Updated Proponent Commitment Register

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C.1. Introduction

As a requirement of the Kevin's Corner Project Terms of Reference (TOR), a list of all commitments made by Hancock Galilee Pty Ltd (HGPL) was provided in Volume 2, Appendix G of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Further commitments, largely from responses to submissions through the EIS process, were then published in Volume 2, Appendix C of the Supplementary EIS (SEIS). As a result of the SEIS, the list of Proponent commitments now contains updated and additional post-SEIS commitments, as well as the removal of commitments that have been superseded or made obsolete by its completion since earlier iterations of this Updated Proponent Commitments Register.

This Updated Proponent Commitment Register includes commitments made in the responses to submissions on the SEIS.

Five plans were required to be updated and provided to the Office of the Coordinator General (OCG) in response to submissions on the Kevin's Corner SEIS. HGPL commits to implement these plans, which are required for development and operations of the Project.

These plans, listed below, were

1. Biodiversity Offsets Plan (Public Version), May 2013.
2. Rehabilitation Management Plan, May 2013.
3. Environmental Management Plan May 2013.
4. Off-lease Environmental Management Plan, May 2103.
5. Social Impact Management Plan, April 2013.

HGPL will comply with the commitments made in these documents, which are regulated through the draft Environmental Authority (EA) Conditions and the Coordinator General's Report. To avoid duplication, the commitments include in these plans are not included within this Register.

C.2. Project Description

Proponent Commitment
2.1. Where necessary all licences and permits will be obtained as per legislative requirements prior to commencing the applicable works. All construction activities will comply with legislative and industry standards.
2.2. All structures, buildings and infrastructure within Mining Lease Application (MLA) 70425 currently in-use by local landholders will be acquired and then removed as necessary. The Proponent will consult with affected landowners and other third parties to develop an appropriate relocation plan.
2.3. After construction, the contractors will be required to clear all construction waste, equipment and plant as per their Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Disturbed areas that are not proposed to be utilised for project related activities will be rehabilitated.
2.4. The construction and operational workforce will be managed through a fatigue management policy covering fly-in/fly-out (FIFO), drive-in/drive-out (DIDO), and bus-in/bus-out (BIBO) travel methods.
2.5 Works will commence on the required Tier 2 approvals required for progression of the site infrastructure development as well as the identified management plans required for the early phases of the Project construction.
2.6. Private consultation with potentially affected landholders will be undertaken. These negotiations will commence prior to construction/operation and will be confidential between HGPL and each key stakeholder.

C.3. Climate

There are no commitments associated with this section.

C.4. Geology

Proponent Commitment
4.1. The coal handling and storage areas will require attention to detail to prevent spontaneous combustion (Salva, 2010). Management actions will include consideration of wind direction, the use of coal wetting systems, and compaction.
4.2. Should significant fossil specimens be identified within the mine then steps will be taken to secure and protect the fossils. The Queensland Museum will be notified to allow for the identification and correct preservation and removal. Small fossils may be relocated by site geologists.

C.5. Soils, Topography and Land Disturbance

Proponent Commitment
5.1. A detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be developed prior to the commencement of construction works.
5.2. Effective erosion and sediment control for the Project site will require appropriate activities to be carried out over the life of the Project including: • Construction; • Operations; and • Rehabilitation and Closure.
5.3. Sediment dams will be provided to intercept as much runoff from the overburden placement as practical.
5.4. Regular erosion monitoring of the rehabilitation areas will be required during the vegetation establishment

Proponent Commitment
period, to demonstrate whether the objectives of the rehabilitation strategy are being achieved and whether a sustainable landform has been provided.

C.6. Land Use and Tenure

Proponent Commitment
6.1. Only the minimum land required for the safe operation of the Project is proposed to be cleared. Land to be cleared will be surveyed and marked out prior to clearing and signed off by an appropriate person as defined in the ESCP, to ensure no significant areas are inadvertently disturbed. The disturbed area of the Project will be rehabilitated progressively where possible. Mine rehabilitation will aim to return the land to the pre-mining land suitability's, except for the final void.
6.2. The EMP will be implemented to minimise adverse impacts on amenity values of local residences and prevent land degradation beyond the necessary disturbance to mining areas.
6.3. All Project infrastructure within MLA 70425 will be developed to meet current Australian Standards.
6.4. The Proponent will undertake to manage impacted stock routes to ensure adequate alternatives and new alignments are proposed to protect the values of the network and ensure there is no net loss of connectivity for the network.
6.5. The envisaged impacts resulting from the airport facility will be ameliorated through: • The Airport EMP and plan of operations, to address flight path issues and hours of operations; • Operational procedures of the aircraft themselves, to address noise and visual impacts; and • Ongoing negotiations and consultation with surrounding landholders.
6.6. Mapping of the ecological values of the Cudmore Resources Reserve area will be used to minimise the impacts of sub-surface infrastructure and activities on areas of high habitat value as far as practicable.
6.7. HGPL will be developing a Stock Route Realignment Strategy which will assist in determining the most appropriate realignments for stock routes U291 and U301. The Stock Route Realignment Strategy aims to address community and agency concerns regarding the proposed alternative alignments.
6.8. To ensure the Stock Route Realignment Strategy develops alternative alignments that accord to landholder and agency requirements, the following principles will be employed: • The quality of pasture along the proposed realignment is of no lesser quality than the pasture along the current alignment; • The topography of the proposed realignment is no less suitable than the topography along the current alignment and that stock can be travelled/agisted along the proposed realignment; • Distances between water points and holding yards are of similar distances and suitable for travelling and agisting stock after the proposed realignment; • Cumulative impacts on the Stock Route Network generated by the Alpha and Kevin's Corner Coal Projects and other proposed mining projects are described, assessed and addressed; and • Stakeholder (including land holders, industry bodies and agencies) concerns about the proposed realignments are adequately addressed and resolved.
6.9. HGPL will progress stock route realignment by ongoing liaison with affected landholders and the Barcaldine Regional Council (BRC).
6.10. HGPL will, where practical, allow grazing on its property above underground mining areas.

C.7. Landscape Character

Proponent Commitment
7.1. The overburden stockpiles and tailings storage facilities will be rehabilitated to a combination of grazing and bushland
7.2. Areas of remnant woodland vegetation within the Project area and those which are beyond the primary disturbance area will be retained where possible.
7.3. Proactive management of natural regeneration will be used as a method of providing additional screening of mine infrastructure in a number of locations within the Project area.
7.4. To reduce the potential for visual glint and glare, the colour contrast and reflectivity of materials and finishes will be taken into account when selecting construction materials, with the aim of minimising any potential visual impacts.
7.5. Where possible programs will be arranged so that highly visible work activities to be carried out across surface areas of the mine occur within daylight hours of operation to minimise night time lighting impacts.
7.6. The site Rehabilitation Management Plan which has been developed as part of a mine Environmental Authority (EA) Condition will outline the amount and location of grazing land and bushland.

C.8. Land Contamination

Proponent Commitment
8.1. Protocols will be developed to further assess (and manage as required) areas of potential contamination in accordance with the Guideline for Contaminated Land Professionals (EHP 2012).
8.2. Stockpiles, workshop areas, chemical stores, fuel tanks and waste disposal/storage areas will be located on hardstand, compacted soil or concrete pads. Appropriate management of surface water runoff from these areas will be implemented.
8.3. Relevant Australian Standards (e.g. for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and dangerous goods) will be complied with, and all liquid chemical and fuel storage areas will include secondary containment (bunding).
8.4. Where possible, hazardous chemicals and materials will be replaced with less harmful alternatives. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for chemicals used or brought to the site will be kept in a central register on site and at the area of use and be readily available to workers at all times.
8.5. Spills will be cleaned up as soon as possible. In particular, designated site vehicles and appropriate facilities will be equipped with appropriate spill kits. For significant chemical or fuel spills, the site emergency response plan will be followed and the appropriate authorities notified as soon as possible.
8.6. Detailed records will be kept of any activities or incidents that have the potential to result in land contamination. Records will be kept in an inventory that contains information on storage locations, personnel training, monitoring data, and disposal procedures for appropriate chemicals, fuel and other potential contaminants used on site. Records will be maintained by the Proponent and made available to relevant authorities on request.
8.7. Regular inspections of containers, bund integrity, valves and storage and handling areas will be carried out by suitably qualified personnel.
8.8. All staff will be trained as part of their site induction in appropriate handling, storage and containment practices for chemicals, fuel and other potential contaminants.
8.9. All mine waste and rejects identified as potential acid generating or potentially harmful to the environment will be handled in accordance with the strategies outlined in Volume 1, Section 16 of this EIS. These mitigation measures will include the adequate containment of the tailings material to minimise potential groundwater and surface water impacts, as well as the appropriate management of any potential ARD material to reduce the potential for acidification and resultant groundwater and surface water impacts.

Proponent Commitment
8.10. Prior to land disturbance and during excavation of soils or extraction of groundwater, should visual contamination be noted, the soils and groundwater will be stored appropriately and tested for contamination.

C.9. Terrestrial Ecology

Proponent Commitment
9.1. A trained ecologist or other suitably qualified environmental field supervisor will precede or accompany clearing crews when clearing significant vegetation, in order to ensure disturbance to rare, threatened or other significant fauna is minimised.
9.2. Infrastructure will be designed and located to minimise further impacts to the ecological values of the local area. Areas of native vegetation requiring removal will be clearly delineated to equipment operators and supervisors before any clearance is conducted to ensure disturbance is minimised. The design, location and construction of such infrastructure will be planned to meet the following performance criteria: 1. Vegetation communities listed as endangered at either the Commonwealth or State level will be avoided, where possible 2. Impacts on State-listed vegetation 'of concern' will be minimised wherever possible 3. Fragmentation of remnants of vegetation/habitat will be avoided wherever possible 4. Disturbance will be located at the edge of existing remnants where possible 5. Where possible, access tracks and other infrastructure will be located in areas that have already been disturbed.
9.3. A segment of the staff induction program will be allocated to informing staff of the conservation values on the Project site and surrounding areas to increase staff awareness of the species present.
9.4. Clearing of vegetation in Sandy Creek and Well Creek will be minimised to maintain habitat connectivity and provide a movement corridor for small terrestrial fauna species.
9.5. The revegetation plan will include: • planting of a range of native shrubs, trees and groundcover plants from locally-sourced seed; • inclusion of logs, dead trees and stumps sourced from cleared areas in the landscaping / rehabilitation works; • linking of vegetation remnants; • focusing on riparian vegetation to protect waterways; • maintenance of rehabilitation through a rehabilitation monitoring plan; and • management of weeds and pest animals through a pest management plan
9.6. The Pest and Weed Management Plan will be implemented prior to the commencement of construction activities.
9.7. HGPL will consult with relevant local government officers and State Government regional officers on the Pest and Weed Management Plan as required.
9.8. The Project will monitor and control potential pests and weeds on site as outlined in the Pest and Weed Management Plan.
9.9. Weed management strategies will be developed to include: • The present location of weeds will be highlighted and a comprehensive weed spraying program be implemented, prior to the commencement of works. Declared weed species will be treated per the relevant Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) fact sheet for each particular species; • Monitoring in the form of annual observations by site personnel for weeds of management concern will be undertaken. These will also be conducted following significant rain events particularly in disturbed areas, roadsides, riparian zones and wash down facilities once safe access can be provided; • Wash down facilities will be constructed at access points for vehicles arriving and departing from the Project site. These facilities will be bunded and located away from drainage lines to minimise the risk of weed spread; • All vehicles entering the Project site and leaving properties known to contain declared weeds will be

