APPENDIX U—LIST OF PROPONENT COMMITMENTS

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) require SGCP's commitments to be listed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
SECTION 1—INTRODUCTION	
Stakeholder consultation will continue to be undertaken over the life of the Project.	1.5
SECTION 2—PROJECT RATIONALE AND ALTERNATIVES	
With the exception of recyclable waste, which will be transported off-site by recycling contractors, waste will be either treated on-site or disposed of in an on-site landfill designed and managed to the appropriate legislative standards.	2.2.2.6
Detailed assessment and design for the Sapling Creek diversion will be undertaken as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) process.	2.2.2.7
Investigations to optimise use of process water through recycling and develop more water efficient coal processing methodologies will be ongoing at the site.	2.2.2.8
The accommodation village will utilise pre-fabricated components where practicable, in order to minimise disturbance and waste associated with its construction.	2.2.2.8
The SGCP will work cooperatively with other proponents to coordinate or enhance impact mitigation measures already proposed for rail transport on the common user rail line.	2.2.3
SECTION 3—PROJECT APPROVALS	
The SGCP will follow relevant State Government processes to preserve and protect any Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the SGCP area.	3.2.1.1
The SGCP will comply with the requirements of the *Equal Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006*.	3.2.1.2
Once operational, the SGCP will be assessed against the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) thresholds, and if triggered (whether as an individual facility, as part of another facility or as part of the entire controlling corporation group), will comply with all requirements of the NGER Act.	3.2.1.4
The SGCP will comply with all requirements of the *Explosives Act 1999*.	3.2.2.9
The SGCP will obtain a license, authority or permit to store and to use explosives.	3.2.2.10
Where material is extracted outside of Mining Lease Application (MLA) 70453, the SGCP will require a license to extract quarry material under the *Forestry Act 1959*.	3.2.2.12
The SGCP will operate in accordance with the requirements of the *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 2009*.	3.2.2.18
If required, the SGCP will submit development applications to the relevant local government authority for activities outside MLA 70453 requiring their approval.	3.2.2.27
The SGCP will adhere to all requirements regarding duty of heavy vehicle operator, duty of driver and regulations pertaining to heavy vehicle height, width and length.	3.2.2.37

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The SGCP will comply with the standards set out in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010*.	3.2.2.39
The SGCP will adhere with the *Transport (Rail Safety) Act 2010* and ensure that rail transport operators have the competency and capacity to carry out railway operations safely.	3.2.2.42
The SGCP will obtain a water licence for the taking of water from groundwater supply bores.	3.2.2.46
The SGCP will obtain a Riverine Protection Permit for the diversion of Sapling Creek.	3.2.2.46
SECTION 4—PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
Coal contained in underground pillars and development workings will be sterilised along with coal below endangered Regional Ecosystems which will be avoided for conservation purposes.	4.2
Rehabilitation activities will be undertaken progressively throughout the mine life.	4.3
Construction inputs will be stored at designated laydown areas and temporary storage facilities within the area to be used for Mine Infrastructure Area (MIA) and Coal Handling and Preparation Plan (CHPP) in the operational phase.	4.4
Ballast material for construction of the on-site rail component and the SGCP rail spur component will be stockpiled near the rail loop area within the MLA 70453 and at the northern end of Saltbush Road.	4.4
Construction activities will typically be undertaken during daylight hours, seven days a week.	4.4
Where a substantial portion of land will be required for mining operations (e.g. the 'Creek Farm' and 'Sapling Creek' properties), the SGCP proposes to acquire land by negotiation, where practicable. Surface rights will also be required over part of the 'Chesalon' and 'Betanga' properties.	4.4.1.1
The SGCP will finalise required land acquisitions and consent from other tenement holders prior to commencement of construction.	4.4.1.1
Land clearing will be undertaken progressively to minimise exposure of disturbed areas, degradation of topsoil and the spread of weeds. Topsoil will be removed and stockpiled in dedicated topsoil areas around the mine for later use in mine rehabilitation.	4.4.1.2
A site access road will be constructed from the Capricorn Highway to the construction office site.	4.4.1.3
A haul road will be constructed from the quarry on the Alpha-Tambo Road through MLA 70453, to connect with the proposed road alongside the SGCP rail line within the infrastructure corridor.	4.4.1.3
State and local controlled roads will be upgraded where required.	4.4.1.3
Temporary first aid, fire and emergency response facilities will be constructed where the MIA is proposed during the operations phase.	4.4.1.3
Blasting will be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of the Environmental Authority (EA).	4.5.3.1
SECTION 5—REHABILITATION AND DECOMMISSIONING	
The SGCP is committed to the rehabilitation goals listed in the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) Guideline 18. This states that the rehabilitation landform is to be safe to humans and wildlife, non-polluting, stable, self-sustaining and free of maintenance, and able to sustain an agreed post-mining land use.	5.1

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The SGCP is committed to the salvage and use of all topsoil suitable for rehabilitation.	5.2.2
A Coal Rejects Management Plan will be developed to manage the treatment and storage processes for coal rejects over the life of the SGCP.	5.2.5
All areas (apart from the final void) disturbed by mining activities will be rehabilitated to a stable landform with a self-sustaining vegetation cover. Progressive rehabilitation will commence within one year of when areas become available for rehabilitation purposes.	5.4
A Rehabilitation Management Plan will be prepared and updated as required.	5.4
To maintain the integrity of vegetation in areas adjacent to disturbed areas, appropriate erosion, sediment and dust controls will be established prior to and during soil disturbances. Prior to stripping the soil, regrowth vegetation will be cleared and windrowed. Where practicable, windrowed vegetation will be chipped or retained for fauna habitat.	5.5.3
Ongoing investigation into dispersive material management will be undertaken and landform design and management strategies will be modified where necessary.	5.5.4.3
Major earth works programs will be scheduled to avoid the high rainfall period between December and March, where practicable.	5.5.4.2
Disturbed areas will be stabilised as quickly as possible to limit erosion. Progressive revegetation will be undertaken and erosion and sediment control measures will be employed.	5.5.4.2
Decommissioning and rehabilitation of the SGCP will be undertaken in a manner that prevents environmental harm and risk to human health. Any dangerous goods or chemicals will be removed from site and any contaminated areas will be managed and rehabilitated to ensure that there is no danger posed to the wider public.	5.7
Disturbance of areas with an extreme topography constraint will be avoided where practicable.	5.6.1
The SGCP will manage the impacts of flooding in accordance with *State Planning Policy 1/03-Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslides* (SPP 1/03).	5.6.2
Flood levees will be constructed to minimise impacts of flooding and any potential for release contaminants to the environment, including protection of the final void at the end of mine life from the Probable Maximum Flood level.	5.6.2
Should a land slide/slippage occur, the SGCP will manage the impacts in accordance with SPP 1/03, in consultation with the Queensland Government State Disaster Management Group.	5.6.3
When detected, any minor deleterious surface expressions of subsidence (e.g. surface cracking) will be rectified as soon as practicable.	5.6.4
Monitoring of impacts associated with alterations to the drainage regime will be conducted on regular intervals and if necessary rectification works will be undertaken to mitigate affected areas.	5.7.5
At the end of the mine life, haul roads will be rehabilitated to blend in with the surrounding landform, or retained if required by the landowner. Decommissioned roads will be revegetated. Any compacted areas will be ripped, topsoiled and reseeded.	5.7.6
Any overhead powerlines no longer required will be dismantled and disposed of off-site by a licensed contractor. Any compacted areas around powerline footings will be ripped, topsoiled and reseeded.	5.7.7

