

SARAJI EAST MINING LEASE PROJECT

Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A-3 Approvals Framework



BHP Mitsubishi Alliance

Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A-3 Approvals Framework

25-Sep-2022
Saraji East Mining Lease Project

Table 1 Approval register for the Saraji East Mining Lease Project (the Project)

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
Commonwealth					
Proposed action referral for impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) (EPBC Act)	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), formerly the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE)	The Minister for the Environment and Water must decide application within 20 business days after receiving the application. A public comment period of 10 business days is provided within the 20 business days assessment timeframe. The Minister has 10 business days to issue a written notice of decision.	- Referral Form - EPBC Report.	Proposed actions that have or are likely to have a significant impact on a MNES are to be referred to the Minister (Section 68 of the EPBC Act) for a decision whether the action is a controlled action and which provisions are controlling provisions for the action requiring assessment and approval (Section 75 of the EPBC Act). The EPBC Act identifies MNES of which three (threatened ecological communities and species, listed migratory species and water resources) are relevant to the Project. A Proposed action referral was lodged for the Project and the Minister determined it a Controlled Action; as such, the Project will require assessment and approval under the EPBC Act before it can proceed. The relevant controlling provisions for the Project were identified as: - listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 & 18A) - a water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development (section 24D & 24E). The Project will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and the State of Queensland (section 45 of the EPBC Act) using the information presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared in accordance with Chapter 3, Part 1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>. If the Project is assessed and approved in accordance with the EIS process (accredited authorisation process), no additional assessment or approval of the action is

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
					required under the EPBC Act. The Australian Minister for Climate Change and Energy will rely on the assessment within the EIS. Existing open cut mine on Mining Lease (ML) 1775 has prior authorisation.
Native Title	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) (NT Act)	National Native Title Tribunal	N/A	N/A	Native title is the recognition by the Commonwealth and State Governments of the laws, rights and interests over land and water possessed by Indigenous people in Australia, under their traditional laws and customs. Where Native Title has not been previously extinguished, it will be necessary to comply with the requirements of the NT Act prior to the granting of appropriate tenure. A search of the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) online Native Title Vision mapping did not identify any claims or determinations over the Project Site. BMA considers that the mining lease application (MLA) is over land tenure that is not subject to native title as indicated in the ML 70383 application.
State					
Mining Lease (ML) Carrying out mining operations in respect of those minerals specified in either the prospecting permit, exploration	<i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> (MR Act), Chapter 6, Part 1, Section 234 Minister may grant mining lease (1) The Minister may grant to an eligible person or persons, a mining lease for all or any of the following purposes—	Department of Resources (DoR)	4 months (indicative)	A mining lease application (MLA) must include: - a definition of the boundary as set out in Section 386R of the Act - a proposed route to access the proposed mining lease - land information details - owner and occupier (where present) consent for restricted land - consent for reserve land	BMA currently holds two MLAs over the Project Site; MLA 70383 and MLA 70459. A total surface area of approximately 2,073 hectares (ha) will be mined underground within ML 1775 and MLA 70383. No mining will occur on MLA 70459. The infrastructure and transport corridor is proposed through MLA 70459 and MLA 70383. An additional area of approximately 1,155 ha will be disturbed on ML 1775 and ML 70142 for mine infrastructure, including the MIA, CHPP, conveyors, roads and a rail loop and spur. BMA has submitted an application for a ML to the Mining Registrar for consideration and approval

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
permit or mineral development licence held prior to the grant of the lease.	(a) to mine the mineral or minerals specified in the lease and for all purposes necessary to effectually carry on that mining; (b) such purposes, other than mining, as are specified in the mining lease and that are associated with, arising from or promoting the activity of mining.			- an outline of compensation requirements - proposed program or plan for the mining operation - financial and technical capability - application fee.	following the assessment of the EIS and decision by the Department of Environment and Science (DES).
Various provisions governing resource tenures	<i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i> , Chapter 3, Part 7	DoR	N/A	N/A	The Project mining tenements are overlapped by two Authority to Prospect (ATP). ATP 1103 is managed by Arrow Energy (on behalf of Arrow CSG Pty Ltd, ACL Energy Pty Ltd and CH4 Pty Ltd) and ATP 814 is managed by Blue Energy (on behalf of Eureka Petroleum Pty Ltd). ATP 1103 has associated Potential Commercial Area (PCA) 144 and PCA 262, while ATP 814 has assigned PCA 199. A PCA allows the resource holder additional time to hold the ATP area for future resource commercialisation purposes. Where ATP 1103 or ATP 814 are converted to Petroleum Leases (PL), coordination arrangements will be negotiated with the relevant companies as a prerequisite for developing both the coal and gas resources and securing the grant of MLA 70383 and MLA 70459.
Environmental Authority for Resource	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (EP Act), Chapter 5	DES	Expected assessment timeframe:	Terms of reference for an environmental impact statement (EIS) for Saraji	The EP Act regulates prescribed environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and resource activities (which includes a mining activity) through the issuing of an