Proponent Commitment
thoroughly washed down before entering clean areas; ensuring wheels, wheel arches and the undercarriage are free of mud and plant material; • Vehicles will keep to roads or compacted surfaces (preventative) as far as possible, and reduce vehicle movements in wetted soil areas where avoidance is unavoidable; • Vehicles will be cleaned each month to remove accumulated seed and plant material; • Soil and fill material from weed-affected areas will not be transported to clean sites. Minimising soil disturbance has the potential to limit the ability of weeds to become established; • If weeds of management concern are identified, they will be controlled on site in accordance with local best management practice from the Burdekin Dry Tropics Regional Pest Management Strategy (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd, 2008) and / or the DEEDI Pest Fact Sheets (DEEDI, 2007), and in accordance with practices deemed suitable for the mine site; and • Observations of treated areas to assess the success of declared weed eradication should be undertaken.
9.10. HGPL has discussed the Pest and Weed Management Plan with the landholders. As the Project progresses the Plan will be updated to include the following and further discussed with the landholders: • Confirmation of the weed and pest species found on site; • Selection of herbicides and pesticides to meet the Meat and Livestock Association (MLA) requirements • Establish a notification procedure to the local landholders/graziers to provide details on areas, which have been sprayed to ensure livestock, do not consume feedstock from these areas in accordance with MLA requirements. Consultation with landholders if any chemicals will be used which are on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park list which could trigger their reporting requirements. If required, further private consultation with potentially affected landholders will be undertaken and will address such impacts from weeds and pests.
9.11. Pest management strategies for the Project site should incorporate strategies from DEEDI Pest Fact Sheets and the Burdekin Dry Tropics Regional Pest Management Strategy – Draft for Public Consultation (Maunsell Australia Pty Ltd, 2008).
9.12. If accidental injuries of native fauna should occur, the methodologies to assess and handle injuries will be developed and directed by suitability qualified persons.
9.13. Project persons operating vehicles in the Project site will be made aware of the presence of these threatened species and the potential for it to be encountered on vehicle tracks.
9.14. As part of developing the proposed Bushfire Management Plan, a bushfire hazard assessment will be completed to assess the vegetation community (i.e. Buffel Grass), slope and aspect to determine the hazard score for the different areas and to understand and mitigate the risk of bushfire. The assessment will note specific risk factors associated with the development, including matters such as the nature of activities, vegetation types, materials to be conducted/stored on the site and persons likely to be present.
9.15. Waterway diversions; levee designs; culvert or bed level crossings will be designed to meet the intent of the required Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) guidelines and will be sympathetic to the requirements of fish movements within the mine lease area. For works outside of the mining lease the Proponent will consult with the Department for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry to discuss any works interfering with watercourses outside of the mine lease area, and ensure compliance with all applicable legislative requirements. **9.16.** HGPL will provide Fisheries Queensland with a copy of surface water monitoring reports.
9.17. Commitments to the rehabilitation (including timeframes) that will occur on the site are presented as part of the EMP. Rehabilitation time frames will be finalised in the site Rehabilitation Management Plan.
9.18. Any reasonable request for field work data received from DEHP will be supplied in the requested format.
9.19. The current offset policy is the *EPBC Act's Environmental Offsets Policy October 2012,* and will be used in the assessment and development of subsequent documentation and offset plans/strategies.
9.20. HGPL will continue to work with DEHP, the Office of the Coordinator General (OCG) and Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC) to develop regional biodiversity plans.
9.21. All site infrastructure will be built to meet the required bushfire rating and mitigation measures, including vegetation clearance will be undertaken prior to construction.

Proponent Commitment
9.22. All revegetated areas will be monitored to ensure long-term groundcover establishment and success. Revegetation techniques will be continually developed and refined over the life of mine through an ongoing process of monitoring at the site and recognition of other industry experiences.
9.23. HGPL commit to undertaking an assessment of 'ecological equivalence' of those impact areas containing MNES and State significant biodiversity values that are agreed to be offset with relevant regulators. Ecological equivalence of impact areas will be assessed and quantified after Project approval. A report on ecological equivalence will be provided to DEHP and SEWPaC prior to any vegetation clearing occurring on site. This is currently proposed to occur in March – May 2014 (the most appropriate timing for these surveys) based on advice provided by the DEHP.
9.24. HGPL will investigate corridor enhancement activities such as additional plantings and installation of fauna exclusion fencing, reduced vehicle speed and signage, driving speed limits – opportunities to lower the speed limit on the causeway crossings to 20 km/hr will be investigated, traffic designation, track maintenance, periodic watering of tracks to supress dust emissions, maintenance of vegetation on non-traffic areas.
9.25. The identification and security of the final offset sites will be undertaken in a manner that takes into consideration the specific requirements of the Project, constraints within the region and strategic conservation objectives.
9.26. HGPL will link into local and regional invasive species management programs and a liaison for invasive species management for HGPL (or nominated contractor) to be appointed to liaise with council and landholders including issues regarding the day-to-day management.
9.27. Cumulative impact studies on significant vegetation communities and habitat (as outlined in Appendix O – Cumulative Impacts Assessment) will be undertaken.
9.28. HGPL will use existing tracks and corridors for road and infrastructure access in the UG mining areas for placement of ventilation and associated infrastructure.

C.10. Aquatic Ecology and Stygofauna

Proponent Commitment
10.1. The diversion of Little Sandy, Rocky and Middle Creeks will mimic the natural materials and geometry of the original creek as much as practicable.
10.2. Riparian vegetation clearing for the proposed creek diversion will be conducted in a staged manner, to allow fauna to migrate to adjacent habitat areas.
10.3. The creek diversion rehabilitation will be monitored to ensure the vegetation is stable and self-sustaining.
10.4. Sediments traps will be designed and installed downstream of all land disturbances (such as water storage dams) in order to remove sediment from storm water which flows over such land disturbances.
10.5. A water quality, sediment quality and aquatic-fauna monitoring program will be initiated and continued throughout the project life. This program addresses the early detection and recording of Project impacts upon local surface water courses, thereby allowing mitigation strategies to be altered or developed.

C.11. Surface Water

Proponent Commitment
11.1. Storm water design (around the accommodation village) will be undertaken in accordance with the current version of the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (DERM 2007), Australian Runoff Quality – A guide to water sensitive urban design (2005), and requirements of the local Regional Council
11.2. A diversion will be provided to divert stream flows around the open-cut pit.

Proponent Commitment
11.3. Establishment of vegetation on disturbed areas of diversions will be undertaken as soon as practicable before commissioning.
11.4. The diversion active channels will allow for replication of substrate conditions similar to the existing stream substrates of significance for geomorphic processes, water quality, vegetation, and aquatic habitat features as required.
11.5. Hydraulic performance including channel velocities, stream power and shear stress will be guided by the Australian Coal Association Research Program (ACARP) (2002). Maintenance of Geomorphic Processes in Bowen Basin River Diversions - Final Report, Research Projects C8030 and C9068.
11.6. A comprehensive monitoring program for the proposed stream diversion will be developed and implemented.
11.7. Levees will be provided to protect the open cut pits from flooding for events up to 1:1000 AEP
11.8. The Proponent will implement a Water Management System to manage water flows onto, within and from the site in order to safeguard mine operations and minimise the Project impacts on downstream water quality.
11.9. Water storages will be sized using the Site Water Balance Model and be sized to contain mine affected water so that the probability of overflow is less than 1:100 AEP.
11.10. No controlled discharges will occur from the Project
11.11. All potential uncontrolled release points from the Project will be identified and regulated as release points into the receiving environment.
11.12. A water quality monitoring program will be implemented to monitor and record the effects of the release of contaminants on the receiving environment with the aims of identifying and describing the extent of any adverse impacts to local environmental values, and monitoring any changes in the receiving water.
11.13. Contaminants will not be discharged above levels that will contaminate downstream water supplies drawn from Degulla Lagoon.
11.14. The water treatment plant will be sited in a location where the floor level can be placed above the 0.5% AEP.
11.15. The accommodation village will be sited to be safe from flood events up to at least 1:100 AEP.
11.16. The evacuation route from the accommodation village will be to the airport and the access road will be designed to be accessible during flood events up to 1:100 AEP event.
11.17. There will only be one constructed diversion channel from Little Sandy Creek into Middle Creek. The constructed diversion channel will also intercept Rocky Creek and divert this into Middle Creek.
11.18. The Proponent will consult with the landholder as part of the development of the on-going comprehensive geomorphological baseline monitoring and associated life of mine and mine closure adaptive management plan for the waterways.
11.19. The Proponent acknowledges and is planning for the requirement that a more comprehensive assessment of the diversions will need to be undertaken as part of the water licence process under the *Water Act 2000*. This will include more comprehensive geotechnical/geological investigations to inform design, rehabilitation and potential risks that will be mitigated in the final design.
11.20. The Proponent will negotiate agreements with upstream Alpha Coal Project regarding the increase in levee heights that the Alpha Coal Project will need to consider to accommodate the afflux from the Kevin's Corner Project in their project design.
11.21. The Proponent will discuss progressive findings of investigations and detailed design analyses with the regulatory agency (DEHP) that is responsible for levees licensed as regulated structures under the *Environmental Protection Act 1997* (EP Act).
11.22. HGPL will meet with BRC to discuss the location of the gauging stations within the context of the broader network of flood level stations.
11.23. The Proponent commits to adjustment of pit wall locations with a sufficient set back from the levees to provide the appropriate factor of safety as it is not considered feasible to move the levees closer to the creeks

Proponent Commitment
without potentially introducing more stream instability risk and afflux impact to the upstream Alpha Coal Project.
11.24. Small diversion bunds directing floodplain runoff to properly engineered rock chute structures will be installed to minimise bank erosion.
11.25. Cattle will be excluded to a width of at least 30 m from the top of bank (within the bed and banks of subsided watercourses).
11.26. In the event that the on-site monitoring program highlights the need for engineered works to maintain the stability of a watercourse, the design, monitoring, maintenance and potential impacts of these structures will be incorporated into the SMP. The design and assessment of any engineered structures will be performed by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).
11.27. All groundwater monitoring will be conducted and assessed by a suitably qualified independent expert.
11.28. Land degradation types and distribution will be mapped across the MLA
11.29. Between each five-yearly survey, annual rapid geomorphic assessments will be carried out to identify occurrences of accelerated erosion or sedimentation.
11.30. Event-based monitoring will also occur within 6 months of a 10-yr ARI event or greater flood across the mine lease area.
11.31. A full survey of the geomorphic environment will be undertaken at the end of the mine life prior to relinquishment of the mining lease.
11.32. At the completion of any restoration works, a detailed cross-sectional survey of each reach will be conducted and a photographic record of the condition of the bed and banks made, with ongoing condition monitoring also conducted.
11.33. In order to appropriately document rainfall and flow conditions a weather station will be established adjacent to the proposed airport and stream flow gauges will be established on Sandy Creek and on Middle Creek as described in the EMP. **11.34.** Additional stream gauging stations will be established on Little Sandy Creek, Rocky Creek and Well Creek to assess flow condition during underground mining operations.
11.35. In areas where less active bank erosion develops, large woody debris will be placed in-stream to encourage the deposition of sediment and revegetation over time.
11.36. Increased flow, velocity, and stream power will occur in the existing channels of Middle and Well Creek downstream of the diversion. In these reaches the existing vegetation will not be disturbed which will assist to resist increased stream power. Monitoring will be undertaken to identify if the increased flood flows will eventuate into stream response to increase the channel capacity.
11.37. Between each five-yearly survey, annual rapid geomorphic assessments will be carried out to identify occurrences of accelerated erosion or sedimentation. This may include stream bend erosion, gullying, tunnel gullying, aggradation at stream confluences, bank weakening due to subsidence etc.
11.38. Event-based monitoring will also occur within 6 months of a 10-yr ARI event or greater flood across the mine lease area. This could then be repeated within 2 years to document the recovery, and the 5-yearly surveys continued after that.
11.39. HGPL will ensure the Surface Water Run-off Dam #1 complies with the WRP during the detail design phase.
11.40. HGPL will engage with DNRM to further discuss the Little Sandy and Rocky Creeks' diversion proposal, prior to submitting a water licence application under the Water Act 2000.
11.41. Therefore further investigation of the characteristics of sediment sources is warranted in order to establish where the watercourse sediment is coming from, how much is being delivered, how fast it is being transported through the system, and what effects arise downstream of the MLA. This would then inform the development of the design of the detailed monitoring program that will be carried out during the mine life as identified in the EIS Geomorphology Technical Report. This monitoring data will provide the necessary basis for adaptive management of the stream sediment loads during the mine life.

