desired Regional Outcomes (DROs), that articulate the preferred direction for development and land use outcomes for the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday region. Relevant DROs identified include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• environment</li> <li>• natural resource management</li> <li>• strong communities</li> <li>• strong economy and</li> <li>• transport.</li> </ul> <p>Local government planning schemes refine the strategic intentions of the Regional Plan.</p>	Chapter 19A
<b>Manual for Assessing Consequence Categories and Hydraulic Performance of Structures ESR/2016/1933</b>	Sets out the requirements of the administering authority for consequence category assessment and certification of the design of 'regulated structures,' constructed as part of environmentally relevant activities under the EP Act (DES 2016a).	Chapter 9
<b>Model Mining Conditions Version 6.02</b>	The purpose of this guideline is to provide a set of model conditions to form general environmental protection commitments given for mining activities, and environmental authority conditions for resource activities (DES 2017).	Chapters 5, 10, 12 and 13
<b>National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Guidelines</b>	The national accreditation body for Australia that ensure organisations comply with relevant international and Australian standards and are competent to provide consistently reliable testing, calibration, measurement and inspection data to government, industry and the wider community (NATA 2020).	Chapter 9
<b>National Climate Change Adaptation Framework</b>	The Council of Australian Governments requested the development of a National Adaptation Framework in February 2006 as part of its 'Plan of Collaborative Action on Climate Change.' The Framework outlines the future agenda for collaboration between governments to address key	Chapter 4

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<p>demands from business and the community for targeted information on climate change impacts and to fill critical knowledge gaps which currently inhibit effective adaptation (COAG 2007).</p> <p>A key focus is to support decision makers, understand and incorporate climate change into policy and operational decisions at all scales and across all vulnerable sectors (COAG 2007).</p>	
<b>National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure</b>	The Air NEPM sets national standards for the key air pollutants: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, lead and particles [PM measuring $\leq 10$ micrometres ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) and PM measuring $\leq 2.5$ $\mu\text{m}$ ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ )], and requires State Governments to monitor air quality and to identify potential air quality problems.	Chapter 12
<b>National Environment Protection (Used Packaging Materials) Measure 2011</b>	This Measure supports the operation of the Australian Packaging Covenant, which is a co-regulatory arrangement between all levels of government and industry to manage the environmental impacts of packaging.	Chapter 7
<b>National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development</b>	The National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development 1992 promotes economic growth that safeguards the welfare of future generations, provides equity within and between generations, protects biological diversity and maintains essential ecological processes and life support systems (COAG 1992).	Chapter 11
<b>National Waste Policy</b>	The 2018 National Waste Policy provides a framework for collective action by businesses, governments, communities and individuals until 2030. The 2018 National Waste Policy will guide continuing collaboration between all Australian governments, business and industry. It does not remove the need for governments, businesses and industries to implement tailored solutions in response to local and regional circumstances (Australian Government 2018).	Chapter 7
<b>Noise and Vibration EIS Information Guideline – ESR/2020/530</b>	This guideline advises proponents about the information and assessment requirements in relation to noise and vibration when preparing an EIS (DES 2020).	Chapter 13
<b>Noise and Vibration from Blasting ESR/2016/2169</b>	This guideline sets out performance criteria to be used when setting operating requirements in conditions of EAs for activities involving blasting, such as mines, quarries and construction (DES 2016b).	Chapter 13
<b>Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017 - 2030</b>	Outlines how Queensland will prepare for current and future impacts of a changing climate in a way that reduces risk and increases resilience. The Strategy provides a framework to help	Chapter 4

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	Queensland manage the risks and harness the opportunities associated with a changing climate (EHP 2017).	
<b>Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy – Significant Residual Impact Guideline</b>	<p>The purpose of the guideline is to assist in deciding whether or not a prescribed activity will, or is likely to have a significant residual impact on a MSES (EHP 2014b). It applies to any activity prescribed in the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014 that requires an approval in relation to MSES, under the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i></li> <li>• <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i> and</li> <li>• <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994.</i></li> </ul>	Chapters 14 and 15
<b>Queensland Joint Strategic Framework for Mosquito Management 2010 - 2015</b>	<p>The Framework provides a strategic direction for the management of mosquitoes and mosquito-borne diseases in Queensland (State of Queensland 2010).</p> <p>Under this framework a number of other mosquito borne disease management plans have been prepared by Queensland Health. The following may be relevant to the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queensland dengue management plan 2015 – 2020</li> <li>• Queensland chikungunya management plan 2014-2019</li> <li>• Mosquito-borne diseases in Queensland 2012 - 2017</li> <li>• Guidelines for controlling public health risks relating to mosquitoes, flies and black flies in flood events and</li> <li>• Treatment Advice for Pest Management Technicians: for control of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquitoes (vector of Zika and dengue)</li> </ul>	Chapter 17
<b>Queensland Resources and Energy Sector Code of Practice for Local Content 2013</b>	<p>The <i>Queensland Resources and Energy Sector Code of Practice for Local Content 2013</i> (the Code) is referred to in the ToR as a guiding policy document when developing strategies to ensure local suppliers of goods and services receive full, fair and reasonable opportunity to tender for work throughout the Project lifecycle. Whilst compliance with the Code is voluntary, its use as a guiding policy is strongly encouraged by key industry peak body Queensland Resources Council (QRC 2017). Successful implementation of this policy can achieve broader social and economic benefits of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• employment and business growth in Queensland and the region</li> </ul>	Chapter 19A



Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long-term sustainability of local economies and</li> <li>• achieving a consistently renewed social licence to operate.</li> </ul>	
<b>Queensland Resources and Energy Sector Code of Practice for Local Content</b>	The Queensland Resources and Energy Sector Code of Practice for Local Content is an industry led and owned self-regulated initiative. The code is specifically designed to assist Queensland operating resources and energy companies to support local capable industry participation in significant greenfield and brownfield investment projects (with the intent that such practices may provide benefits for existing operations over the longer term) (QRC 2013).	Chapter 19A
<b>Queensland Waste Avoidance and Resource Productivity Strategy 2014 to 2024</b>	<p>The development of the strategy was led by the Waste Avoidance and Resource Productivity Strategy Steering Committee and released in 2014. The strategy sets a vision for Queensland to become a national leader in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoiding unnecessary consumption and waste generation</li> <li>• adopting innovative resource recovery approaches and</li> <li>• managing all products and materials as valuable and finite resources (DES 2019b).</li> </ul>	Chapter 7
<b>Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2019</b>	Adopted in July 2019, the strategy focuses on transitioning to the principles of a circular economy to help retain the value of material in the economy for as long as possible. It provides a framework to enable growth of the recycling and resource recovery sector, and reduce the amount of waste produced, and disposed of, by business, industry and households. It sets a series of progressive targets for waste reduction and resource recovery to 2050 (State of Queensland 2019).	Chapter 7
<b>Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009</b>	These water quality guidelines have been developed to deliver a regional focus on the vast range of water types specific to Queensland. The updated Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 refers to these guidelines when assessing Queensland water quality (EHP 2009).	Chapters 9, 10 and 15
<b>Reef 2050 Plan Net Benefit Policy</b>	The objective of the Reef 2050 Net Benefit Policy is to ensure decisions and actions to reduce pressures and impacts on the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) deliver a positive change in the condition and trend of GBR values, regardless of whether they occur within or outside the GBR. Net benefit is defined in the Net Benefit Policy as an overall improvement in the condition and/or trend of a GBR value, or those actions which result in the net improvement.	Chapter 14 , 15 and 16

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<p>The Project has been considered in regard to the potential impact it may have on downstream values, including the GBR, as a result of decreased water quality via sediment run-off and increases in water quality parameters in the surrounding waterways which flow into downstream habitats. Consistency of the Project with the policy has been assessed as part of this chapter.</p>	
<p><b>Riverine protection permit exemption requirements WSS/2013/726</b></p>	<p>The purpose of the riverine protection permit exemption requirements is to outline when it is permitted to excavate, place fill or destroy vegetation in a watercourse, lake or spring without the need for a riverine protection permit under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (DNRME 2019a).</p>	<p>Chapter 9</p>
<p><b>Road Planning and Design Manual 2<sup>nd</sup> edition</b></p>	<p>This manual developed by DTMR provides the policy and framework for the planning and design of new and upgraded roads in Queensland. It is an agreed set of corporate standards that includes consideration of local circumstances (DTMR 2013).</p>	<p>Chapter 6</p>
<p><b>Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015</b></p>	<p>The Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme 2015 is a revised planning scheme for the area, replacing and consolidating the individual Fitzroy Shire, Mount Morgan Shire and Rockhampton City Planning Schemes. The Planning Scheme has been developed into an online planning and development service.</p>	<p>Chapter 19A</p>
<p><b>Rockhampton Regional Council Corporate Plan 2017 – 2022</b></p>	<p>The Rockhampton Regional Council (RRC) Corporate Plan 2017 – 2022 sets the strategic direction and priorities for the Council’s five years strategic plan document which outlines the goals and outcomes to achieve the community’s expectations. This corporate plan is designed around five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community – The Project has the potential to contribute to community through providing better conditions to the local community residents.</li> <li>• Economy – The Project has the potential to improve and diversify the local economy through providing employment for residents and to involve local services.</li> <li>• Environment – Central Queensland Coal will ensure environmental impacts are minimised and sustainable practices are applied through implementation of mitigation and management measures.</li> <li>• Service Excellence – The Project has the potential to enhance local community through providing employment diversity and seeking local work force which will promote local economic growth.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 19A</p>

