

## CQC PROJECT FACT SHEET

The IESC review has not considered any of the relevant new work that was undertaken to address their previous comments - they acknowledge this substantial work has been carried out and therefore their review statement is false and misleading. A summary of some of the facts totally ignored by IESC are listed below.

1. Coal Mining has existed at Ogmoo and Bowman townships from 1918 to as recently as 1964 (Mining began in 1858).
2. The historical Bowman Coal Mine is contiguous to Central Queensland Coal Project (the Project).
3. The historical Ogmoo Coal Mine is located down stream of CQ Coal project and 5km from the GBRMP.
4. Neither of these have any environmental legacy issues.
5. Ogmoo was a community of 600 people, who worked within the historical mines. A number of open cut mines still operate in the local area today, and the community identifies as being a mining community.
6. IESC are chartered to comment on National and International water related issues.
7. Sector Regulation (November 2020) Finding 6.3 (page 168) makes specific reference to the interim report of the second review of the EPBC Act (Samuel, 2020) recommendation that the water trigger be limited to consideration of only projects where cross-border water resources are at risk (e.g. Great Artesian Basin) to reduce unnecessary regulatory burden and duplication. That is, the Commonwealth already has the responsibility for protected matters under the EPBC Act, regardless of the 'concerns' and beliefs or opinions of the IESC members.
8. Potential impacts to downstream values have been specifically investigated and Significant Impact assessed by independent consultancies in accordance with relevant state and commonwealth guidelines which have found **NO** significant impacts to the Great Barrier Reef or the Broad Sound Fish Habitat Area.
9. Consistent with requirements of the Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan (2015) the project will have a positive impact by providing a sediment control plan and sediment control facilities within the project mine area. In particular,
  - a. Sediment load from the project site will be reduced by over 50% (from 5,037 t/year, reduced to 2,297t/year – a reduction of 2,740t/year = 2.74% of Styx Basin loads)
  - b. Creek bank will remain intact and riparian vegetation along Deep Ck to be expanded by width of 10m
  - c. There will be NO change to the number of flow days (24%) of Tooloombah and Deep Creeks.
10. Creek banks will remain intact and riparian vegetation along Deep Creek to be improved by weed removal, enhancement planting to a width of 10m.
11. 'Possible' 'minor' impacts are conservatively estimated for the majority of the 165ha of riparian vegetation predicted to be affected by the project along Deep Creek, however offsets are planned for the entire 165ha. Note, no loss of this vegetation will occur based on the predicted impacts and control measures, and regardless, no impacts would occur until at least 10 years after the Project commences, giving ample time to improve the resilience of this area from its current condition.
12. No rainfall or flood waters from outside the Mining Lease will flow onto the Mining Lease - only runoff within the Mining Lease will need to be managed by the Project (small, compared to the larger catchment).
13. All water on the Mining Lease will be managed. The dams have been designed to contain the 1:100 year event, and the overall site has been designed to capture all water up to a 1:1000 year event (i.e. using the mine pit and levees), with all water treated and settled in water storages prior to any releases. Controlled releases are proposed to manage water volumes in wet events. The size of flow and the quality of the released water have been explicitly modelled and assessed, and controlled release rules have been developed to ensure that receiving water quality is protected and water quality will remain well within the range of receiving water ambient conditions. Based on the proposed release rules, the assessment found that there would be no significant impact to downstream water quality.
14. In accordance with the IESC Guidelines, an Independent Peer Review was undertaken which found that the groundwater assessment and modelling work has ***"been carried out in a professional and rigorous manner that meets current industry standards... been completed in line with... the IESC Uncertainty Analysis***

*Guidance Note and we have not identified any fundamental flaws in the work.”* (see peer review concluding statement)

15. A substantial number of groundwater monitoring bores were installed and monitored throughout the EIS process, used in calibrating and checking model predictions – a total of 51 bores covering the full spectrum of hydrostratigraphic units, with an additional 7 bores drilled for the latest targeted work totalling 61 bores in total.
16. The Project will not cause mobilisation of the groundwater-saltwater interface as it is conservatively estimated to be below -280mAHD at the Tooloombah-Deep Creek confluence (2.2km downstream) and -480 to -680mAHD at the mine (ie. well beneath the deepest mine excavations), **IF** seawater even extended inland that far.
17. All water required for the Project will be sourced from on-site capture and reuse (i.e. no water abstraction proposed).
18. The enclosed Conveyor was relocated and is now 560m away from Deep Creek at the closest point, is out of the 1:1000 year floodplain area and coal will be at 15% moisture avoiding any dust resulting in **NO** impact.
19. Offsets and financial remuneration are in accordance with both State and Commonwealth offset policies.
20. The assessment of risks posed by potential contaminant transport from the final landform found that no negative effect in terms of water quality from waste rock and rejects would occur to groundwater.
21. Will create 167 new permanent direct jobs for the local region.

### CQC PROJECT REGION HISTORICAL FACTS

The coastal communities between the Yaamba and Clairview region have significantly reduced in size due to the removal or closure of services and work opportunities particularly over the last 25 years. These include:

1. At least 10 rail gangs have been removed from the region.
2. Main Roads maintenance gangs have been relocated.
3. Health Services that were at Marlborough, Ogmore and St Lawrence no longer exist.
4. Reduction of Shire Council headquarters to local community office such as Broadsound Shire at St Lawrence.
5. There is no longer a school at Ogmore and only a fraction of the previous numbers of students now attend those schools that remain open.
6. Associated industry services no longer exist.
7. Hotels have reduced with only Marlborough existing and St Lawrence on reduced operating hours. The hotel at Yaamba has only recently closed.
8. Thirteen (13) families have left the region due to the land acquisitions of the Australia-Singapore Military Training Initiative, which while a good project, has had some devastating effects on the communities as well as affecting simple things that are taken for granted, like the Pony Club, the voluntary swimming coach to name a few.
9. All these events have almost eliminated the local work opportunities in this once proud region and has even forced a significant percentage of the traditional owners to move to other areas such as Rockhampton.