Proponent Commitment
11.42. Towards the end of the mining activities, and before the mine license is relinquished, a detailed water course geomorphology status report will be prepared, and this would be required to develop any further mitigation measures needed to ensure that there is no impact on the long-term post-mine structural integrity and performance of Middle and Well Creeks downstream of the diversion.
11.43. A cumulative impacts assessment will be undertaken to address hydrology, hydraulics, sediment delivery and transport in the water courses, and channel geomorphology impacted by the Kevin's Corner and Alpha Coal projects.
11.44. This SEIS makes commitments to detailed cumulative impacts studies and also presents the scoping suggested for a cumulative impact assessment and adaptive management of potential impacts on stream geomorphology.
11.45. The results of the geomorphology cumulative assessment will be used to inform a detailed monitoring and mitigation plan to be implemented during the mine life. Towards the end of the mining activities, and before the mine license is relinquished, a detailed water course geomorphology status report will be prepared, and this would be required to develop any further mitigation measures needed. HGPL to undertake a Geomorphological study to define impacts on stream erosion, stream sedimentation and water course stability to be commenced before start of construction. This study will also detail combined mitigation strategies for the mines and identify the residual risks post mitigation.
11.46. The following stages of work are proposed and will be included in either the diversion monitoring program or the subsidence management monitoring plan (for Middle Creek): 1. Detailed assessment of Middle Creek channel geomorphology to identify bed and bank characteristics, focussing on changes in bed slope, bank height and erosion potential, existing bend erosion, and sediment characteristics. As part of this work the HEC-RAS and TUFLOW modelling could be field verified. 2. Based on the above baseline study, a detailed monitoring programme will be developed to determine the dynamics of the pre-mine sediment transport and watercourse geomorphic system, in particular identifying the parts of the channel that required most monitoring effort. Stages 1 and 2 should be completed prior to the commencement of the diversion works and mining. Monitoring will be carried out at regular intervals throughout the mine life. Annual site inspection surveys, and more detailed assessments every five years or after a 5-yr ARI flood event will be carried out as per the requirements of the site monitoring programs. 3. During the mine life, adaptive management responses would be instigated to address mining-related channel geomorphic instability as may be identified by the monitoring program. Examples of possible mitigation are: zones of accelerated bed and bank erosion could be mitigated with timber pile fields as have been successfully used in the Bowen Basin; if sediment build-up occurred it could be mechanically removed to avoid downstream transfer of increased sand load; where bank erosion was causing stream widening to occur the channel could be mechanically widened, a floodplain formed, and the sediment disposed of within the mine area and away from the watercourse. 4. Towards the end of the mine life (within 5 years of closure) it would be appropriate to undertake a detailed watercourse geomorphology status survey to determine what channel and out of channel/floodplain geomorphic responses to increased flow and channel subsidence had occurred in Middle Creek. At that stage, with geomorphic system responses underway, it should be possible to more robustly predict how the system is likely to evolve in the future and to develop final mitigation measures to put in place that would provide for sustainable post-mine watercourse geomorphic development.
11.47. A detailed survey of the MLA geomorphology will be undertaken prior to mining activities. The baseline monitoring has commenced and will be completed prior to the commencement of construction. This material will be compiled into a descriptive and interpretive reference geomorphological report supported by relevant GIS databases (such as landform, slope, watercourse and other mapping data).

C.12. Groundwater

Proponent Commitment
12.1. Registered springs, shown on Figure 12-4 (EIS, Volume 1, Section 12 - Groundwater) will be monitored to establish whether mine activities will impact on groundwater discharge to the north of MLA70425.

Proponent Commitment
12.2. Groundwater-surface water interaction will be assessed once nested bores are constructed within the Sandy Creek alluvium and deeper coal seams.
12.3. A minimum of 12 groundwater baseline monitoring samples will be collected within 24 months to allow for the drafting of trigger levels, to be mutually agreed with DEHP. This will include groundwater level triggers.
12.4. The latest predictive groundwater modelling results will be made available to neighbouring groundwater users to allow them to see which bores may be impacted by mine dewatering over time.
12.5. Additional groundwater monitoring bores will be added to the existing monitoring network over time.
12.6. The existing groundwater monitoring network will be expanded over time to allow for groundwater impact evaluation across the site, as mining expands to the west.
12.7. A detailed dewatering scheme will be developed, including bore optimisation, timing, and layout, using the predictive groundwater modelling once several envisaged dewatering pilot bores, borefields, and systems have been constructed and assessed prior to coal extraction.
12.8. Water and waste storage facilities will be designed constructed and operated to avoid any potential seepage risk.
12.9. HGPL will construct additional groundwater monitoring for Kevin's Corner to assist in validating model predictions and assessing any level changes in the underlying units.
12.10. Monitoring to validate modelling predictions, groundwater conceptualisation, and the current assessment of cumulative impacts will be undertaken through the life of mine and post mining.
12.11. Modelling audits of HGPL's groundwater models will be undertaken on a regular basis (no longer than every 3 years). These modelling results will be provided to the relevant administering authority for review.
12.12. HGPL will enter into legally binding Make-Good Agreements with landholders whose bores could potentially be impacted by the operations of the mine prior to construction. These Make-Good Agreements have detailed requirements to quantify the water quality and production of impacted groundwater wells, to monitor these wells for impacts and to compensate the landowners for impacts on these groundwater resources.

C.13. Air Quality

Proponent Commitment
13.1. There are currently two other residences within the study area (Hobartville and Wendouree homesteads), however these two residences are within the boundary of MLA 70426 (the adjoining Alpha Mine MLA, owned by Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd (HPPL)), and will be acquired by the Proponent.
13.2. Controls incorporated in the dispersion modelling that will be implemented onsite include: • Watering during processing at the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) using water sprays; and • 3/4 covered conveyors resulting in reduced emissions during high speed winds.
13.3. Dust suppression measures will primarily include the application of water to control dust emissions such as: • Watering of haul roads up to best-practice level (2 litres/m^2/hour of water applied)
13.4. In the event that adverse conditions are encountered during cumulative operation of Kevin's Corner Project and the Alpha Coal Project (Mine), additional dust suppression measures may have to be implemented. The requirements for these additional dust suppression measures will be determined through the Operational and On-Site Meteorological Monitoring Program.
13.5. Rehabilitation of exposed surfaces will be undertaken progressively as mining and stockpiling activities are completed. A detailed Rehabilitation management Plan will be developed for the Project, which will include the use of fast-growing temporary cover material to accelerate the effectiveness of dust controls. Improving the effectiveness and time for rehabilitation measures will result in reduced dust emissions from exposed areas.
13.6. In relation to air quality, the following operational procedures will be implemented in order to meet targets for air quality performance:

Proponent Commitment
• Maintenance of water spray equipment and engineering controls to minimise dust emissions; • Sufficient number of watering trucks to allow for continuation of dust suppression when one or more truck is out of service; • Monitoring of ambient air quality in the vicinity of the mine; • Manage topsoil stripping so that dust does not become a safety hazard or severe nuisance; • Restrict land disturbance to that necessary for the operation and minimise the area of land disturbed at any one time; • Maintain a register of dust complaints; • Investigate all complaints about dust promptly and take appropriate action to reduce dust nuisance; and • Review dust monitoring data to identify trends and implement corrective actions if necessary.
13.7. Due to the varying depths of pit activities, particular consideration will be paid to operations that are close to the natural surface level, such as truck and shovel operations and overburden dumping. To prevent worst-case conditions from occurring, mine planning will give consideration to implementing additional dust control measures for operations that are close to the natural surface level.
13.8. The objective of the proposed operational monitoring program is to monitor particulates (TSP, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and dust deposition within the region predicted to be directly impacted upon by particulate generating activities. This will apply to the construction and operational phases of the Project. The monitoring program will allow the Proponent to identify the effectiveness of proposed mitigation actions and implement additional actions dependent on the impacts measured. It will also allow calibration and validation of the dispersion modelling undertaken to predict the impacts. **13.9.** Data from the operational monitoring program will be used to demonstrate compliance with the EPP (Air) Objectives and Project Goals.
13.10. • The Project will achieve and maintain the level of dust control outlined in the EA. • The Project will meet the Ambient Air Monitoring program requirements. • The Project will investigate all substantiated dust complaints. • The Project will implement corrective action resulting from complaints investigations as required. • All monitoring and sampling techniques will be consistent with the DERM's Air Quality Sampling Manual and applicable Australian Standards.
13.11. A Coal Dust Management Plan (CDMP) will be developed, specific to the mitigation of coal dust emissions from the rail loop. The recommendations outlined in the QR Network 2010, CDMP, will be incorporated into the CDMP for the Kevin's Corner projects.
13.12. Coal surface veneering or full coverage will be applied to all coal wagons as per the commitments of the QR Network CDMP.
13.13. HGPL will participate in future air quality cumulative impact assessments on request of the regulating authority.
13.14. HGPL agrees for all relevant data submitted to DEHP as a requirement of the EA Conditions to be made publicly available.
13.15. HGPL will ensure that mitigation measures to minimise impacts on air quality will be implemented to ensure that the air quality at sensitive receptors does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health.

C.14. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

Proponent Commitment
14.1. The Proponent will participate in the Energy Efficiency Opportunities (EEO) Program with respect to the covered greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Project.
14.2. A GHG inventory will be maintained from construction onwards with reporting requirements to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer filled annually. The Project will report under the NGER Act given that

Proponent Commitment
emissions for the Project's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions will exceed the 25,000 tonne CO_2e threshold.
14.3. Due to potential climate change, risk management measures will be adopted by the Proponent in the development of the Project to address the High and Medium risk scenarios including increased flood risk, reduced process water availability, increased dust generation, unsuccessful rehabilitation planting and increased maintenance costs for infrastructure.
14.4. HGPL will be liable to pay the Australian Government's "Carbon Tax". HGPL will pay per tonne of carbon they release into the atmosphere from their scope 1 and 2 emissions.
14.5. The following measures will be considered and implemented where practicable: • Material movement will be efficient by minimising rehandle and utilisation of underground methods (i.e. limited waste fragmentation, handling and elevation). • Onsite bulk materials transport (i.e. coal and potentially overburden) will be via conveyor wherever practicable rather than by truck. • Transport footprint will be minimised by operating shuttle services for project personnel. • Bulk materials will be delivered to site by rail freight rather than by road, depending on the configuration of Abbott Point port operations. • Plant and equipment: – Energy efficiency ratings will be investigated and higher ratings the preferred option – Plant and equipment will be maintained in a proper condition; and – Plant and equipment will be operated in a proper manner – Roads will be maintained in good order to allow mobile fleet to operate fuel efficiently. • Blasting activities will be optimised to minimise double handling. • Supporting infrastructure will aim to be energy efficient using technology to minimise latent energy demand. This includes the use of smart controllers to turn off air conditioning systems when not in use and to prefabricate and prepare project inputs off-site with greater efficiency and less waste.

C.15. Noise and Vibration

Proponent Commitment
15.1. All construction and operational plant will be appropriately maintained, and where practicable, fitted with engine covers and silencers/mufflers in order to minimise noise emissions from the site to the best practicable extent.
15.2. Noise and vibration monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Environmental Authority.
15.3. The proposed on-site accommodation buildings will be air conditioned and provided with mechanical ventilation allowing windows to be kept closed. The acoustic design of the accommodation village buildings will ensure that the EPP (Noise) internal noise criteria will be met at all times. Further physical noise mitigation measures, such as noise barriers etc., will be considered by the Proponent during design of the accommodation village, to increase external noise amenity.
15.4. The use of explosives will be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards (i.e. AS 2187 Explosives – storage, transport and use) and all state legislation (i.e. *Explosive Act 1999*).
15.5. Blasting will be avoided if values of airblast overpressure in noise-sensitive places are predicted to exceed acceptable levels. If this is not practicable, blasting will be scheduled to minimise noise annoyance.
15.6. The predicted blasting noise and vibration levels will be refined based on additional site specific constants obtained once the exact locations for blasting are known.