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
All infrastructure areas will be assessed for contamination prior to demolition, with contaminated material collected separately and treated in accordance with regulated waste procedures on-site.	5.7.8
All waste material generated during the decommissioning process will be disposed of by an appropriately licenced contractor, with recycling of materials undertaken wherever possible. Hazardous materials, including waste oil, will be disposed of in accordance with the relevant Environmental Management Plan (EM Plan), environmental licence conditions, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) requirements and Queensland waste tracking legislation.	5.7.9
Rehabilitation will be monitored during operations and after final rehabilitation has been completed to validate rehabilitation performance and identify any additional work required to meet success criteria.	5.8
A Rehabilitation Management Plan that details rehabilitation performance criteria will be submitted to the DERM for review and comment.	5.8
In addition to rehabilitated areas, reference sites will be monitored to allow a comparison of the development and success of rehabilitation against a control.	5.8
Rehabilitation areas will be monitored using the selected parameters and trends tracked to demonstrate progress towards a stable, non-polluting, safe and self-sustaining ecosystem.	5.8.2
SECTION 6—CLIMATE, NATURAL HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE	
The potential impacts of flooding will be managed in accordance with the recommendations of SPP 1/03. Flood levees will be constructed progressively throughout the SGCP site as required to minimise impacts of flooding on mining activities and any potential for uncontrolled release of contaminants to the environment.	6.2.1
As a bushfire mitigation measure, areas surrounding the SGCP infrastructure will be managed to meet the requirements of SPP 1/03.As mining construction and operations progress, fire breaks will be maintained to minimise risk of bushfire. Areas subjected to increased risk of bushfire will be regularly inspected to maintain them clear of vegetation and other combustible materials.	6.2.2
The SGCP will follow the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service regulations and procedures and will have access to a dedicated, fully trained SGCP Mines Rescue Team. Employees/contractors who form the team will have full senior and occupational first aid qualifications.	6.2.2
Despite the low risk of occurrence, should a landslide/slippage occur at the SGCP that meets the definition in SPP 1/03, the SGCP will manage the impacts in accordance with SPP1/03 and in consultation with the Queensland Government State Disaster Management Group. The site Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP) will also be implemented.	6.2.3
In the unlikely event of an earthquake, the SGCP will follow the site ERMP.	6.2.4
SECTION 7—LAND	
Topsoils will be stripped prior to any excavation works for later use in the rehabilitation and revegetation of the SGCP.	7.2.4.9
Where a substantial portion of land will be required for mining operations (e.g. the 'Creek Farm' and 'Sapling Creek' properties), the Proponent proposes to acquire land by negotiation, where practicable. Surface rights will also be required over part of the 'Chesalon' and 'Betanga' properties.	7.3.1.1
The SGCP will finalise required land acquisitions and consent from other tenement holders prior to commencement of construction.	7.3.1.1
The impacts on rural land uses will be offset by the economic benefits of the SGCP.	7.3.1.1

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The potential impacts of the SGCP on directly affected and adjacent landholders will be mitigated by the implementation of a Landholder Management Plan.	7.3.1.1, 7.3.1.3.2
The SGCP will undertake detailed design of the infrastructure corridor in consultation with the DERM Stock Route Management Unit and design concessions may include provision for an underpass or overpass.	7.3.1.3
The SGCP will continue to undertake stakeholder consultation as described in **Appendix R—Social Impact Management Plan**.	7.3.1.3
As a minimum, all areas significantly disturbed by mining activities will be rehabilitated to a stable landform with self-sustaining vegetation cover.	7.3.2
Waste rock from the open pit mining operations and coal rejects from the CHPP will be placed in the waste rock emplacements.	7.3.3.2
Coal stockpile drainage will be collected and treated with lime, if required, depending on acid rock drainage reaction rates and stockpile residence time.	7.3.3.2
A geochemical monitoring program will be established to routinely sample and test waste materials during operations.	7.3.3.2
In the event of a significant fossil find, the find will be demarcated and the Queensland Museum will be alerted.	7.3.3.4
To maintain the integrity of vegetation in areas adjacent to disturbed areas, appropriate erosion, sediment and dust controls will be established prior to and during soil disturbance.	7.3.4.1
Prior to stripping soil, vegetation on areas to be disturbed will be cleared and windrowed. The windrowed material may be retained for fauna habitat, shipped or burned on-site.	7.3.4.1
Where there is variation in recommended stripping depths, detailed field checking will be undertaken prior to stripping to confirm appropriate stripping depth.	7.3.4.1
Care will be taken to ensure that dispersive clay subsoils are not stripped and mixed with topsoil.	7.3.4.1
An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) will be developed and implemented prior to the commencement of construction.	7.3.4.2
Selected final slopes on rehabilitation sites will be monitored to identify any exceedence of background soil loss rates.	7.3.4.3
All chemicals and fuels will be appropriately stored in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.	7.3.5
Facilities and procedures will be implemented to minimise the risk of land contamination and appropriately manage wastes at the SGCP.	7.3.5
Waste management measures will be implemented to minimise the risk of land contamination at the site. Waste management will aim to promote sustainable waste management practices in accordance with the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 (WRR Act)*.	7.3.5
Where direct light impacts could potentially occur, appropriate mitigation measures will be impacted, including the installation of light fixtures in accordance with *AS 4282:1997 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting* and the direction of lights away from fauna habitats, where practicable.	7.3.6.4, 7.3.6.5
SECTION 8—NATURE CONSERVATION	
Vegetation clearing will be undertaken in accordance with mitigation measures aimed to minimise the potential impacts. Clearing of vegetation will utilise a staged approach.	8.6.1.2, 8.7.1.1