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
Activity (On-Lease)	107 What is a resource activity A resource activity is an activity involving (a) a geothermal activity; or (b) a GHG storage activity; or (c) a mining activity; or (d) a petroleum activity. 110 What is a mining activity A mining activity is— an activity that is an authorised activity for a mining tenement under the Mineral Resources Act; or (b) another activity that is authorised under an approval under the Mineral Resources Act that grants rights over land. 116 Who may apply for an environmental authority (1) An entity may apply for an environmental authority to carry out		2-2.5 years where an EIS is required	East Mining Lease Project May 2017	Environmental Authority (EA) and the enforcement of the conditions of granted authorities. An EA for a resource activity is required to authorise the proposed mining activities within the lease area. The EA will authorise ERAs (ancillary activities) over the lease area. On 24 May 2013, BMA applied for a new site-specific EA for coal mining with the former Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM), now DES. On 25 June 2013, DERM issued a Notice of Information Request for the EA application, requiring an assessment by EIS. The preparation of this EIS seeks to fulfil this assessment requirement in support of BMA's objective to secure all necessary approvals for the Project. BMA is seeking an EA for the ERA 13 (mining black coal), with ancillary activities being ERA 8 (chemical storage), ERA 31 (mineral processing), ERA 63 (sewage treatment).

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	1 or more environmentally relevant activities. 117 Restriction for applications for resource activities An entity may apply for an environmental authority for a resource activity only if the entity is the applicant for a relevant tenure for the resource activity. 121 Types of applications The types of applications for an environmental authority are— (a) standard applications; and (b) variation applications; and (c) site-specific applications.				
Environmental Authority for Prescribed Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERA) (Off-lease)	Environmental Protection Act 1994, Chapter 5, Part 1, Section 106	Dependant on ERA and whether ERA is subject to concurrence assessment (Department of State	For Prescribed ERA 2 - 4 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	For Prescribed ERA not subject to concurrence assessment Application Form – standard application, variation application or a site specific application will be required	Certain activities located off the mining lease area (off-lease) which involve a prescribed ERA will also require an EA. A separate application is required for these off-lease activities, however once granted, the approvals can be amalgamated into a single EA along with the mining activities. Based on a review of Schedule 2 of the EP Act, an EA for a Prescribed ERA will not be required for

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
		Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning- DSDILGP), DES, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) or Isaac Regional Council (IRC))	For Concurrence ERA 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	Description of ERA activity and the land which activity will be carried out Assessment of likely impacts of the activity on environmental values (refer to s125 (l) of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> Address technical guidelines that relate to the activities proposed by application	construction of a new 66 kV powerline off-lease. While this matter is subject to further assessment when construction details/requirements are understood; BMA completed further government consultation to secure Regional Development Interests Approval under the <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i> . Where prescribed ERAs are listed as 'concurrence' under the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019, a development permit for a material change of use (MCU) under the Planning Act 2016 will be required. Based on the information currently available, a concurrence ERA is not triggered for the Project.
Notification of Notifiable Activities	Environmental Protection Act 1994, Chapter 7, Section 320A & Schedule 3	DES	Within 22 business days of becoming aware of a notifiable activity	Notice template including: • details of person(s) giving notice • details of land subject to notification • map, locality plan or GPS coordinates • details of notifiable activity • details of land owner.	Landowners and occupiers must notify DES within 22 business days of becoming aware of a notifiable activity. There are penalties for non-compliance. Schedule 3 of the EP Act lists notifiable activities. Potential notifiable activities associated with the Project include: • Notifiable Activity 7 - Chemical storage • Notifiable Activity 29 – petroleum product or oil storage • Notifiable Activity 32 - Railway yards • Notifiable Activity 37 - Waste storage, treatment or disposal.
Environmental Offsets	<i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>	DES	Estimate 12 months to negotiate offset conditions are issued as part of approval (i.e. EA, Clearance of Protected Plants Clearing Permit)	Dependant on each condition	An environmental offset may be required as a condition of approval where, following consideration of avoidance and mitigation measures, the activity is likely to result in a significant residual impact on prescribed environmental matters. Based on a conservative assessment of the Project impacts, the Project is likely to have a significant impact on three threatened fauna species: koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>), squatter pigeon (<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>) and ornamental