C.16. Waste

Proponent Commitment

Proponent Commitment
16.1. During the first year of mining, the coarse rejects will be encapsulated with non-acid forming (NAF) overburden at the out-of-pit overburden emplacement areas. From around Year 2 to the end of mine life, the coarse reject material will be placed in the in-pit voids between the dragline overburden/spoil. Truck-shovel pre-strip overburden materials will be used to progressively cover the reject areas with NAF overburden material as the working face progresses down dip.
16.2. Tailings will report to a purpose built Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for the first five to seven years followed by in-pit disposal of tailings to the Northern Open Pit for the remaining life of the mine.
16.3. Overburden material will predominantly be stored within the open pit from Year 2, although an out-of-pit overburden emplacement area adjacent to the low walls of the Northern and Central open pit areas will accommodate material from the box-cut developed during the first year of mining.
16.4. As a precautionary measure, contact water from raw and product coal stockpiles materials will be contained to avoid interaction with clean site waters.
16.5. If there is an increase in acid mine drainage (AMD) potential due to issues such as greater than predicted potentially acid forming (PAF) quantities or lower than anticipated PH levels, consideration will be given to additional risk management methods such as selective placement, early encapsulation or lime amendment.
16.6. Out-of-pit overburden will be managed to ensure that saline and/or sodic materials report to the core of storage facilities. Precautions will be taken to prevent water flow over the dispersive materials of overburden dumps by avoiding placement at the final top surface and final surface of the outer slopes and batters.
16.7. The occurrence of any PAF overburden materials associated with economic and uneconomic coal seams with a significant capacity to generate acid will be further delineated in future planned infill drilling programs
16.8. Any overburden associated with coal units such as coal ply partings less than 30 cm in thickness and some roof and floor materials will report with coal to the CHPP and will therefore report as coarse reject. Any PAF uneconomic coal that is mined but nor processed will also report directly to coarse reject storage facilities.
16.9. Any coal ply parting greater than 30 cm thickness that is NAF or low capacity PAF will be selectively left at the floor of the pit (or if storage capacity is unavailable at the pit floor, will report to an alternative in-pit storage location) and be covered within four weeks with reduced permeability NAF overburden material
16.10. Any PAF parting or roof and floor materials will be selectively handled and report to either out-of pit (during Year 1) or in-pit coarse reject storage areas (after Year 1).
16.11. Some coal seam roof, floor and parting materials located directly adjacent to or within the economic and uneconomic coal seams below the base of weathering may be PAF and these PAF materials will be identified and handled in a similar manner to PAF coarse reject materials at the project (i.e. selective handling, compaction, possible lime amendment and encapsulation within a thick layer of NAF overburden). Visual identification of these materials through open-pit mining geological control coupled with pre-mining and ongoing geochemical sampling and testing of coal seam and near coal seam materials will be used to delineate the extent of any PAF overburden materials and ensure that these are selectively handled and managed in an appropriate manner. For tailings, lime amendment will be used if the tailings are less benign than predicted and the pH of the tailings decant water decreases below the predicted range of pH 5-6.
16.12. All coarse reject materials will be paddock dumped and compacted in approximate 1-2 m layers using dozing and vibrating or square roller equipment. Coarse rejects will be isolated with reduced permeability NAF overburden within 4 weeks before being encapsulated with a thick layer of NAF overburden within 3 months.
16.13. From Year 2 to end of mine life, the coarse reject material will be placed in the in-pit voids between the dragline overburden (spoil). Preliminary isolation with reduced permeability material within 4 weeks and encapsulation with a thick layer of NAF overburden within 3 months will be utilised to manage the potential for AMD. Truck-shovel pre-strip overburden materials will be used to cap the reject areas. Coarse reject placement will be sequenced such that capping of the rejects will be completed progressively as the working face progresses down dip
16.14. The TSF will be designed to ensure that risk of seepage to the underlying sediments is minimised.
16.15. During operations small scale field tests on tailings materials will be carried out under actual site conditions. The potential merits of lime amendment of tailings reporting to the TSF will also be assessed by ongoing monitoring of the tailings geochemical characteristics, decant water quality and any collected seepage water quality.

Proponent Commitment
16.16. A cover system will be utilised for TSF closure and topsoil will be placed onto the re-profiled final landform slopes
16.17. The Proponent will continue ongoing infill drilling programs and operational geochemical characterisation of coal and mining waste materials from the Project area to verify the predicted geochemical characteristics of these materials.
16.18. Acquired geochemical data will be used to refine the management strategies adopted for coal and mining waste materials. For future work, in addition to standard acid-base and metals testing (static tests) and kinetic leach column tests, geochemical characterisation of overburden materials will include assessing the general soil properties (sodicity, exchangeable cations) of selected mined waste materials to confirm their suitability for use in surface revegetation and rehabilitation activities.
16.19. Surface water and leachate derived from, or in contact with, coal and mining waste materials will be monitored to ensure that water quality is being managed and not significantly compromised by proposed site management practices. Potentially impacted surface waters will be primarily managed by retaining water on-site. This water will be reused in the site water management system. This will be particularly important in the CHPP and open pit areas where stored materials may produce brackish run-off water.
16.20. Coal and mining waste materials will be monitored for geochemical characteristics (pH, EC, acidity, alkalinity, sulphur species (total and sulphide) and ANC) on a monthly basis until such time as the variability of the geochemical characteristics of these materials is well defined (approximately 12 months).
16.21. Surface and seepage water at coal and mining waste storage areas will also be monitored on a monthly basis (as well as opportunistically during rainfall events when access is available) and tested for pH, EC, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), acidity and alkalinity, major anions (sulphate (SO_4), chloride (Cl), fluoride (F)), major cations (calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sodium (Na) and potassium (K)) and trace metals (aluminium(Al), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), boron (B), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), cobalt (Co), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), lead (Pb), manganese (Mn), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni), selenium (Se), silver (Ag), uranium (U), vanadium (V) and zinc (Zn)) will be included in the range of parameters tested in these water samples, initially on a quarterly basis (for 12 months) and then on an annual basis throughout the life of mine.
16.22. On a 95th percentile basis, should the pH of the TSF seepage water decrease below pH 5 or the EC increase by more than 100% from typical background values, the full range of parameters described above will be included in the test suite.
16.23. The Project will adopt material characterisation and management measures to effectively manage coal and mining wastes generated by the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.
16.24. Coal and mining wastes will be effectively managed by material type to minimise operational and longer term residual impacts on the environment.
16.25. Development and implementation of a site-specific Mining Waste Management Plan (MWMP) and effective monitoring and reporting will ensure that the management of coal and mining wastes at the Project are consistent with relevant legislation and guidelines and leading industry practice.
16.26. Wastes generated during the construction and operations phase of the project will be managed according to a preferred waste management hierarchy promoting minimisation of waste and options for on site reuse, recycling and treatment initiatives. Where wastes are hazardous or pose a risk of environmental contamination, they will be stored in suitably protected facilities and removed by licensed contractors for disposal in an approved facility. The Proponent will keep detailed records of waste removed from site, including details of contractors, treatment and final destination.
16.27. Sewage from the LIA, MIAs, CHPP and accommodation village will be collected and transported to the sewage treatment plant (STP) and the effluent disposed to sub-soil irrigation or reused for industrial purposes. Solids by-products from STP will be removed by a contractor and transported to a licensed disposal facility. Sewage from the underground MIAs (in remote areas) will be collected in septic tank systems and trucked back to the STP for treatment.
16.28. The burning of cleared vegetation (if required) will be done with the approval of the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service and in accordance with an agreed fire management plan.
16.29. Standard procedures for the storage, handling, disposal and spill response for potentially hazardous waste materials will be adopted. This will require the use of spill containment material and spill clean-up kits located at

Proponent Commitment
workshops. Sites that become contaminated will be investigated, managed and remediated in accordance with the requirements of the contaminated land provisions of the EP Act.
16.30. A suitably engineered landfill will be constructed on site and managed as a long term waste disposal solution for residual wastes generated from the Project.
16.31. Effective rehabilitation and appropriate management measures will be implemented to avoid residual impacts on environment values such as water quality and air quality as a result of construction and operation of a general solid waste landfill on site.
16.32. A MWMP will be developed similar to that developed and utilised at the Alpha Bulk Sample Test Pit operation in 2011 and an infill drilling and geochemical testing program is already underway.
16.33. Precautions will be taken to prevent water flow over the dispersive materials of overburden dumps, by avoiding placement at the final top surface of the outer slopes and batters
16.34. Waste dumps have been designed with sufficient buffer area which will contain sediment and erosion within the mining lease boundary.
16.35. The overwhelming majority of waste rock will have negligible sulphide content and be NAF. A small proportion (1%) of waste rock materials located close to coal seams may have some potential to generate acid and these will either be managed in the open pit being covered with NAF spoil where they occur, or report to coarse reject storage locations for compaction, possible lime amendment and encapsulation within a thick layer of NAF overburden. Visual identification of these materials through open-pit mining geological control coupled with pre-mining and ongoing geochemical sampling and testing of coal seam and near coal seam materials will be used to delineate the extent of any PAF overburden materials and ensure that these are selectively handled and managed in an appropriate manner.
16.36. Suitable vegetation will be reused to provide fauna habitat on-site, before greenwaste is shredded and chipped for reuse in rehabilitation, with the remainder stored for use in on-site composting operations.
16.37. The Kevin's Corner landfill does not anticipate permanent landfill infrastructure for storage of liquid wastes; however will have a designated hardstand area for set-down of waste transport containers, in the event of unforseen weather conditions limiting waste movement.
16.38. The landfill design will incorporate a leachate collection and drainage system within the waste disposal unit, and that system will convey collected leachate to an on-site holding tank.
16.39. The Proponent will develop a comprehensive landfill operations plan and an EMP in accordance with DEHP's Landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation guideline document.
16.40. Putrescible waste will be disposed of on site into an approved engineered landfill or facility. Site personnel will be trained in the operation and procedures for this installation to reduce the potential for unauthorised waste disposal at this site.
16.41. HGPL to work with Council and other Galilee Basin proponents to explore options for co-location of recycling facilities/collection points and or disposal options to assist the community address waste reduction guidelines.

C.17. Transport

Proponent Commitment
17.1. Degulla Road upgrades and construction will be completed to required standards and design guidelines as stipulated by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). This includes maintaining responsibility for all works associated with the closure of Degulla Road.
17.2. The Proponent will implement a FIFO method of transport for the majority of employees.
17.3. Logistics plans will be prepared for individual components (i.e. each separate vehicle) as well as the entire program of planned movements for any Over Dimensional vehicles.
17.4. Maintenance works, as detailed in the Infrastructure Agreements, will be undertaken where required due to