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The SGCP will implement measures to mitigate the intrusion of weed species into remnant vegetation due to edge effects.	8.6.1.4
Buffer zones will be established around areas of threatened ecological communities and communities with a conservation-significant biodiversity status, where clearing is adjacent to these areas.	8.7.1.2
Retained areas of native vegetation will be monitored and managed for the life of the project to reduce weed infestation and promote biodiversity values in the areas.	8.7.1.2
Trees will be felled into the construction zone to avoid impacting on vegetated margins.	8.7.1.2
Topsoil and mulch will be stockpiled where practicable for use on retained vegetation and rehabilitation areas to promote revegetation and retention of soil quality.	8.7.1.2
Vegetation clearing and construction will be limited to dry weather conditions where practicable to minimise erosion, runoff and soil disturbance.	8.7.1.2
Disturbed vegetation areas that are no longer required post-construction will be stabilised and revegetated as soon as practicable and monitored for weeds.	8.7.1.2
Reasonable measures will be taken to control velvety tree pear, prickly pear and harrisia cactus in the SGCP area, with particular focus on areas near and within remnant vegetation.	8.7.1.3
A Weed and Pest Animal Management Plan (WPAMP) will be prepared and implemented over the life of the SGCP.	8.7.1.3
Vertebrate pest control activities will be undertaken in consultation and cooperation with local authorities and landholders, particularly for pests such as pigs, wild dogs and feral cats, in accordance with relevant best-practice management guidelines and the *Queensland Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (LP Act)*.	8.7.1.3
Where practicable, the SGCP will reduce new cane toad breeding opportunities by minimising the creation of additional small waterbodies suitable for cane toad breeding (e.g. ponding areas, roadside ditches or flood channels).	8.7.1.3
SGCP employees and contractors will be made aware of environmental obligations and compliance requirements through the site induction program.	8.7.1.3
Fauna spotter-catchers will be used to relocate any fauna species of conservation significance prior to clearing activities during the construction phase.	8.7.1.4
Clearing will occur in one direction through the vegetation, to allow fleeing animals to disperse into adjacent habitat.	8.7.1.4
Hollow-bearing trees will be inspected for fauna prior to felling.	8.7.1.4
A Threatened Species Management Plan (TSMP) will be developed and implemented for the SGCP.	8.7.1.4
Vehicles will use designated light or heavy vehicle roads on-site wherever practicable, and speed limits will be adhered to.	8.7.1.4
Any injured fauna will be taken to the nearest veterinarian or wildlife carer as soon as practicable. Any fauna mortality will be reported to the DEHP within 24 hours.	8.7.1.4
A Fire Management Plan (FMP) will be established for the area in cooperation with regional fire authorities. Appropriate fire fighting equipment and trained personnel will be available on-site to respond to fires.	8.7.1.5

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
A Biodiversity Offsets Strategy will be developed and implemented. Offset options will be presented in the Biodiversity Offsets Strategy and will outline measures to ensure that these offsets are managed to maintain and enhance biodiversity values.	8.7.1.7
SECTION 9—WATER RESOURCES	
The proposed water management system will aim to maximise reuse of water on-site, through the provision of a large on-site water storage.	9.6.10
Water will only be released from the site dams in compliance with the EA conditions, which will be developed in consultation with DEHP to manage potential cumulative impacts.	9.6.10
All water, waste, fuel and chemical storage facilities will be designed, constructed, and operated (for example, to *AS1940*) to prevent seepage, thus the risk to groundwater resources will be limited. Monitoring will validate seepage control measures.	9.7.5
Shallow seepage monitoring will be required adjacent to the storage facilitates to enable identification and assessment of potential seepage.	9.7.5
Raw water suitable for potable demands will be stored in the proposed Raw Water Dam which will similarly be constructed early in the construction schedule.	9.8.1.1
A water treatment plant will be constructed near the Raw Water Dam to supply potable water.	9.8.1.2
During the course of the mine life, progressive rehabilitation of available (i.e. no longer required) disturbed areas will be undertaken and once established and demonstrated to produce acceptable quality runoff, these areas will be diverted away from the Mine Water Management System (MWMS) through clean water bypass drains.	9.8.2
The bulk water supply will be treated on-site to potable quality using a package water treatment plant utilising a suitable technology such as reverse osmosis. Treated water will be reticulated to all the mine industrial and CHPP areas, and accommodation village via the proposed dedicated service corridors.	9.8.1.2
Potable water will be stored in header tanks at the water treatment plant, accommodation village and all other industrial areas. Water will also be stored at the CHPP and all other areas where sufficient water reserve is required for fire fighting.	9.8.1.2
A water treatment plant will be constructed near the Raw Water Dam to supply potable water.	9.8.1.2
All sewage water generated during the SGCP will be collected and treated on-site to Class C effluent standard.	9.8.1.2
The MWMS will be limited to disturbed and mine affected areas (disturbed catchments, contaminated water sources and contaminating processes).	9.8.2
The underlying premise for the MWMS is that clean water runoff from undisturbed catchments will be diverted around the active mining area.	9.8.3
Contaminant concentrations in pit water at the SGCP are likely to be in excess of levels required for protection of downstream receiving water values, and will be contained in a system with a low risk of discharge.	9.8.3.1
The sediment dams will be sized to contain runoff from the 10 year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) 24 hour rainfall event.	9.8.3.1

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
All dams proposed as part of the SGCP will be designed, constructed and approved to minimise the potential for dam failure in coordination with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM). All dams proposed for the SGCP will be subject to additional DNRM approval requirements (separate to this EIS) and detailed dam design and assessment will be undertaken.	9.8.3.4
All buildings and operational areas will be protected from release waters in the event of a dam failure, minimising risk to human health and well-being, and potential loss of production.	9.8.3.4
For the purposes of this EIS assessment, water balance modelling indicates that it will be unlikely for the SGCP to undertake controlled releases from the water management system to balance the mine water inventory during very high rainfall events. However, If this is required, water releases will be undertaken in accordance with an approved procedure and in compliance with Environmental Authority conditions.	9.8.3.5
All of the dams containing potentially saline water will be Regulated Dams and administered under the Queensland *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)*.	9.8.4
During more detailed design the referrable category of the proposed Raw Water Dam will be determined through the undertaking of dam failure impact assessment as required under the *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*.	9.8.4
Runoff from waste rock emplacements is to be captured in sediment dams to remove suspended solids and also reused to supply site demands.	9.8.6
To maintain appropriate meandering, further investigation and optimisation of the proposed diversion channel meandering characteristics will be required including more detailed geomorphologic assessment and geotechnical investigations to assess the expected subsurface materials to confirm suitable (sustainable) channel meander characteristics. These assessments will be undertaken as part of detailed design and in consultation with DNRM prior to submission of the detailed design.	9.8.7.3
Surface exposures of dispersive soils will be either treated to minimise dispersion potential, or covered with topsoil so that the dispersive substrates are not left exposed.	9.8.7.6
The design of the diversion channel will consider protection strategies	9.8.7.6
The channel will be sized in accordance with the hydraulic performance criteria specified in the document, Central West Water Management and Use Regional Guideline: Watercourse Diversions.	9.8.8.1
The nominal 3000 year ARI level of flood protection will be further reviewed as part of detailed design and subject to a detailed risk assessment including various consequences that may arise from different methods to recover the mine pit(s) in the event of an extreme flood. Discussions will be held with DEHP during the detailed design phase to agree on an appropriate risk based level of flood protection.	9.8.8.1
The flood protection levee banks will be regulated structures with conditions administered through the EA. This will require design to be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer and certification of the design and construction of the levee bank.	9.8.8.1
The EA conditions will also require certified annual surveillance inspections by a suitably qualified and experienced engineer and obligation for the EA holder to rectify deficiencies identified in the annual surveillance outcomes.	9.8.8.1
An ESCP will be developed and implemented throughout construction and operations to control erosion at the source.	9.8.8.2