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
					snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) and one threatened ecological community (TEC) brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>); and other identified matters of state environmental significance (MSES) include Regional Ecosystems (RE) that are endangered/of concern and/or associated with watercourses, and connectivity areas (refer to Chapter 6 Terrestrial Ecology). BMA propose to provide land based and/or financial based offsets through a staged offset strategy to be finalised at issue of the EA for the Project and will be based on determination of actual clearing areas as mining and associated management and subsidence progresses. Model conditions for environmental offsets have been developed and are available in the DES Guideline – <i>Model mining conditions</i> (2017). It is noted that the existing open cut mine on ML 1775 has been previously authorised.
Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan	<i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i> <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	DES	Like the timeframe for an EA assessment process 2-2.5 years. However, the timeframes for the information and decision stages are extended by 10 business days. The timeframes for the assessment process will be different if a public interest evaluation		The recently passed <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i> amends the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act), replacing the Plan of Operations and Financial Assurance (FA) with Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) and Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP). The requirement will be integrated into the existing EA process for new mines, however for existing mines, there are transitional arrangements in place. Transition will commence over a 3-year period from the PRCP commencement date, 1 November 2019, set by the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> (EP Regulation). The Project will comply with the <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i> .

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
			is required for the proposed PRC plan		
Development Permit for Building Work	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> <i>Building Act 1975</i>	IRC and where appropriate registered private certifiers	1 - 3 months (indicative)	DA Form 2 Design drawings of proposed building work	Building work that is authorised under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> (MR Act) is considered an 'accepted development' if it complies with the relevant provisions of the Building Code of Australia published by the Australian Building Codes Board and the Queensland Development Code published by the Department of Housing and Public Works and stated in Schedule 1 of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> . Building work performed on a Mining Lease can be performed without obtaining a development approval if the work is consistent with these Codes. BMA will engage private certifiers to ensure that building works comply with the relevant provisions of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .
Development Permit for Operational Works (Waterway Barrier Works)	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 10, Item 12 - Operational Work, Item 6 For constructing or raising waterway barrier works Operational work that is constructing or raising waterway barrier works is assessable development, unless the work is accepted development under	DSDILGP	Code assessment 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	DA Form 1 Short Planning Report Ecological assessment (determined during pre-lodgement) State Code 18: Constructing or raising waterway barrier works Proposal plans (showing location, size and height) Assessment against State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP)	Any structure or works limiting fish movement along a mapped waterway constitute a waterway work for the purposes of the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> . Activities within the bounds of the ML are exempt from the requirements of a waterway barrier works permit under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . However, any waterway barrier works located off-lease will be required to either adhere to the accepted development requirements or a development permit will need to be obtained. It is likely that the design of the proposed off-lease works (66 kV overhead powerline) will be able to be designed to minimise impacts to fish passage in accordance with the accepted development requirements.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	schedule 7, part 3, section 6.				
Development Permit for Operational Works (Taking or Interfering with Surface Water)	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 7 Accepted Development, Item 5 For taking or interfering with water (1) Operational work, other than PDA-related development, that involves taking or interfering with water in a watercourse, lake or spring, if— (a) the taking or interfering is allowed under the Water Act, chapter 2, part 3, division 1; or (b) the work involves the replacement of a pump and the capacity of the new pump to take water is no more than the capacity of the existing pump; or (c) the work involves the installation of a pump to take water under a water entitlement that—	DSDILGP	Code assessment 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	DA Form 1 Planning Report Proposal Plans State Code 10: Taking or interfering with water	Watercourses defined under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> run through the Project Site. Where accepted development requirements cannot be met, a development permit will be required for impacts to surface waters. It is noted that impacts to underground water will be managed in accordance with the underground water management framework of the <i>Water Act 2000</i>. As per section 363 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i>, the authorised taking or interference with water from a bore under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> is considered the granting of approval where operational work for taking or interfering with water from a bore requires approval under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> (i.e. the approval is granted). Operational work for taking or interfering with water is accepted development under the Planning Act (i.e. no development approval required) where in accordance with Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 1 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> (i.e. assessed as part of EA (s97) or associated with a resource activity (s98)). BMA will seek an EA with a condition permitting the take or interference with this water.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	(i) is managed under a resource operations licence, an interim resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence under the Water Act; or (ii) states the rate at which water may be taken; or (d) the interfering is allowed under a water licence under the Water Act and the work complies with the conditions of the licence; or (e) the taking or interfering involves using a water truck to pump water. <i>Water Act 2000, Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Section 101</i> Authorisation that may be altered or limited by water planning instrument				