Proponent Commitment
degradation of road infrastructure from project vehicles during the construction and operations phases.
17.5. Infrastructure/maintenance agreements with BRC for Degulla Road and Jericho-Degulla Road will be finalised prior to construction.
17.6. Infrastructure/maintenance agreements with DTMR for Clermont-Alpha Road to the Clermont turn off will be finalised prior to construction.
17.7. Detailed baseline pavement assessments for Degulla Road, Jericho-Degulla Road, Clermont-Alpha Road and Capricorn Highway (Alpha to Gemfields) will be conducted prior to construction and regular pavement inspections will be undertaken during the construction and operations phases.
17.8. HGPL will revise the traffic impact assessment should changes be proposed to mode of transport for construction and operations workforce.
17.9. HGPL will reassess the Capricorn Highway/Gregory Highway (North) and Capricorn Highway/Gregory Highway (South) intersections prior to construction and will address in the revised RIA, required six months prior to start of construction.
17.10. A complete Road Use Management Plan RUMP will be developed and implemented prior to construction in order to manage the risks and impacts of any transport related issues.
17.11. Following the development of the Kevin's Corner RUMP, and further discussions with the potentially impacted existing road users, the cumulative impacts assessment report will be updated to reflect these findings
17.12. HGPL will consult with school bus operators and school principals when developing the RUMP to determine requirements for maintaining safety of children alighting and disembarking from bus services and for the interaction of haulage vehicles and school bus operations.
17.13. The RUMP will include detail on the movements of over- dimensional and excess mass vehicles.
17.14. HGPL will engage with the Regional Traffic Coordinators as part of finalisation of the RUMP, six months prior to construction.
17.15. Consideration will be given to the Rest Area and Stopping Place (RASP) Master Plan information during the preparation of the RUMP.
17.16. HGPL will consult DTMR and key stakeholders on the development and implementation of RUMP including consideration of road conditions; education and engagement of employees and stakeholders; and links to the Fit for Work- Fatigue Management Procedure. A Fatigue Management Plan will be included as part of the RUMP.
17.17. Consult with key stakeholders on the development and implementation of a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) including on-road traffic control and prior advice (advertising etc.) to minimise the impact of road disruptions for the local community; and education and engagement of employees and stakeholders.
17.18. HGPL will liaise with BRC during preparation of the Road Impact Assessment (RIA), TMP, and RUMP.
17.19. A complete TMP and, if required as a result of the RUMP, a Logistics Management Plan will be developed and implemented prior to construction.
17.20. Review and update vehicle numbers as needed to inform development of RUMP and TMP through the life of the Project.
17.21. The construction of the rail spur and access road will impact the existing transport infrastructure networks as per the impact assessment undertaken within Section 6.5 and Section 17 of the Kevin's Corner EIS (HGPL 2011). To ameliorate any potential impacts to the landholder, the Proponent will reinstate any damage to on-farm infrastructure and utilise the mitigation measures proposed in Section 6.5 of the Kevin's Corner EIS (HGPL 2011).
17.22. HGPL will incorporate RIA findings into the Infrastructure Agreements, RUMP, and TMP.
17.23. HGPL will include the expected truck movements on public roads to and from the quarry as part of the TMP and the RUMP.
17.24. Post final design and construction schedule, HGPL will update the RIA and RUMP six months prior to construction and the TMP three months prior to construction, to manage Project-related construction and operational phase traffic for ongoing safety, efficiency and existing condition of the State-controlled road network.
17.25. HGPL will include a clause in the heavy vehicle freight contract to ensure that Clermont-Alpha Road from

Proponent Commitment
Clermont to the intersection with Eulimbie road will not be utilised by contractors and subcontractors as it is currently unsuitable for commercial vehicles. Checks will be undertaken on vehicles arriving at the mine site to monitor compliance.
17.26. HGPL commits to joining the Southern Galilee Basin Round Table to determine cumulative impacts which can ensure a more equal split of responsibility for impact mitigation by all proponents developing the Galilee Basin.
17.27. HGPL will progress stock route realignment by ongoing liaison with affected landholders and the BRC and appropriate State agencies.
17.28. Rail will be utilised for freight where possible in order to reduce the impacts of heavy vehicle traffic on the roads.
17.29. Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken in relation to the design and construction of bypass roads prior to construction.
17.30. HGPL will give further consideration to park rest-up areas as part of the RIA and RUMP finalisation, six months prior to construction.

C.18. Indigenous Cultural Heritage

Proponent Commitment
18.1. Cultural heritage surveys will be undertaken by Wangan & Jagalingou representatives accompanied by technical advisers (archaeologists) as part of the cultural heritage processes established in the CHMP. Detailed cultural heritage survey reports will be prepared for the Wangan & Jagalingou People. Each report will culminate in a management plan, which will provide guidance for the way in which Aboriginal cultural heritage defined by the cultural heritage survey will be managed before construction commences and during the Project.
18.2. Where avoidance is possible, the preparation of site-specific management plans that provide clear directions and processes for protection of the area or object will be drawn up so that accidental harm during project activities is avoided.
18.3. Cultural awareness training will be provided to personnel, with the intention of training people involved in the Project in avoidance and protection of known cultural heritage sites, what cultural heritage may reasonably be in the landscape, and what to do in the event of a find of cultural heritage not previously defined during the cultural heritage survey.
18.4. HGPL will be aware of any future Indigenous consultation opportunities through regular communication with interested groups throughout the life of the Project. HGPL has also committed to be a member of the Barcaldine Regional Negotiation Table which will allow regular project updates and early identification of participation opportunities.

C.19. Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage

Proponent Commitment
19.1. The Proponent will take into account each of the heritage sites and places located within its project area, and, where possible, avoid impacting on these sites, or if this is not possible, implement the relevant mitigation measures as outlined in the EIS technical reports.
19.2. The Proponent will prepare an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) for the management of the nineteenth century coach route and associated elements which exist with the project area. The AMP would provide clear management and mitigation measures to protect and conserve cultural heritage values associated with the coach route network within the mining lease for the life of the Project as far as practicable. The AMP would also include site-specific guidelines and management protocols for each of the previously identified sites, as well as for incidental finds.

Proponent Commitment
Accordingly we will commit to the development of an AMP to manage heritage values associated with the coach route which includes the management of KC 01 - Burgess hotel.
19.3. EMP's developed for the Project should include a procedure for managing unexpected cultural heritage material or sites that may be encountered, including management of archaeological places of state significance under Part 6 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*
19.4. An archival recording, including detailed photography, site plans and related drawings, will be undertaken for the Cudmore Cottage site (KC04) prior to earthworks in the Mine Area.
19.5. A historical archaeologist will be appointed during construction phases of the project, so that a call-out can be made if potential archaeological material is noted.
19.6. The Proponent will undertake a bi-annual survey of the condition of all heritage items identified during construction on the study area. Any damage to items will be catalogued and actions taken to ensure that the process that caused the damage is avoided as far as practicable and that training material for site personnel can be updated with current information.

C.20. Social

Proponent Commitment
20.1. The Proponent will work with BRC to identify and contribute (where possible) to regional development that is supported by the relevant plans developed under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* or *Local Government Act 2009* e.g. Community Plans
20.2. The Proponent will establish and maintain the Alpha Community Development Fund.
20.3. The Proponent will work with local businesses and service providers to minimise the negative Project impacts on their operations.
20.4. The Proponent will continue to support community development programs, community organisations and opportunities in the region.
20.5. The Proponent will establish a Community Liaison function (either a dedicated person or group) tasked with managing relationships in the community.
20.6. The Proponent will develop a Local Employment Plan and a Local Industry Participation Plan for the Project.
20.7. The Project and council will explore road safety programs in conjunction with local police and emergency services providers.
20.8. The Proponent will continue to work with relevant stakeholders (including the Police, government, emergency service providers) and area residents regarding traffic and transportation and will develop an effective TMP, Emergency Management Plan and ensure effective traffic management.,
20.9. The Proponent will work with key stakeholders including councils, social service providers and emergency service providers to address issues of substance abuse and violence, if such issues were to develop.
20.10. The Project will commit to sponsor and support community development programs in the Alpha community (and BRC), and will explore opportunity to do this in conjunction with other projects.
20.11. The Proponent will also give consideration to the on-going sponsorship of local community organisations, activities and groups.
20.12. The Proponent will monitor media coverage to gauge any change in regional profile.
20.13. The Proponent will develop a Code of Conduct to which all mine personnel will be required to adhere.
20.14. The Proponent will report on the monitoring program to the SIAU of DEEDI on an annual basis during construction.
20.15. The Proponent will report on the operational impacts of the Project to DEEDI's SIAU every three years, or as requested by the SIAU.

Proponent Commitment
20.16. The Proponent will agree to an external review of the SIMP when requested by the SIAU of DEEDI.
20.17. The Proponent and their construction contractors will develop management policies and processes to support the development and implementation of the Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Community Liaison role will be the principal contact between all stakeholders and the plan, and will be responsible for implementation and management of the Plan.
20.18. The Proponent will develop a dispute resolution mechanism within the Issues and Risks Registry which supports an active response to community and stakeholder concerns about social impact issues.
20.19. The Proponent will investigate opportunities to invite BRC representatives to participate in community development and consultation forums to enable the co-ordination of government and Project activities.
20.20. The Proponent will actively participate in any co-ordinated consultation committees or forums that bring the various projects together in a bid to minimise the potential for consultation fatigue within the council and community.
20.21. The Proponent will also endeavour to participate proactively in local and regional council planning processes and will establish a consultative committee to inform these processes and provide information required to support requests for funding and grants.
20.22. The Proponent will investigate partnership opportunities with local government in a bid to enhance its ability to identify, assign responsibilities and join forces when approaching the State for funding to, for example, ensure strategic regional development opportunities stemming from the development of the Galilee Basin are captured.
20.23. The Proponent will consider opportunities to develop personnel sharing programs and apprentice/trainee programs in consultation with local government.
20.24. The Proponent will implement a local recruitment and procurement policy. The SIMP will monitor procurement of local businesses and employment of local residents.
20.25. The Proponent will undertake on-going communication and provide continued support to landholders throughout the resettlement process.
20.26. The Proponent will provide personnel will a community and workplace induction.
20.27. The Proponent will establish an on-site medical facility.
20.28. The SIMP will identify means for monitoring demand on emergency services in Alpha and develop strategies to address emerging trends and identify additional resources when required. The Project will consult with local, state and private sector service providers to identify current service gaps and identify means of enhancing these services.
20.29. The Proponent will encourage personnel to undertake volunteering in the community, particularly those employees living within the local communities.
20.30. The Proponent will consider ways that it can support local child care facilities to obtain improved facilities including: • Supporting them to obtain additional funding; • Attracting new providers to the region; and • Supporting child care centres to train new staff or improve facilities.
20.31. Proponent will consult with local service providers and support BRC efforts to obtain more funding.
20.32. The Proponent will consider profiling agricultural labourers to determine if they align with the mine worker demographic and profile. The SIMP will identify monitoring tools to determine if there is a decrease in labour available for agriculture because of the Project, and will explore opportunity to do this in conjunction with other projects.
20.33. The Proponent will consider developing a spousal employment program.
20.34. The Proponent will consult with local landholders and provide information about transportation schedules and potential impacts of the Project's transportation, The SIMP will monitor the co-ordination of transportation between the Project and other potential projects in the region.
20.35. The SIMP will document responsibilities of all parties in delivering funding and services to the community.

Proponent Commitment
Appropriate monitoring to ensure this is happening will be developed.
20.36. In consultation with BRC the Proponent will determine the best route to the mine site from Alpha. The Proponent will undertake the necessary upgrade to this road between Alpha and the mine lease as required, and will explore opportunity to do this in conjunction with other projects. **20.37.** The Proponent will extend the road upgrade undertaken as part of the Alpha Coal Project to the mine site. The Proponent will also provide support to BRC and IRC with efforts to identify and obtain funding should they choose to try and extend the upgrade through to Clermont. The Proponent will also explore opportunities with BRC for alternative access routes to the Project site from Alpha.
20.38. The Proponent will discuss infrastructure opportunities for local economic and community development.
20.39. The Proponent will consider placing mobile phone receivers and towers in locations where they may also benefit the community. **20.40.** The Proponent will support BRC to extend these benefits as appropriate.
20.41. The Proponent will explore opportunities and partnerships through DEEDI and the Remote Area Planning and Development Board (RAPAD) to foster local business development.
20.42. The Proponent will ensure that BRC will be involved in discussions and in the development of strategies relating to housing options to ensure a range of options are considered for housing workers.
20.43. In consultation with stakeholders, policies, and programs intended to directly reduce potential skills drain from other industries, particular high priority sectors such as health, education and council services will be developed.
20.44. Consideration will also be given to developing a shift alignment that allows workers to continue to support the agricultural industry at key times.
20.45. HGPL is committed to assisting QPS secure required resourcing and has provided QPS with the Kevin's Corner program and ramp up schedule in order to better understand the ongoing policing requirements. HGPL will continue to consult with QPS on the project development and potential impacts to QPS. As part of the Community Safety and Wellbeing action plan, HGPL will support resource planning for emergency services via provision of information (e.g. employee numbers, work program) to ensure agency resourcing meets the needs of the local community and mine site. This information is to be kept updated as the project changes, and provided to emergency services regularly. Following assessment of requirements, mechanisms for securing funding and resourcing will be investigated.
20.46. The Cumulative Impact Assessment Report (SEIS Volume 2, Appendix O) will be progressively reviewed based on current conditions existing in the Galilee Basin, and HGPL will participate in processes that monitor and mitigate the cumulative social impacts in the Basin. **20.47.** HGPL is committed to the engagement process and participation in the proposed Galilee Basin Cumulative Social Impact Assessment Roundtable.
20.48. HGPL will participate with the Office of the Co-ordinator General, key stakeholders (local government and state agencies), and the Alpha Coal Project in the development of the terms of reference for the Galilee Basin Cumulative Social Impacts Assessment (CSIA) Study and Galilee Basin Social Infrastructure Plan through the Galilee Basin CSIA Roundtable
20.49. HGPL will participate in annual data collection conducted by OESR specifically the: • Resources Operations Employment Survey, and • Resources Project Employment Survey to provide current and future workforce and accommodation data for all employees and contractors engaged in construction, production and maintenance of the Kevin's Corner Project.
20.50. Future cumulative social impact mitigation and management measures identified through this Social Infrastructure Study and plan will be included in subsequent versions of the Kevin's Corner Coal Project SIMP.