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
A monitoring plan will also be established over the underground subsidence area surrounding Tallarenha Creek. The purpose of the plan will be to identify subsidence-induced changes to the creek profile and floodplain drainage patterns that could prevent flow draining downstream. If these impacts are identified through aerial and ground survey of the area, channels will be constructed to direct flows downstream.	9.8.9
In order to mitigate the effects of ponded water from self-contained catchments, the progressive reestablishment of free drainage in the subsidence area will be completed, as far as practicable. This will include the construction of excavated trapezoidal drainage channels.	9.8.10.2
A post subsidence drain and waterway monitoring program 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.	9.8.10.3
As part of the subsidence monitoring program, the ponding volumes and/or surface area extent of ponding will be monitored over time.	9.8.10.4
The design (of channel diversions) will be the subject of further detailed studies to be conducted as part of the DFS and as part of the diversion licensing process under the *Water Act 2000*.	9.8.10.5
Erosion of the channel will be managed through revegetation with native grasses and locally occurring trees and shrubs.	9.8.10.5
If mine induced groundwater drawdown that affects ecological systems is identified, mitigation through the Proponent's 'make-good' commitment will be made, which could include artificial recharge of affected areas with water from alternative water sources, such as surface water.	9.8.11
The proposed surface water monitoring for the SGCP will include surface water quality monitoring and monitoring of stream diversion performance.	9.8.14
Two programs are proposed for surface water quality monitoring. A baseline monitoring program and an on-going water quality monitoring program are proposed to assess the impact of the SGCP mine and infrastructure corridor operations on the receiving environment. Both programs would be undertaken in accordance with the Monitoring and Sampling Manual 2009 (DERM, 2010).	9.8.14.1
A monitoring program will also be established over the underground subsidence area surrounding Tallarenha Creek.	9.8.14.2
Landholders who have groundwater supplies that are materially impacted by the operation, to a degree where groundwater is not able to be used for its pre-mining beneficial use (in terms of quality and/or quantity) will be provided with an alternate water supply of comparable yield and quality. The Proponent has made a commitment to 'make-good' affected groundwater supplies.	9.9.1
All water, waste, fuel and chemical storage facilities will be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent seepage, thus the risk to the groundwater resources is limited. Monitoring will be conducted to validate seepage control measures.	9.9.3
The potential risks associated with seepage from mine waste and water infrastructure will be minimised via the appropriate design and construction of chemical, fuel and mine waste storage facilities.	9.9.4
Groundwater monitoring will ensure compliance with water licence (for dewatering) conditions with regards to water level impacts, and groundwater quality compliance with EA conditions resulting from the EIS and EM Plan processes.	9.9.9
After mining has ceased and decommissioning and rehabilitation works are complete, the Proponent will relinquish the SGCP mining lease.	9.9.9.4

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
During mining, dewatering volumes will be measured and recorded regularly and volumetric rates compared to the model-predicted rates to confirm the modelling predictions.	9.9.9.2
Groundwater monitoring and sampling will be conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced professional in accordance with the current edition of the Water Quality Sampling Manual, or subsequent updated versions; and the *AS/NZS 5667.11:1998 Australian/New Zealand Standard* for water quality – sampling Part 11; guidance on sampling groundwater.	9.9.9.2
An annual review of the monitoring data will be conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced hydrogeologist and will include assessment of groundwater level and quality data, and the suitability of the monitoring network.	9.9.9.2
All groundwater-based complaints will be investigated and a register kept of the nature of the complaint, the results of assessment, and any actions taken. The register will be made available to the regulating authority upon request.	9.9.9.2
Groundwater levels in the bores will be measured quarterly during the pre-mining and mining operation period.	9.9.9.3
Groundwater levels will be measured quarterly for the first two years and annually during the rehabilitation period.	9.9.9.3
SECTION 10—AIR QUALITY	
If there are instances of spontaneous combustion, strategies such as smothering the fire by burial with waste rock will be used.	10.5.4
Although the overall impact of the SGCP on air quality is low, the mine will implement dust minimization strategies, particularly during wind events.	10.6
A monthly report will be prepared to detail the results of monthly air quality monitoring results and the occurrence of any complaints.	10.6
Upon receiving a valid complaint in relation to dust nuisance, the complaint will be investigated and air quality mitigation measures must be implemented as soon as practicable if the complaints are substantiated.	10.6
The SGCP will achieve and maintain the level of dust control which is outlined in the EA.	10.6
All monitoring and sampling techniques will be in compliance with the DERM's Air Quality Sampling Manual and applicable Australian Standards.	10.6
The existing long-term real-time dust concentration monitoring network will be maintained by the Proponent to demonstrate seasonal variation of the air quality of the area.	10.6
Dust monitoring results will be subjected to regular review to determine if the SGCP is causing an increase in dust concentration above acceptable levels. Dust concentration data will include an analysis of the prevailing meteorological extraction rates and processes.	10.6
Local meteorological data will be collected from a weather monitoring station installed by the SGCP at the Creek Farm Homestead. This station will be used to collect temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and wind speed data over the life of the SGCP.	10.6.2
Dust deposition (fallout) monitoring will continue to be undertaken at these locations over the life of the SGCP.	10.6.3
A Dust Management Plan will be developed and implemented to mitigate adverse air quality impacts under worst case meteorological conditions.	10.6.4
SECTION 11—GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
A number of measures to maintain efficiency of the dragline will be implemented including load monitoring, regular bucket maintenance and electrical calibration checks.	11.6.1
Longwall efficiency will be monitored.	11.6.1
The compressed air circuit will be regularly monitored as leaks degrade the efficiency of the compressor.	11.6.1
The energy efficiency of electrical equipment will be a consideration during purchase.	11.6.1
The fuel efficiency of haul trucks will be considered during purchase.	11.6.2
Access ramps will be designed to optimise truck diesel use efficiency.	11.6.2
A conveyor will transport coal to the CHPP from the underground operation. Since this infrastructure passes the open pit, there are dump stations to the conveyor to significantly shorten the coal haul route.	11.6.2
Coal Seam gas will be extracted from the underground via the ventilation shafts and will be monitored.	11.6.3
The EM Plan will address greenhouse abatement including: • commitments to the abatement of greenhouse gas emissions from the development • commitments to energy management, including undertaking periodic energy audits with a view to progressively improving energy efficiency • opportunities for offsetting greenhouse emissions, including, if appropriate, carbon sequestration and renewable energy uses; and commitments to monitor, audit and report on greenhouse emissions from all relevant and the success of offset measures.	11.6.3
Identified strategies to adapt to changes in climate will be incorporated into the SGCP EM Plan. Strategies will include cooperating with government, other coal mining companies and other sectors where practicable to adapt to potential changes in climate.	11.7.1
SECTION 12—NOISE AND VIBRATION	
Where there exists the possibility that short-duration, high-level noise events may occur during the night-time hours (10:00 pm to 6:00 am) considerations will be given to the potential for sleep disturbances within the accommodation village and surrounding residences.	12.1.2.1
Modelling has been used to predict the impact of airblast overpressure on the areas surrounding the SGCP. The modelling is based on empirical data and will need to be refined using airblast overpressure measurements taken once the mine is operational.	12.3.1.3
A noise management plan will detail ongoing noise monitoring requirements including responses to noise complaints.	12.6
It is proposed to monitor noise at the accommodation camp and initially monitor background creep at the Creek Farm and Chesalon Station homesteads. A Noise Management Plan will detail ongoing noise monitoring requirements including responses to noise complaints.	12.6
Reporting will be conducted internally on monitoring results, incidents and complaints and externally to relevant regulatory bodies on request.	12.6
Upon receiving a valid complaint in relation to noise and vibration nuisance, the complaint will be investigated and noise and vibration mitigation measures must be implemented as soon as practicable if the complaints are substantiated.	12.6
The SGCP will achieve and maintain the level of noise and vibration which is outlined in the EA.	12.6