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Government Leader – Central Queensland Coal will maintain a clear, transparent and close relationship with the RRC.</li> </ul>	
<b>Rockhampton Regional Council Pest Management Plan 2012-2016</b>	<p>The purpose of the Rockhampton Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (the Plan) (RRC 2017-2021a) is to provide a strategic direction for the management of invasive biosecurity matter (plants and animals) in the Rockhampton Region. The plan establishes local priorities and sets out actions that aim to minimise the environmental, economic, social and human health impacts of invasive biosecurity matter and brings all sectors of a local community together to manage invasive biosecurity matter in the region.</p> <p>The Plan details the key issues of invasive biosecurity matter management and outlines the objectives to achieve Council’s Corporate Plan objectives. The key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>awareness and education</li> <li>monitoring and assessment</li> <li>prevention, early detection, containment and eradication</li> <li>strategic planning framework and management</li> <li>effective integrated management systems and</li> <li>commitment and partnership.</li> </ul>	Chapter 17
<b>Rockhampton Regional Council Vector Management Plan 2010-2014</b>	<p>The Rockhampton Regional Council Vector Management Plan 2017 – 2021 (RRC 2017-2021b) provides a framework for the RRC and the community to manage vector agents and their impacts in the region.</p>	Chapter 17
<b>Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance</b>	<p>This guideline aims to assist any person who proposes to take an action to decide whether or not they should submit a referral to the Australian Government Department of the Environment for a decision by the Australian Government Environment Minister on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act (DoE 2013).</p>	Chapters 14, 15 and 16
<b>Social Impact Assessment Guideline</b>	<p>Applies to all projects subject to an EIS process under the EP Act. This guideline states the details that must be included in an SIA and covers the identification and assessment of potential social impacts as well as their management and monitoring (DSDMIP 2018).</p>	Chapter 19B
<b>State Development Assessment Provisions version 2.5 – State Code 18:</b>	<p>Purpose of the code is to ensure the development involving the constructing or raising of waterway barrier works in a fish habitat is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of</p>	Chapter 9 and 15

Document	Description	Relevant Chapter/s
<b>Constructing or Raising Waterway Barrier Works in Fish Habitats</b>	the code including maintaining fish movement, maintain the health and productivity of fisheries resources and fish habitat and avoiding impacts to marine plants (DSDMIP 2019).	
<b>Strategic Framework for Mine Closure</b>	This framework has evolved as a cooperative development between the Australian and New Zealand Minerals and Energy Council (ANZMEC) and the Australia Minerals Industry (represented by Minerals Council of Australia (MCA)). It is designed to provide a broadly consistent framework for mine closure across the various Australian jurisdictions (ANZMEC & MCA 2000).	Chapter 11
<b>Structures which are Dams or Levees Constructed as part of Environmentally Relevant Activities ESR/2016/1934</b>	This document provides information about the procedures of the administering authority when authorising structures which are dams, or levees that are constructed as part of an activity under an ERA pursuant to the EP Act (DES 2016c).	Chapter 9
<b>Styx River, Shoalwater Creek and Water Park Creek Basins Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives</b>	The purpose of this document is to identify locally relevant environmental values and water quality objectives for the region, based on local historical data and in close consultation with the local community. These water quality objectives have been refined from national and state water quality guidelines and present a truer picture of the values and water quality of local waterways (EHP 2014a).	Chapters 9, 10 and 15
<b>Technical Guidelines for the estimation of emissions by facilities in Australia 2017</b>	These guidelines embody the latest methods for estimating emissions based on the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008 (DoEE 2016).  The Technical Guidelines provide additional guidance and commentary to assist Reporters in estimating greenhouse gas emissions for reporting under the NGER system.  In general, applicable to the 2017-2018.	Chapter 16
<b>The Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health and Environmental Risks (Phase 1)</b>	Provides a generic framework for management of recycled water quality and use that applies to all combinations of recycled water and end uses and specific guidance on the use of treated sewage and greywater for purposes other than drinking and environmental flows (NRMMC 2006).	Chapter 7