C.21. Community Consultation

Proponent Commitment
21.1. The proposed social impact management strategies for the Project will include, but not be limited to: • Stakeholder Engagement Strategy, encompassing: – Kevin's Corner Consultative Committee (includes a focus on cumulative impact considerations) – Landholder Management Plan – Community Liaison Role • Local Economic Development Strategy, encompassing: – Indigenous Participation Plan – Local Employment Plan – Local Industry Participation Plan (LIPP) – Local and Regional Supply Chain Involvement Plan – Workforce Management Plan • Housing and Accommodation Management Plan, encompassing: – Camp Management Plan – Camp Resident Code of Conduct – Local Housing Strategy – Workforce Housing Strategy – Cumulative Impact considerations • Alpha Community Development Fund, with potential for: – Community Support and other Social Infrastructure contributions (including potential to address cumulative impacts) – Components of the Environmental Management Plan that will address key social impacts: ▪ Traffic Management Plan ▪ Community Safety and Health Plan ▪ Air Quality Management Plan.
21.2. HGPL is committed to the consultation process and will liaise with the Capricorn Conservation Council and other interested groups including environmental, conservation and agricultural community groups and organisations as the Project progresses. HGPL encourages other community organisations to register for more information on the project and request consultation meetings with HGPL in an ongoing manner.

C.22. Health and Safety

Proponent Commitment
22.1. Control measures to prevent the increase in local populations and spread of biting insect species of pest and health significance will be contained within a Pest (Human Health) Management Plan, to be implemented on an as-needs basis.
22.2. Measures to safeguard workers and local residents from the spread of communicable diseases will be developed.
22.3. The Proponent will develop a site specific Safety Management Plan for controlling the potential risks to the health and safety of the Project workforce to acceptable levels via validated engineered controls and well known and documented occupational health and safety management practices in accordance with relevant legislation and standards
22.4. The Proponent is committed to ongoing consultation and monitoring and review of trends with regards to cumulative impacts and identifying opportunities for improvement.
22.5. The Proponent liaised with State Emergency Services, Queensland Fire Rescue Services (QFRS) and local ambulance and hospital services to plan emergency response procedures discussed in Volume 1, Section 24.
22.6. HGPL will be in consultation with QPS to ensure that telecommunication systems can be upgraded or

Proponent Commitment
tailored for joint use where practicable.
22.7 Food served within the project site would be done in compliance with the Food Act 2006 to maintain appropriate hygiene levels.
22.8. The Health and Safety Management System would also address the following workforce health and safety related impacts: • security management to prevent unauthorised access to hazardous areas, restrict the use of equipment where appropriate training has not been obtained, and outline processes required for visitor access • pest management (human health), as requested by QH, to address the project's potential to generate and harbour disease vectors associated with pests that pose risk to human health mosquito management (with reference to QH's Guidelines to minimise mosquito and biting midge problems in new development areas as requested by QH

C.23. Economics

Proponent Commitment
23.1. The Proponent will set training targets that will include where practicable recruiting up to 10% of labour hours from apprentices and trainees and requiring contractors working on the Project to meet the same standard. In addition the Proponent will encourage and provide opportunities for up-skilling of employees.
23.2. The Proponent will develop a Local Industry Participation Plan consistent with the Queensland Government's Local Industry Policy.

C.24. Hazard and Risk

Proponent Commitment
24.1. A risk register will be implemented, maintained and periodically reviewed. The register will be used to assist in reviewing methods of work and develop risk management strategies and controls.
24.2. The Proponent is committed to comply with all legislative requirements. These include: • *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995* (Qld); • *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 2008* (Qld); • *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* (Qld); and • *Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001* (Qld).
24.3. Risk management will be used to identify hazards, assess risks and identify controls at various stages of the Project. The outcome of the risk management process will be the development of operational controls such as health and safety plans, safe operating procedures, inspections and audits based on the risks identified. Risks requiring controls will use a preferred order of control (hierarchy of control). Elimination will be the first control method to be considered.
24.4. The following will be canvassed when evaluating project risks: • Lessons from other Hancock and stakeholders and other projects; • Legislative requirements; • Industry standards; and • Lessons from industry. The risk management process will be applied from the planning stages throughout the life of the Project. The activities or events that trigger the risk assessment process include: • Design; • Prior to commencing day-to-day tasks; • Prior to the introduction of new items of plant, equipment or substance;

Proponent Commitment
• When there is a change in management systems, conditions, processes or plant; • After a significant incident; and • Periodic review.
24.5. Activity-based risk assessments, such as those completed by using JSEA tools, will be maintained and used to continuously improve the methods of work undertaken during the Project.
24.6. Employees of the Project will be involved in the development, implementation and review of safe operating procedures relating to risk management.
24.7. Training and competency will be developed to include: • Safe work method; and • Training and competency.
24.8. Principal Hazard Managements plans will be developed to include all high risk activities.
24.9. The Proponent will provide all resources, training and equipment for first response capability for all reasonably foreseeable incidents.
24.10. The Proponent will supplement the existing resources, capability and equipment of the rural fire brigade with site-based services.
24.11. HGPL confirm that all buildings will be built (where applicable) in accordance with Australian Standards and regulatory requirements including the requirements of the SPR 2009 assessable against the *Building Act 1975*. HGPL have agreed to consult with the QFRS to gain advice on the final design stages of the fire safety systems.
24.12. As agreed with the QFRS, HGPL will develop the Emergency Management and Response Plan (EMRP) (in compliance with the Coal Mine and Safety Act) prior to the commencement of construction works. The EMRP will be developed in collaboration with the QFRS, QPS, QAS and DoC, DES, and BRC. HGPL will implement the Emergency Management and Response Plan, in consultation with emergency services to ensure shared knowledge of key aspects including evacuation routes, emergency transfer plans, first aid facilities/supplies.
24.13. Ongoing consultation between HGPL and QAS will occur and will further discussions regarding QAS capabilities for provision of services, including the development of site specific safety plans and emergency plans. Site specific safety management plan and emergency plans will be developed in consultation with QAS and will be supplied to QAS Regional Management and will be done in conjunction with discussions with the Proponent.
24.14. The Proponent will explore options to enter into a direct contract with Queensland Ambulance Service for the provision of emergency services to the Project.
24.15. All fire fighting response equipment on site will meet Australian standards and accordingly will be compatible with QFRS equipment. HGPL has met with QFRS and will involve QFRS in the development of the EMRP. In addition HGPL has discussed the provision of Mutual Assistance and this will involve further discussions with QFRS regarding selection of appropriate equipment and design of fire systems to be installed within the mine site.
24.16 . HGPL has agreed to supply the required information (maps) to the Alpha Fire and Rescue Station.
24.17. The Project will have a dedicated response and rescue team on site due to the nature of the mining as well as dedicated medical services. Both these on-site emergency response teams are to be capable of providing immediate response. The Emergency Management and Response Plan will detail the response to emergencies and the synergistic relationship of the on-site teams with the QFRS, QPS and QAS as required.
24.18. Whilst it is recognised that a Flood Management Plan and a Storm response management plan are proposed mitigation strategies, the respective plans will be developed to address the potential exposure and associated hazards during the pre-operational phases of the project (i.e. during construction). The workers camp and the exit routes to the airport and road network will be designed to withstand the 1 in 100 year flood. HGPL has agreed with the Department of Community Safety to ensure the camp is prepared for flooding and any event that would cause the camps to be isolated, This will include the provision of supplies, water and appropriate evacuation procedures and protocols.
24.19. HGPL will liaise with the local disaster management groups and is committed to providing mutual assistance to the emergency services in the event of an incident on- or off-site.
24.20. The proposed airfield will be made available to rescue fixed wing aircraft and helicopter services for

Proponent Commitment
emergencies in the area
24.21. HGPL will provide notification to the ambulance communication centre of KC mine work related public road closures and works commencement dates, along with time frames associated for completion of each construction stage.
24.22. The Health and Safety Management System will be established and implemented to meet the requirements of the *Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 1999*, *Coal Mine Health and Safety Regulations 2001* for activities conducted on the mining lease and the *Work Health and Safety Management Act 2011* for those activities conducted off the mining lease.
24.23. The Health and Safety Management System will include all requirements for Principle Hazard Management plans as well as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP'S) and other systems. The requirements of the *Work Health and safety Management Act* for such plans and systems will also be met.
24.24. The Health and Safety Management System will include an Emergency Management and Response Plan which will be implemented and adequate resources provided to support this. This will also cover the requirements of both sets of legislation so only one Emergency Management and Response Plan is developed covering all mine activities to avoid any confusion.
24.25. The mine site will have an Emergency Management and Response Plan that is maintained up to date and is a controlled document. In addition to defining the manner in which on-site emergencies are to be managed, this plan will include the following information: • The nature of the emergency situations that could occur at the site; • The local public authorities involved (or potentially involved) with the management of emergencies that could arise at the site; • Emergency management structure; • Notification and escalation; • Mine site layout; • Specific Principle Hazard Management Plans (PHMP). E.g. Vehicles, explosives, fire, geotechnical instability; • Specific Emergency Response Procedures; and • Trigger Action Response Plans.
24.26. HGPL will develop an Emergency Management and Response Plan, including scenario planning with key stakeholders, to be implemented for the Project.
24.27. A Bushfire Management Plan will be prepared and implemented as part of the Health and Safety Management System prior to construction.
24.28. HGPL will continue to liaise with the QFRS on site emergency requirements including the development of a Bushfire Management Plan.
24.29. HGPL has agreed to work with QPS on the development of the Emergency Management and Response Plan. Concurrently, HGPL has agreed to QPS' request to provide a room with access to a telephone and internet on the mine site if police presence is required.
24.30. HGPL will implement an Emergency Management and Response Plan, in consultation with emergency services to ensure shared knowledge of key aspects including evacuation routes, emergency transfer plans, first-aid facilities/supplies.
24.31. HGPL will Collate a contact list of relevant local and regional emergency service agencies and personnel to facilitate delivery of this Action Plan. Investigate the establishment of a web-based, interactive system to support this database.
24.32 A dedicated Response and Rescue Team will be recruited to be based on-site due to the nature of mining (underground, confined space).
24.33 The Health and Safety Management System would also contain plans to address the following hazards and risks: • fire management (equipment, buildings or vehicle fires) • bushfire management • diesel/fuel/oil spill management

Proponent Commitment
• dangerous goods and explosives management • vehicle breakdown management • high wind management • storm response management • flood management • mine rescue.
24.34 Awareness of harmful species to humans, such as local dangerous snakes and spiders, will be promoted through the Staff Induction Program.
24.35 Site personnel will be required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment, use insect repellent and have access to first aid kits

C.25. Sustainability

Proponent Commitment
25.1. The Proponent is committed to ongoing consultation in accordance with a detailed Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure local communities and stakeholders are engaged in a way that encourages active participation and safeguards the welfare of current and future generations.
25.2. The Project design and sequencing will enable progressive rehabilitation of the environment disturbed by the Project to comply with rehabilitation goals and objectives of the DERM guideline – Guideline 18: Rehabilitation requirements for mining projects in relation to intergenerational equity, polluter pays principle, protection of biodiversity and maintenance of essential ecologically processes.
25.3. The strategies for mine rehabilitation will involve progressive landform preparation and revegetation to create a stable post-mining landform and use consistent with the surrounding environment. A financial assurance is to be put aside to provide guarantee for long-term land use outcomes.
25.4. Community and stakeholder engagement will remain an integral component of the Project – e.g. accurate and timely environmental, social and economic information will be provided to surrounding communities and stakeholders to demonstrate compliance.