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
Where site activities are the cause of a complaint, a revision of noise and vibration management procedures will occur for the activities identified as causing noise or vibration nuisance or a high noise event.	12.6
For the on-site accommodation village to comply with the indoor acoustic quality objectives, the accommodation units will be air conditioned, allowing the overall building structure to provide sufficient noise reduction.	12.6.1, 12.6.2
To reduce background creep at the Creek Farm Station Homestead and Chesalon Station Homestead the following mitigation methods will be undertaken: • Operation of trucks behind mounding during evenings (i.e. not operating dump trucks in highly exposed locations on the top of overburden at night but at a lower level with the waste rock emplacement intervening and acting as a noise barrier) • shovels and other heavy equipment operated during the evening should be used deep in the pit rather than close to the pit surface.	12.6.3
SECTION 13—WASTE	
The SGCP is committed to minimising the impact of waste on the environment and the community, where practicable, through the adoption of the waste and resource management hierarchy principles in the WRR Act as well as the goals identified in the QLD Waste Strategy (DERM, 2010).	13.2.2
A Waste Management Plan (WM Plan) will be developed prior to commencement of the SGCP.	13.2.2
The WM Plan will be reviewed and updated as required.	13.2.2
Waste management training will be provided to appropriate personnel and contractors.	13.2.2
Waste will be managed in a manner that protects downstream water quality values.	13.3
Waste management will aim to promote sustainable waste management practices in accordance with the WRR Act.	13.4
In order to minimise inputs, natural resources (e.g. water, waste or process by-products) will be recycled where practicable. Techniques to maximise the reuse of waste water and recycling of waste products will be applied to the SGCP with appropriate refinement on the basis of operational experience.	13.4.1, 13.4.2
A continuous improvement approach will be adopted for the SGCP over the life of the mine. This waste related approach will involve reviewing and modifying processes, material and operating practices throughout the mine life when required. The development of key performance indicators will be included in the WM Plan.	13.4.2
All regulated wastes will be segregated as required and will comply will all regulatory requirements and Australian Standards for their transport, handling, use, storage and disposal.	13.4.3
Spillage of flammable and combustible liquids will be contained within an on-site containment system (primarily bunding) and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm and maintained in accordance with Section *5.9* of *AS 1940*.	13.4.4
In accordance with the EM Plan, training will be provided to personnel and contractors in the management of chemicals, hydrocarbons and wastes. Personnel and contractors will be made aware of the correct procedures for the prevention, management and clean-up of chemical and fuel spills. Spill management kits will be retained in the workshop and on service vehicles. Sites that become contaminated will be investigated and managed in accordance with the remediation, reporting and monitoring requirements of the contaminated land provisions of the EP Act.	13.4.4

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The movement of regulated waste other than that specified in Section 17 of the EP Regulation is required to be monitored by a waste tracking system. Waste tracking will be undertaken at the SGCP with any wastes generated to be tracked in accordance with the EP Regulation.	13.4.5
The SGCP will trigger a reporting obligation under the National Polluntant Inventory (NPI) and consequently, SGCP will be required to estimate and report mine emissions to the NPI on an annual basis in accordance with the *National Pollutant Inventory Guide* and associated manuals.	13.4.7
An on-site landfill facility will be established at the start of the construction phase following the approval of MLA 70453.	13.5.2
Geochemical sampling and assessment will continue to be undertaken over the life of the SGCP to validate mine waste characteristics and the proposed management measures.	13.5.3.2
Prior to the commencement of mining operations, topsoil will be removed and stockpiled for later use in progressive mine rehabilitation.	13.5.3.3
A detailed inventory of waste streams and volumes will be developed as part of the DFS and detailed engineering design processes.	13.5.3.4
During both construction and operation, colour-coded, signed bins will be used to segregate and collect food wastes, paper and other recyclables.	13.5.3.4
All dams, levees and diversions will be designed to appropriate standards and sized in accordance to calculations from water balance models.	13.5.3.4
The consumption of raw water will be kept to a minimum by implementing water efficient work practices and recycling where practicable.	13.5.3.4
Vegetation clearing for fire breaks will be conducted where possible. Vegetation clearing will be performed around infrastructure, to ensure a buffer distance separates infrastructure from potential bushfires.	13.5.3.4
Separate colour-coded, labelled bins will be provided for domestic waste products along with adequate signage and regular education.	13.5.3.4
Appropriate waste management procedures will be undertaken to prevent nuisance caused by odour or vermin on-site.	13.5.3.4
Tyres will be segregated, stored and stacked in a single designated tyre storage area before disposal in accordance with the DERM's *Disposal and Storage of Scrap Tyres at Mine Sites*. Any on-site disposal of used tyres will be documented in accordance with the site EM Plan and EA conditions.	13.5.3.4
Any spillages that may occur will primarily be within the waste storage areas or within contained refuelling areas. Sumps within the containment areas will be kept clean and pumped regularly with both liquid and solid fractions stored in separate containers and removed off-site by a licensed hazardous waste management contractor.	13.5.3.4
All hydrocarbon and chemical storage areas will be designed, constructed and stored in accordance with *AS 1940*.	13.5.3.4
Appropriate actions will be taken to ensure potential impacts of regulated wastes on land are minimised.	13.5.3.4
Sewage produced by the SGCP will be managed on-site. The Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) will be operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and will be subjected to regular inspections to ensure efficient operation of the system.	13.5.3.4
A detailed decommissioning WM Plan will be prepared prior to the decommissioning phase once waste quantities, sources and management measures are confirmed.	13.5.4
A contaminated site assessment will be conducted as part of the Final Rehabilitation Report.	13.5.4

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The design of the on-site landfill facility will be finalised during the DFS and detailed engineering processes.	13.6
The landfill site will be monitored over the life of the SGCP and will be rehabilitated.	13.6
SECTION 14—TRANSPORT	
The SGCP's internal road network will include parking for operational personnel and visitors, including appropriate disabled parking facilities.	14.2.1.2
Visitor transport and parking on site will be addressed by the Transport Management Plan.	14.3.1.1
The existing narrow gauge Queensland Rail (QR) Central Line will not be used to transport coal from the SGCP.	14.5.2
There will be no reduction of transport safety, efficiency or condition of road operations and assets above what is already in place. No significant interruptions to existing transport operations are expected during the construction or operational phases of the SGCP.	14.5.5
SECTION 15—INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE	
SGCP will work with Traditional Owners to protect the Indigenous cultural heritage values located within the SGCP area.	15.2.1
Field surveys will be ongoing and will be completed prior to the commencement of construction.	15.2.4
The Proponent will continue to engage with the Wangan and Jagalingou People to identify any Indigenous cultural heritage sites, landscapes or places of cultural significance. Any items of cultural significance will be managed in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP).	15.3.2
The following general mitigation and management measures will be implemented at the SGCP to minimise impacts on Indigenous cultural heritage: • comprehensive field survey will be conducted prior to surface disturbance • where identified Indigenous cultural heritage features are located proximal to proposed surface disturbance, these sites will be demarcated where practicable to minimise the risk of accidental damage • where direct disturbance is unavoidable, consideration will be given to collecting and relocating significant Indigenous cultural heritage features • all SGCP employees and contractors will be made aware of their responsibilities and obligations in relation to cultural heritage (including procedures to be followed in the event of accidental discovery of Indigenous cultural heritage material or skeletal remains) as part of the induction and training process • in the event that significant Indigenous cultural heritage features are identified, a monitoring program will be developed in consultation with the Wangan and Jagalingou People prior to the commencement of construction in order to monitor the potential impact of the SGCP activities against baseline values.	15.5.1
SECTION 16—NON-INDIGENOUS CULTURAL HERITAGE	
Should any potentially significant archaeological artefacts or archaeological places be identified during the operation of the SGCP, SGCP will comply with Part 9 of the *Heritage Act*. As required by Section 89 of the *Heritage Act* any person who discovers archaeological artefact (that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history) will notify the DEHP.	16.1.2

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
A Non-Indigenous CHMP will be developed prior to the commencement of construction.	16.5
SGCP will nominate an independent Cultural Heritage Advisor for the SGCP to provide expert advice, where required.	16.5.1
Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance activities, Feature 4 (the only known non-Indigenous cultural heritage feature located within the SGCP area) will be demarcated and signed (e.g. with fencing or flagging tape) to avoid accidental damage associated with SGCP activities.	16.5.2
SECTION 17—SOCIAL	
Where a substantial portion of land will be required for mining operations (e.g. the 'Creek Farm' and 'Sapling Creek' properties), the Proponent proposes to acquire land by negotiation where possible.	17.5.3
The Proponent will continue to implement the Community Engagement Plan (CEP) throughout the life of the SGCP. The annual CEP review will include an assessment of the effectiveness of engagement activities.	17.7.1
A Workforce Management Plan (WMP) will be developed to maximise fair and reasonable employment opportunities for local, regional and Queensland workforces. The WMP will be developed in consultation with the WMP Working Group, including representatives from Skills Queensland, the Department of Communities (DoC) and the Barcaldine Regional Council (BRC).	17.7.2
The Housing and Accommodation Plan (HAP) will be developed in consultation with the HAP Working Group, including representatives from the BRC, DoC, the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) and Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR).	17.7.4
The Proponent supports the development of a Community Partnership Program to manage, allocate and monitor the allocation of community funding.	17.7.7
The Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) will adopt a phased approach, involving establishment of and consultation with action plan working groups, development of action plans, finalisation of the SIMP and implementation and review.	17.7
The social impact mitigation and management measures proposed for the SGCP are described in detail in the draft SIMP and include the development and implementation of the following: • CEP • a number of action plans addressing key impact areas (e.g. workforce recruitment and training, local industry participation, housing and accommodation and landholder impacts) • collaboration with other mining proponents and development of a cooperative agreement to facilitate this process • a number of working groups to inform the development of action plans and the proposed Community Partnership Program • Grievance and Dispute Resolution Process.	17.7
As a component of the Social Impact Assessment Unit (SIAU) monitoring process, SIMP reports will be prepared annually during construction and three-yearly during the operations phase.	17.8
A copy of the SIMP reports will be provided to the SIAU and made available to key stakeholders upon request.	17.8
SECTION 18—ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
Based on current mine planning, coal production is proposed until 2047. A detailed decommissioning plan will be developed well in advance of this time.	18.5.1.2
The Proponent will employ procurement strategies to maximise opportunities for local businesses to provide goods and services to the SGCP.	18.5.1.3
Although the SGCP will be largely staffed by a fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) workforce, locals will be employed where they are appropriately qualified. SGCP will proactively seek to employ locals by: • promoting vacancies locally, particularly where matching skillsets with the local workforce has been identified • employing on-site training and development programs, particularly for local indigenous community members • offering employment flexibility for certain positions, to enable casual employment of locals seeking seasonal engagement, or to employ parents/carers during school hours to fit in with family commitments.	18.5.2
A detailed Human Resources Strategy will be developed during the Definitive Feasibility Stage that details the more specific recruitment strategies to be employed during the construction and operational phases.	18.5.2
Housing demand and supply is dependent on a number of factors beyond the control of the Proponent. However the SGCP will provide accurate and timely planning updates to local and State government authorities engaged in accommodation planning.	18.5.3
The Proponent supports the Queensland Government's Major Resource Projects Housing Policy and its aim for the Proponent to work with the local community and government agencies to maintain the liveability of local communities. This will be achieved through a consultative approach with these key stakeholders.	18.5.3
To assist the regional planning associated with infrastructure services and release of new residential blocks, the Proponent will: • regularly engage with all levels of government, particularly the BRC, to inform the planning process in advance of the Project's staged development and implications for SGCP workforce • regularly monitor accommodation needs of SGCP employees, particularly for those seeking to reside locally • regularly monitor the local Alpha housing market, in terms of availability and pricing, and seek to collaborate with government, community representatives and other stakeholders to address any housing issues.	18.5.3
Where a significant part of the surface of any rural property is required for the mining operations SGCP will acquire the property by negotiation at the appropriate market valuation.	18.5.3.1.2
Rural properties that are adjacent to or are dissected by the infrastructure corridor may be impacted in terms of management/operational practices such as restricted movement of stock, fence realignment and access to water points. The Proponent will proactively engage with these landholders to mitigate any management/operational impacts.	18.5.3.1.2
The stock route that follows the Capricorn Highway is located on the northern side of the existing Central Line rail corridor. As the SGCP infrastructure corridor may dissect this stock route, the Proponent will work with the relevant agencies and stakeholders to allow unencumbered movement of stock to this stock route	18.5.3.1.2