C.26. Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

Proponent Commitment
26.1. The post-mining landform will be constructed and rehabilitated to ensure that a similar proportion of land suitability classification as the pre-mining landscape is attained.
26.2. Where possible, rehabilitation planning will attempt to maximise opportunities for a diverse post-mining landscape and land-use. It is presently proposed that the final land-uses of the rehabilitated site will include a mixture of grazing and bushland. Creek diversions running around the site will have riparian areas rehabilitated to a pre-mining standard to include a diverse vegetative community of native trees, shrubs and grasses. Monitoring will be undertaken to track that objectives are being met.
26.3. The Proponent recognises the importance of appropriate Detailed site soil management plans will be developed prior to the commencement of mine construction. These will include a topsoil management plan (TMP) and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The TMP will specifically address topsoil stripping, stockpiling (includes specific locations), the development of topsoil inventories for the Project site, handling, re-spreading, amelioration and seedbed preparation.
26.4. Post-mining surveys of the rehabilitation will be undertaken across the site to determine whether the site

Proponent Commitment
meets success criteria and whether this result is being maintained over time. Once this occurs and the site is relinquished, the land will be returned to the relevant stakeholders and maintenance of the rehabilitation will no longer be required.
26.5. A specific Infrastructure decommissioning and closure program will be developed and implemented, and will occur to meet legislative and EA conditions. The plan will include: • Decommissioning of infrastructure, plant and buildings – Site preparation – Site services – Infrastructure and buildings – Contaminated land assessment • Bulk earthworks and rehabilitation – Infrastructure, plant and buildings – Hardstand and haul roads – Dam and surface water features
26.6. At closure, a preliminary sampling and analysis program (Phase 1) will be implemented to determine whether an assessment (Phase 2 – detailed investigation of contamination involving drilling, etc.) should be conducted to quantify the amount of contaminated material that may need to be bio-remediated on site.
26.7. Post-closure, a water monitoring program will need to remain in place to closely monitor any changes to chemistry within the voids.
26.8. To ensure the safety of the final void, the surrounding final slopes will be left in a condition where the risk of slope failure is minimised, for the low wall and high wall. A number of measures will be implemented and the geotechnical stability assessed. Prior to closure, further investigations will be undertaken to confirm the criteria above and appropriate action will be taken to ensure effective long term safety, stability and management of the void.
26.9. Final void management will include: • Spontaneous combustion • Surface water • Safety; and • Final void use
26.10. Following closure of the mine the existing environmental monitoring program will be maintained until all decommissioning and rehabilitation works have been completed. Notwithstanding this, there may be the need to establish some additional monitoring sites depending on the nature of the decommissioning works and also in response to finding possible sources of pollutants to the environment. The type and location of this monitoring will be determined further during the decommissioning phase of the mine site.
26.11. The Rehabilitation Management Plan will be a live document allowing for continuous improvement that will benefit from the implementation of rehabilitation monitoring and trials once the site has commenced mining operations. The implementation of a staged rehabilitation plan that focuses on restoring structurally complex habitat will ensure in the long term that impacts from aggressive fauna species will be minimised.
26.12. The objectives of rehabilitating disturbed land include: • progressively undertake rehabilitation on areas that cease to be used for mining or mine-related activities within two years of becoming available. • achievement of acceptable post-disturbance land use suitability – mining and rehabilitation will aim to create a stable landform with land use capability and/or suitability similar to that prior to disturbance, unless other beneficial land uses are pre-determined and agreed. That is the land will be rehabilitated to a condition that will sustain low density grazing land and native bushland, unless otherwise agreed with relevant stakeholders. This will be achieved by setting clear rehabilitation success criteria and outlining the monitoring requirements that assess whether or not these criteria are being accomplished. • post-disturbance grazing land will be rehabilitated to a land suitability Class 3, which has moderate limitations, and Good Quality Agricultural Land Class C2 and C3 Pasture Land. The objective of the post-disturbance grazing land is to accomplish and remain as sustainable low density cattle grazing.

Proponent Commitment
• native vegetation will be revegetated using existing vegetation communities where appropriate, for example Brigalow Open Woodland, Silver-leaved Ironbark Open Woodland, Poplar Box Open Woodland, Gidgee Open Woodland or other appropriate vegetation communities identified at the Project Site during the pre-mining assessment. The objective of the rehabilitation for the post-disturbance land use of native vegetation is to accomplish and remain a sustainable native bushland. • creation of stable post-disturbance landform - mine wastes and disturbed land will be rehabilitated to a condition that is self-sustaining, or to a condition where maintenance requirements are consistent with an agreed post-mining land use. • preservation of downstream water quality – surface and ground waters that leave the mining leases should not be degraded to a significant extent. Current and future water quality will be maintained at levels that are acceptable for users downstream of the site.
26.13. As per current industry practice, success criteria and rehabilitation methods will be regularly assessed and updated based on a "continuous loop of improvement" with respect to future rehabilitation strategies and relinquishment. During operations rehabilitation works will be designed specifically to optimise the potential for rapid ecosystem re-establishment.
26.14. Success criteria will be developed for the rehabilitation of remnant regional ecosystems and other pre-disturbance land use types and approved for mine rehabilitation prior to mining activities commencing.
26.15. The success criteria will be reviewed every 3 to 5 years with stakeholder participation to ensure the criteria remain realistic and achievable.
26.16. Future soils testing will be undertaken to determine if the soil quality objectives are achievable, though confirming current soil properties.
26.17. In areas where less active bank erosion develops, large woody debris will be placed in-stream to encourage the deposition of sediment and revegetation over time.
26.18. A targeted revegetation will be undertaken in areas where surface water patterns have been affected.
26.19. Any creek crossings (i.e. culverts, etc) will be removed and the pre-existing drainage line re-instated where applicable. If required the area will be deep ripped to loosen compacted material.
26.20. A light vehicle access road is to be maintained to enable inspections of the site during closure of the mine.
26.21. Fertiliser and pasture/tree seed will be applied to assist establish pasture post-mine land use.
26.22. A ground and surface water monitoring program will remain in place to closely monitor any changes to water chemistry within the site boundary.
26.23. During operations rehabilitation works will be designed specifically to optimise the potential for rapid ecosystem re-establishment. It is in the Proponents interest to successfully rehabilitate the available areas of the mine to reduce their financial assurance exposure. As part of the continued development of the site's rehabilitation criteria measurable and/or definitive goals will be set.
26.24. Erosion controls will be put in place to prevent top soil leaving the site.
26.25. Native tree and shrub establishment on-site will be dominated by the direct seeding method, currently being used at the majority of coal mines located to the east of the Galilee Basin. Revegetation will be achieved by using species from the local plant communities that were identified during the flora assessment undertaken in 2010 (see EIS Volume 1, Section 9), taking into account seed availability and seasonal suitability.
26.26. The timing and methodology and success criteria for the rehabilitation of the disturbed areas of the mine will be contained within the site Rehabilitation Management Plan and reflected in the site Plan of Operations (PoO).
26.27. Aerial sowing and ground broadcasting will be conducted for both tree and pasture seed as the preferred sowing methods and grazing will be restricted whilst the vegetation is establishing.
26.28. All revegetated areas will be monitored to ensure long-term groundcover establishment and success. Revegetation techniques will be continually developed and refined over the life of mine through an ongoing process of monitoring at the site and recognition of other industry experiences.

Proponent Commitment
26.29. Amelioration of cracks and transport of rock and soil will be undertaken with small machinery to avoid further impacts to remnant vegetation where possible. If some trees have to be cleared to allow amelioration these should be counted as among the dead trees. Cleared trees should be immediately replaced 3:1 with the same species (unless that species is showing susceptibility to subsidence impacts then another common species for the impacted RE can be used). All dead tree material should be left on site and used in rehabilitation as habitat.
26.30. A program of revegetation using native species found in the effected REs will be undertaken in areas experiencing more than 5% tree deaths. Areas affected by ponding should be rehabilitated with species from neighbouring riparian communities.

C.27. Social Impact Management Plan

Proponent Commitment
27.0 HGPL commits to implementing the Social Impact Management Plan April 2013 and all the commitments contained therein.

C.28. Off-Lease Assessment

Proponent Commitment
28.1. HGPL will continue to liaise with the landholder to determine adequate compensation for loss of land area.
28.2. To ameliorate any potential impacts to the landholder, the Proponent will reinstate any damage to on-farm infrastructure and utilise the mitigation measures proposed in Section 6.5 of the Kevin's Corner EIS (HGPL 2011).
28.3. Operational techniques contained within the EIS EMP (see EIS Volume 2, Appendix W) will be included in an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for off lease infrastructure to mitigate potential amenity impacts at sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the off lease road and rail spur.
28.4. The potential for fragmentation and segregation will require one or more stock crossings to allow for the movement of stock in and out of each of these created land parcels. To ensure the proposed infrastructure does not detrimentally impact Surbiton South farm operations, consultation between the land holder and rail manager will be required to allow for stock movement across the rail infrastructure. In addition: • Land use management techniques within the EMP will sufficiently ameliorate impacts to agricultural values of the subject lands; • Stock crossings over/under proposed infrastructure to facilitate stock movement; and Ongoing land holder consultation to discuss farm management techniques before, during and after construction of the infrastructure and for during operation of the proposed infrastructure.
28.5. To ameliorate the impacts to land suitability during construction the following measures will be employed: • Erosion controls will be constructed where necessary; • As soon as practicable, after completion of construction activities, the construction area will be progressively rehabilitated to match the surrounding landform; • Stockpiled topsoil will be distributed across the rehabilitated area and, in consultation with the landholder, any cleared vegetation placed across it to assist in soil retention and provision of feed stock for cattle (where appropriate); and • Revegetation will use appropriate species for the subject site (i.e. crops/pasture or Indigenous native species).
28.6. No additional water courses have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed off lease rail or road alignment; should any be found, appropriate investigation and management measures (such as flood controls) would be adopted.

Proponent Commitment
28.7. The EM Plan developed for the constructions and operation of the off lease road and rail will include strategies in the event that indigenous or non-indigenous cultural artefacts are identified onsite.

C.29. Subsidence

Proponent Commitment
29.1. An annual report will be prepared following the commencement of underground mining activities which details mining activities and all monitoring and rehabilitation activities undertaken with the Subsidence Management Plan.
29.2. As the full impacts of subsidence will gradually become apparent, mitigation measures will be developed in detail following post-subsidence vegetation surveys which will characterise changes to landform and vegetation communities.
29.3. Subsidence is predicted to result in impacts to selected patches of vegetation within the area to be mined (Figure 10-5). An offset Plan has been developed to address the impacts of subsidence. The existing Kevin's Corner Offset Plan will be updated to reflect this change (as well as future impacts identified through post-subsidence monitoring). The vegetation monitoring program will include: • Establishment of reference sites matching the REs potentially impacted; – Reference sites should be the equivalent to the best condition polygon of the RE on site; – Reference sites and subsidence monitoring sites will be of equivalent size (suggested 500 m^2 to 1000 m^2); • Establishing monitoring sites; – Reference sites and subsidence monitoring sites will be of equivalent size (suggested 500 m^2 to 1000 m^2); – Monitoring site should be permanently established and includes areas overlying pillars, centre of the longwalls and over the edges of the pillars; • Undertake pre-subsidence vegetation condition evaluations within areas potentially impacted; – Information will be collected on any differences in condition between the established monitoring sites and the reference sites before subsidence; • Observational Monitoring of reference sites and affected communities. Parameters to be recorded include; – foliar discolouration; – partial defoliation; – increased pathogenic attack; or – tree death; • Percentage of deaths will be determined within the monitored sites then expanded outwards over a larger area and measured as the number of dead trees per 100 trees. The extent of tree death will be mapped as areas with > 10% tree death (10 deaths in 100 trees) as areas requiring offsetting. Areas mapped as > 5% tree deaths will undergo rehabilitation; • Include photo monitoring; and • Review monitoring reports of erosion, water quality, rehabilitation and subsidence for indications of possible impacts
29.4. The methodology for remediating cracking and other potentially negative impacts caused by subsidence of the surface by underground mining will be determined through an active monitoring program. The Subsidence Management Plan outlines a number of methods that will be considered in managing the cracking impacts and the timing of intervention. These cracks will be remediated following three storm events if they are not self-sealed by this time.
29.5. HGPL propose to offset up-front the unavoidable direct impacts from the Project (such as clearing for open-cut pits and associated infrastructure) and the predicted life of mine residual impact from subsidence on those biodiversity values specified under each offset policy. Offsets will then be checked against planned in five yearly intervals over the course of the life of mine, with reconciliation of actual impacts from the previous five years being reported and an estimate of impacts for the next 5 years. This will ensure an adaptive approach is taken with