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
SECTION 19—HAZARD AND RISK	
The Proponent will implement its Corporate Environment Policy (**Appendix T—Corporate Environment Policy**) in order to reduce the hazard and risk associated with the SGCP.	19.1
An integrated approach to risk management will be implemented at the SGCP, recognising the hazards at all points in the operation and providing control measures to minimise risk.	19.3.1
The addition of any supplementary dangerous goods that may be required for the SGCP in minor quantities will be identified prior to their arrival on site and appropriate measures implemented to manage their safe storage and use in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards.	19.4.1
The MSDS for each chemicals to be used will be available at appropriate locations such as chemicals storage facilities and the CHPP. Spill prevention and spill response strategies will be implemented.	19.4.1
Frictional ignition will be minimised by using drums and picks on cutting machines with minimal potential to cause friction, using water sprays to suppress sparking, ventilation around cutting areas to reduce methane build-up and maintaining appropriate gas fire extinguishing equipment.	19.4.1.2
Interactions with mobile equipment will be mitigated by: • identifying the conditions (operational and environmental) under which the mobile plant and equipment may be used • only using mobile plant and equipment within their approved design parameters • proper design and maintenance of roadways, including minimum dimensions and conditions • nominating maximum loads that may be carried or towed by the mobile plant and equipment • nominating maximum speeds at which the mobile plant and equipment may operate • ensuring personnel involved in the operation of mobile plant and equipment have competency and authorisation requirements • operators to carry out brake testing, pre-shift inspection and defect reporting to demonstrate that the mobile plant and equipment is safe for use.	19.4.1.2
An ERMP will be developed.	19.4.1.2
A number of mitigation measures will be put in place, including limited access to the blast areas and ensuring that the blasts are undertaken by suitable qualified personnel with appropriate knowledge and training. Transportation of initiating explosives to site will be carried out by a licensed transporter that operates in accordance with the *Australian Dangerous Goods Code*. The storage of explosives, detonators and boosters will comply with the requirements of *AS 2187 Explosives-Storage, Transports and Use* and the additional requirements relating to explosives in *the Coal Mining Safety and Health Regulation 2001*.	19.4.1.2
SGCP will ensure that an Energy Isolation Procedure is developed, implemented and maintained.	19.4.1.2
A Working at Height Procedure and Permit System will be developed, implemented and maintained.	19.4.1.2
A Lifting and Cranage Procedure and Permit System will be developed, implemented and maintained.	19.4.1.2
A Confined Space Procedure and Permit System will be developed, implemented and maintained.	19.4.1.2

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The Tyre and Rim Management Plan will ensure that procedures are in place to lift, fit, remove, test, repair, maintain and change tyres and rims on mobile earthmoving equipment and workshop plant and equipment.	19.4.1.2
Procedures to minimise electrical risk will ensure that competent personnel carry out electrical work. Electrical installations will comply with legislation and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be identified and used.	19.4.1.2
If mine and process water discharges to waterways are required they will be restricted to emergency discharges only during extreme rainfall and flood conditions. Any such discharges will be significantly diluted with flood waters to meet the conditions set in the EA.	19.4.1.2
Licensed transporters operating in compliance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) will undertake the transport of dangerous goods to the transport site.	19.4.1.2
The SGCP will adhere to planning and maintenance guidelines for fuel systems and construction of explosive storage facilities. With correct controls in place for dangerous goods and hazardous substances, there will be negligible risk to employees, adjacent land users, general public, property and the environment.	19.4.1.2
To minimise the hazards associated with diesel leaking during tanker unloading, controls will be implemented to reduce risks to health and safety of site personnel and potential adverse impacts to the environment.	19.4.1.2
All chemicals will be stored according to *AS 1940* and managed in accordance with the hazardous material management system developed for the mine, incorporating the provision and use of the respective MSDS.	19.4.1.2
As the mine progresses, additional sampling will be conducted to validate the propensity of the coal to combust. Appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented as required.	19.4.1.2
The SGCP will provide safety inductions for any personnel operating machinery or light vehicles on-site. Personnel and contractors will be required to have the appropriate level of training and licenses. All equipment at the site will be equipped with two-way radios for communication and appropriate traffic signage. Designated driving procedures will be used to minimise the risk of accidents occurring.	19.4.1.2
At level crossings on minor roads, boom gates, signal lights and signage will be installed to ensure the risk of collision is reduced.	19.4.3
Levees will be constructed progressively throughout the life of the SGCP as required to minimise impacts of flooding on mining activities and reduce the risk of potential release of contaminants to the environment.	19.4.5
The Proponent will develop a FMP prior to the construction phase of the SGCP which will provide management approaches to protect human life and assets and to minimise the physical and environmental impacts of fires. The identification of fire risks will be achieved by the initiation of a detailed risk assessment.	19.4.6
Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the Proponent will prepare a Bushfire Management Plan (BMP) which will provide a strategic approach to bushfire management at the SGCP.	19.4.7
The Emergency Management and Response Plan (EMRP) provides step-by-step guidance for the management of any emergency such as fire, flood, landslide, dam collapse, fuel spill, explosion or radiation, which can impact on the SGCP and its employees. An EMRP will be developed by the SGCP prior to the construction phase of the project.	19.5
Regular hazard audits will be conducted to provide input into the EMRP.	19.5

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
Guidelines for preparing EMRPs are available from the Queensland Government Department of Emergency Services and will be considered when preparing the EMRP for the SGCP.	19.5
The SPP 1/03 will also be referred to when preparing the EMRP.	19.5
Fire drills will be undertaken on a regular basis. The SGCP site will have a team of employees trained in fire fighting to Coal Competency Standard and hold senior first aid tickets. All fire fighting facilities and equipment will be installed, serviced, maintained and inspected by a certified body. The site will have a suitably equipped water truck that can support fire response requirements. Regular audits are conducted on the fire protection standards by external parties.	19.5
Stores, workshops and offices will be fitted with approved and certified smoke detectors. The SGCP will be constructed to meet industry and fire protection standards. First aid, fire fighting equipment and exit locations will be suitably signed. All work areas will be within the required distance to reach emergency exits.	19.5
Designated first aid and emergency rescue facilities and equipment will be available during construction and operation phases. Appropriately trained attendants will be on-site throughout the life of the SGCP to provide first aid and respond to site emergencies. First aid response and mine operating instructions are currently included in the workplace induction training that is provided to all staff members.	19.5
Surrounding neighbours will also be notified in emergency situations, where appropriate.	19.5
All SGCP employees will be inducted prior to working on the site and all contractors will undergo a contractor induction prior to commencing work. Mine site personnel and contractors are to be trained in basic first aid, emergency response techniques and the Safety and Health Management System (S&HMS) as part of the Queensland Coal Board generic induction and the SGCP site specific inductions. All visitors will be escorted by mine site personnel. The induction program, which will be competency based, will cover procedures in the S&HMS for personnel to do their duties. Refresher training will be undertaken and is to be a continuing process aimed at informing all employees, including contractors, of their duties associated with the S&HMS and procedures.	19.5
The EMRP will be reviewed regularly to include results from operational hazard and regular hazard audits, and after any significant emergency situation that occurs. The plan shall be reviewed by a cross section of internal and external stakeholders.	19.5
In accordance with *The Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999 (CMSH Act)* the SGCP is will prepare and implement a Risk Management Plan (RMP) that integrates elements of risk management and practices to ensure the safety of employees and contractors.	19.6
The SGCP will implement particulate and gas/vapour exposure standards and procedures.	19.8.3.4
The effects of heat will be managed by provision of suitable working environments, equipment and protective clothing.	19.8.3.5
All equipment (both fixed and mobile) will comply with the *AS1259.1.2 Occupational Noise* and the *CMSH Act* in regard to design and operating noise levels.	19.8.3.6
The SGCP will implement hearing conservation standards and procedures during construction and operation to ensure that employees and contractors will not suffer adverse health effects from noise generated in the workplace.	19.8.3.6

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
All chemicals, including persistent organic chemicals, will be managed in accordance with the existing hazardous material management system developed for the mine, incorporating the provision and use of the respective MSDS.	19.8.3.7
Hydrocarbons will be stored and handled in accordance with Australian Standard *AS 1940:2004, The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.	19.8.3.7
Potable water quality will be regularly tested.	19.8.3.8
If significant areas of weed infestation or other declared pest species (either flora or fauna) are identified and pose a significant risk to mine personnel, visitors, surrounding landholders, the environment or the operation, appropriate eradication and management measures will be taken.	19.8.3.10
Waste will be managed to avoid adverse impacts on the health of mine personnel and minimise risk of impact on the environment.	19.8.3.12
Prior to being given access to the site, visitors will be required to complete mandatory registration and an environmental, operational, health and safety induction. Blood alcohol content testing and random testing for drugs will also be carried out. The scope of induction will reflect the type of work to be undertaken whilst on the SGCP site.	19.8.4.12
Mine employees, contractors and visitors will be supplied with the relevant and appropriate PPE for the tasks to be conducted on site.	19.8.4.12
The rehabilitation strategies planned for the SGCP will involve decommissioning and rehabilitation in a manner that prevents environmental harm and risk to human health.	19.8.5
SECTION 20—MATTERS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE	
Land clearing will be minimised or avoided, where practicable.	20.4.1
The TSMP will include specific mitigation and management measures to address predicted impacts on threatened species and communities. Such measures include: • remnant vegetation in the SGCP area will be managed for biodiversity values, including implementation of an appropriate fire regime, pest animal and weed management and exclusion of stock • revegetating cleared areas that do not form part of the operational mine (e.g. infrastructure corridor edges) • staged rehabilitation and revegetation of overburden as the mine operational life progresses in areas that are no longer being mined • fire regime management including precautions such as clearing fire breaks between coal stockpiles to avoid ignition of native vegetation from spontaneous combustion of coal, and restricting cigarette smoking and the dumping of rubbish (particularly glass) in areas of vegetation • where practicable, restricting unnecessary vehicle movement during and following rainfall • exclusion of cattle from waterways and remnant vegetation to prevent fouling and habitat degradation.	20.4.2.1
The TSMP will contain the proposed monitoring and reporting timeframes for management of each threatened species impacted on by the SGCP to facilitate auditing of environmental performance measures.	20.4.2.1
Clearing of vegetation will be undertaken using a staged approach. Staged clearing of vegetation allows animals to move away from clearing operations into adjacent, uncleared habitats.	20.4.2.1

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
Buffer zones will be established around Threatened Ecological Communities (TECs) where clearing is adjacent to these areas.	20.4.2.1
SGCP employees and contractors will be made aware of environmental obligations and compliance requirements through the site induction program. They will be notified of the potential presence of threatened and/or near threatened species and instructed to temporarily cease clearing if any species of conservation significance are observed.	20.4.2.1
Hollow-bearing trees will be inspected for fauna prior to felling. Hollow-bearing trees will be retained and placed in retained areas of vegetation to provide habitat for terrestrial fauna species.	20.4.2.1
Topsoil and mulch will be stockpiled where practicable for use on retained vegetation and rehabilitation areas to promote revegetation and retention of soil quality. Appropriate mitigation measures will be detailed in the ESCP.	20.4.2.1
Trees will be felled into the construction zone to avoid impacting on vegetated margins. Vegetation clearing and construction will be limited to dry weather conditions where practicable to minimise erosion, runoff and soil disturbance.	20.4.2.1
Rehabilitation of disturbance areas will be undertaken throughout the life of the SGCP in accordance with a rehabilitation management plan. A Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Plan will be prepared to direct land rehabilitation during and after the operational life of the mine. Reestablishing vegetation cover will be undertaken with a view to creating self-sustaining ecosystems similar to surrounding ecosystems. The final land use will be a combination of grazing and native bushland.	20.4.2.1
Disturbed vegetation areas that are no longer required post-construction will be stabilised and revegetated as soon as practicable and monitored for weeds as per the WPAMP.	20.4.2.1
Retained areas of native vegetation will be monitored and managed for the life of the project to reduce weed infestation and promote biodiversity values in the areas.	20.4.2.1
Only native species will be used for revegetation, apart from any sterile grass cultivars that are required to ensure soil stability. The use of exotic grass species (e.g. Buffel Grass) in the rehabilitation of native bushland areas will be discouraged as such activities may promote the spread of the exotic grass species into otherwise unaffected areas, and restrict the development of the native groundcover vegetation. Locally collected seed will be used where practicable to preserve local genetic integrity.	20.4.2.1
Vehicles will use designated light or heavy vehicle roads on-site wherever practicable, and speed limits will be adhered to. Reduced speed limits will be implemented near waterways to reduce the potential for transient fauna to be impacted by vehicle movements. Any road kills will be reported to the Environmental Supervisor.	20.4.2.1
A WPAMP will be prepared and implemented over the life of the SGCP. The WPAMP will include a monitoring program and auditable performance measures, including reductions in class 1 and 2 pest animals and noxious weeds.	20.4.2.4
Reasonable measures will be taken to control identified weed species in the SGCP area, with particular focus on areas near and within remnant vegetation. New weed infestations will be recorded and controlled where applicable under the *LP Act*.	20.4.2.4

Proponent Commitments	Relevant Sections within the South Galilee Coal Project EIS
The introduction and/or spread of weed species will be mitigated by: • restricting light vehicle movement in areas outside of regular activity, particularly on irregularly used tracks • restricting vehicle movement during and following rainfall, where practicable • implementing strict wash-down procedures for all vehicles (including clearing and construction machinery) entering clearance zones, grazing areas or conservation areas • controlling weeds according to guidelines under the relevant Weed Fact Sheet from DEEDI • training and awareness of all staff.	20.4.2.4
Due to residual impacts on threatened species, their habitats and threatened Regional Ecosystems posed by the SGCP, a Biodiversity Offsets Strategy will be developed and implemented. Offset options will be presented in the Biodiversity Offsets Strategy and will outline measures to ensure that these offsets are managed to maintain and enhance biodiversity values.	20.5
The *Draft Policy Statement: Use of environmental offsets under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC ACT) identifies eight principles for the use of environmental offsets under the EPBC Act. The SGCP Biodiversity Offsets Strategy will be developed in consideration of these principles.	20.5
Detailed monitoring programs will be detailed in the following management plans to be prepared prior to the commencement of construction: • WPAMP • TSMP • FMP.	20.6
Reference sites will be monitored to allow a comparison of the development and success of the rehabilitation against a control. Reference sites indicate the condition of surrounding un-mined areas that the rehabilitated disturbance area will aim to replicate. Monitoring will be conducted periodically by independent, suitably skilled and qualified persons at locations which will be representative of the range of conditions on the rehabilitating areas. Annual reviews will be conducted of monitoring data to assess trends and monitoring program effectiveness.	20.6