Proponent Commitment
sufficient offsets in place at all times.
29.6. HGPL proposes that a comprehensive monitoring program of subsidence and an assessment of the success of mitigation measures be implemented over the 30 year period during underground mining. Subsidence impacts will be modelled in five year stages and results of monitoring will also be reported at the end of each five year period to document what has actually occurred, and if the modelled extent of impacts was accurate.
29.7. The Proponent will liaise with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service on appropriate subsidence mitigation measures to be implemented within the Cudmore Resources Reserve.
29.8. A subsidence monitoring program will be developed and implemented.
29.9. Baseline condition monitoring of all watercourses likely to be impacted through subsidence will be undertaken prior to mining in accordance with the Index of Diversion Condition developed as a result of the Australian Coal Association Research Program (ACARP) Project C9068. Baseline monitoring will be supported by: • Airborne LIDAR survey (accuracy ± 0.1 m); • Dry season vertical aerial photography; and • Helicopter-acquired high definition digital video of all major streamlines. Reference watercourse and floodplain reaches of at least 300 m will be documented upstream, within, and downstream of the potentially affected areas. Data gathered will include ground surveyed cross sections, bedforms (pools/riffles/runs/sand sheets/bedrock controls), entry points of other watercourses and localised tributaries, and existing bed and bank scour points. **29.10.** The Baseline Monitoring Program described in section 9.2.1 of SEIS Appendix N Interim Subsidence Management Plan will be repeated at 5 yearly intervals throughout the mine life.
29.11. The Subsidence Management Plan (SMP) will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis.
29.6. Detailed surveys will be undertaken of potential subsidence-impacted reaches both prior to and following subsidence.
29.6. A number of pre-subsidence measures will be implemented within the bed and banks of watercourses to minimise the potential for adverse subsidence impacts to arise.
29.7. Subsidence monitoring will be undertaken on all watercourses likely to be impacted through subsidence pre and post-subsidence to assess the impacts of subsidence on geomorphology, groundwater and vegetation. Pre-subsidence monitoring of the proposed subsidence areas will be undertaken to ensure that any subsidence impacts are quickly identified and appropriate mitigation applied.
29.8. Post-subsidence surveys will be carried out surrounding all pillar zones intersecting each watercourse or tributary. Post-subsidence surveys will record the following: • Erosion or deposition processes that have occurred as a result of subsidence; • Migration of head cut erosion within watercourses and tributaries; • Localised changes to stream bed slope; • Localised widening of channels; • Destabilisation of stream bed and banks including fracturing and incision; • Localised changes to bank heights; and • Size of subsidence void created within the watercourse.
29.9. Post-subsidence surveys will be undertaken in the following intervals: • Within 2 months of initial subsidence; • Following rainfall event of 1 in 2 ARI for the duration equal to the time of concentration for the catchment at the location of the subsidence as measured by stream gauging station; • Following a peak flow event of greater than a 1 in 2 ARI as measured by a stream gauging station; and • Annually
29.10. Post-subsidence surveys will be supplemented by detailed geomorphic assessments which will be undertaken on a five yearly basis throughout the mine life and will report on the nature and extent of geomorphic changes
29.11. In the event that post-subsidence surveys indicate that additional works are required, the following

Proponent Commitment
measures will be considered: • Replace sand across the channel bed, including higher sand deposits suitable for re-creation of in-channel benches. • In areas where less active bank erosion develops, large woody debris will be placed in-stream to encourage the deposition of sediment and revegetation over time. • Targeted revegetation will be undertaken in areas where surface water patterns have been affected. • Ripping and seeding of cracks. This will be supplemented with grouting where required. • Regrading and backfilling with mine spoil to minimise erosion and sedimentation.
29.12. Post-subsidence groundwater monitoring will comprise of the following: • Quarterly water level measurements; • Field conductivity measurements on a six monthly basis; • Annual collection of groundwater samples for full chemical analysis.
29.13. Subsidence impacts will be managed in accordance with the Subsidence Management Plan.
29.14. Rehabilitation of riparian banks and floodplains (following diversion or subsidence) will include riparian species as discussed in the EMP. There will also be an increased focus on habitat creation around watercourse diversions and riverine areas impacted by subsidence.
29.15. To ensure subsided land is suitable for grazing, initial repair works will be undertaken where required after at least three months behind the advancing face of the longwall. Repair works will focus on any surface disturbances such as existing highly eroded access tracks and erosion gullies that will concentrate the flow of water and increase erosion associated with subsidence cracking.
29.16. A post-subsidence drain and waterway monitoring program (part of the SMP) will be implemented and surface cracks within drains and waterways that have not naturally filled after approximately three storm events will be sealed with clay. The rehabilitation of the subsidence cracks will include as appropriate: • Carrying out inspections over subsided areas and locating surface cracking. • Undertaking minimal clearing, if required, of areas around cracks to allow for ripping and seeding.
29.17. HGPL to fund, install and maintain stock exclusion fencing required to exclude stock from banks whilst these areas are subject to subsidence impacts.
29.18. General rehabilitation of the subsided riparian subsidence areas will involve the following key design and planning factors: • Provide a cover of topsoil in a weathered rock matrix to create a stable substrate for revegetation of channel banks. Weathered rock provides temporary erosion protection by covering erodible soils and minimising topsoil loss. • Replace sand across the channel bed, including higher sand deposits suitable for re-creation of in-channel benches. • Install timber groynes/pile field retards at the base of the channel banks (extending into the channel) to mitigate erosion undercutting the channel banks and to facilitate creation of in-channel benches. The structures will be built between each of the subsided panels affecting the river before subsidence occurs. • In areas where less active bank erosion develops, large woody debris will be placed in-stream to encourage the deposition of sediment and revegetation over time. • Design local drainage works to prevent the uncontrolled flow of runoff from the subsided floodplain area over the channel banks. Small diversion bunds directing floodplain runoff to properly engineered rock chute structures will be installed to minimise bank erosion. • Topsoiling and revegetation on banks. Stock will be excluded to a width of at least 30 metres from the top of bank and subsided floodplain areas in order to minimise further impacts on vegetation cover and land condition. • A targeted revegetation will be undertaken in areas where surface water patterns have been affected.
29.19. Where required, stock will be excluded from subsided and rehabilitated areas, including riparian areas, to prevent injury to animals and to increase grass cover and seed store. This will be achieved through the erection of fences in consultation with the relevant landholder(s). Where required, people will also be excluded and appropriate signage warning of the potential hazards due to subsidence will be erected.
29.20. The rehabilitation undertaken on subsided areas will be monitored annually. Where the regeneration of dominant species disturbed by remediation works does not occur within one year, additional vegetation will be seeded or planted as required.

Proponent Commitment
29.21. Areas where there is the potential for increased inflow to cause operational issues through crack development will be treated with ripping and seeding in accordance with accepted practice. This will be supplemented with grouting where required to minimise the potential for surface inflows into the mine workings.
29.22. Subsided areas within creek channels will be actively monitored for crack development and cracks will be grouted where they have persisted beyond three storm events or have led to increased inflows into the mine workings.
29.23. Significant ponded areas will be drained by excavation of the area above the downstream pillar to allow the area to drain into natural drainage lines on completion of each longwall panel. Areas of predicted permanent ponding along watercourses will be drained where appropriate by excavating the areas overlying the pillar structure to allow natural stream flow.
29.24. Ripping and seeding of areas where required. Following initial ripping and seeding, if trees are to be planted, they will not be planted until enough rain has fallen. If ripping is not feasible due to the width of the cracks, topsoil will be stripped and stockpiled. Clay material will be imported to fill and seal cracks and the topsoil will be respread once the cracks have sealed. The area will then be reseeded with appropriate plant species.
29.25. Stock will be excluded to a width of at least 30 metres from the top of bank and subsided floodplain areas in order to minimise further impacts on vegetation cover and land condition.
29.26. Minor dozer reshaping work will be undertaken to ensure surface level consistency with the surrounding areas.
29.27. Where significant cracks do not self-seal within three storm events or if there is potential for surface flows to enter the mine workings, active mitigation which may include deep ripping, seeding and grouting will be undertaken. Inspections will be conducted over subsided areas in order to identify these locations. If the cracks are too wide, clay or sand will be imported to fill the cracks and the area will be spread with topsoil and seeded.

C.30. Cudmore Resources Reserve

Proponent Commitment
30.1. The Proponent will seek a Lease beneath the *Land Act 1994* for the life of the mine for an interest in the Cudmore Resources Reserve. This lease will apply to lands subject to the extent of the MLA that are identified to be within the boundaries of Cudmore Resources Reserve.
30.2. The Proponent will prepare a specific management plan for Cudmore Resources Reserve that will detail amongst other things and exhibit the following: • The need and purpose of the plan; • The establishment and obligations of the trustees; • The biophysical, cultural and resource values; • The management constraints, considerations and parameters required; • The management framework and contextual fit; and • An actual construction and operation plan.
30.3. The CRROP is to be developed in consultation with NPRSR prior to construction.
30.4. The CRROP will detail management of operations within the CRR to minimise impacts from surface cracking, erosion, sedimentation, ponding and on aquatic ecology.
30.5. HGPL will ensure that the stock route diversion planned along the lease boundary with Cudmore Resources Reserve will be contained wholly within the Mining Lease area at all times.
30.6. HGPL will develop the Cudmore Resources Reserve Operations Plan (CRROP) in accordance with Cudmore Resources Reserve Management plan and the outline provided in Appendix T3 of the SEIS – Scope for the Cudmore Resources Reserve Operations Plan prior to any construction of operations within the Resource Reserve.
30.7. The Operations Plan will be prepared by the Proponent and will deal specifically with those activities proposed to occur within and beneath Cudmore Resources Reserve. This plan will detail:

• The ecological and cultural values of the area of Cudmore Resources Reserve subject to ML 70425; • The mining and associated activities which are proposed to occur within the area of Cudmore Resources Reserve subject to ML 70425; • The likely impacts to the identified ecological and cultural values which may be caused by the proposed mining and associated activities within the area of Cudmore Resources Reserve subject to ML 70425; • Environmental objectives and commitments for the area of Cudmore Resources Reserve subject to ML 70425; and • Control strategies and indicators to measure and ensure environmental objectives and commitments are being achieved.
30.8. Low impact crack remediation measures will be implemented within the Cudmore Resources Reserve .
30.9. Cudmore Resources Reserve Operations Plan to be updated to include Fire Safety and Workplace Health & Safety procedures prior to construction.
30.10. HGPL will implement a sufficient buffer within the boundary of the ML and Cudmore Resources Reserve to ensure that no off lease subsidence occurs within the Cudmore National Park.
30.11. HGPL will select sites for any infrastructure required to be installed within the Cudmore Reserve which are to have minimal impacts on vegetation as far as practicable.
30.12. HGPL will consult with the Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (NPRSR) prior to mitigation works which require vegetation removal within the Cudmore Reserve.
30.13. HGPL will identify 10 Reference sites within the Cudmore Resource Reserve and Cudmore National Park, six within the Resource Reserve and four within the National Park. These reference sites will also be used to document the baseline site conditions during the Ecological Equivalence surveys scheduled for March – May 2014.
30.14. Reference sites will be monitored every five years until such time that mining works commence within the Cudmore Resource Reserve and then annually prior to and during mining.
30.15. Subsidence monitoring will occur over all subsided areas which include the areas of the ML within the Cudmore Resource Reserve.