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
Development Permit for Operational Works (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Clearing regulated vegetation where a clearing exemption, accepted development vegetation clearing code (ADVCC) or area management plans do not apply. Off-lease only.	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 10, Item 5 Assessable development—clearing native vegetation on prescribed land Operational work that is the clearing of native vegetation on prescribed land is assessable development, unless the clearing is— (a) exempt clearing work; or (b) accepted development under schedule 7, part 3, section 12.	DSDILGP	Code assessable 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	Planning Report Assessment against SDAP DA Form 1 Design plans showing proposed works and extent of proposed clearing	The EIS has assessed the extent of the potential impact on regulated vegetation under the <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (refer to Chapter 6). BMA will seek an EA with a condition permitting the clearing of native vegetation for works being undertaken within lease areas. For off-lease infrastructure such as the powerline extension to Dysart Substation and relocation and re-connection of the existing EWPC Southern Extension Water Pipeline, clearing of native vegetation for off-lease works not exempt under schedule 21 of the Planning Regulation 2017 will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the relevant ADVCC. Should the clearing of native vegetation for off-lease works not comply with the relevant ADVCC, a development permit for operational works for clearing native vegetation will be required.
Owner's Consent Required for lodgement of various applications, including Material Change of Use and work on rail corridor land development	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> 51 Making development applications (2) The application must be accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the premises to the application, to the	Relevant owners (e.g. DoR)	1-12 weeks	Dependant on owner – Plans of proposed development at a minimum.	Owner's consent is required for applications to be deemed 'properly made' under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i>. Evidence of owner's consent will be required where off-lease works trigger a material change of use (MCU). Off-lease works that may trigger a MCU include the infrastructure facilities associated with the new 66 kV powerline (e.g. substations). Under schedule 6, part 5, section 26(5) of the Planning Regulation 2017, Development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network, if

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
applications	extent— (a) the applicant is not the owner; and (b) the application is for— (i) a material change of use of premises or reconfiguring a lot; or (ii) works on premises that are below high-water mark and are outside a canal; and (c) the premises are not excluded premises.				the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66 kV, other than development for – a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output of standard voltage.
Associated water licence for taking or interfering with associated water in a regulated underground water area	<i>Water Act 2000</i>, Chapter 8, Part 8, division 2, section 1250A This division applies in relation to a mining tenure if, before the commencement— (a) either— (i) an environmental authority was granted in relation to the mining tenure; or (ii) an application for an environmental authority, or for an amendment of an environmental	DoR	Allow 3-6 months	Completed form W2F154 Source and location of water Details of proposed activity Existing water entitlements All relevant information of mining tenure (e.g. tenure documents, draft or final EA, EPBC Act approval etc.) Effects of taking, or interfering with, water on natural ecosystems, physical integrity of watercourses, lakes, springs and aquifers Strategies for management of impacts on underground water Copy of EIS and information on benefits of the mine (e.g.	The Project is subject to the transitional arrangements and changes made under the <i>Environmental Protection (Underground Water Management) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016</i> to take or interfere with associated water. BMA must apply for an associated water licence as: • The Project is within an underground water management area (Isaac Connors Groundwater Management Area) • before 6 December 2016, the Project has applied for an EA; and • The Project does not already hold a water licence or permit to authorise the take of associated water. BMA will apply for an associated water licence and comply with the conditions of the associated water licence.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	authority, in relation to the mining tenure was made but not decided; or (iii) if an environmental authority in relation to the mining tenure had not been granted or applied for—there is a notified coordinated project in relation to the tenure; and (b) the entity who is or will be the holder of the mining tenure did not hold, but would have been required to hold, a water licence or water permit to take or interfere with underground water in the tenure if the taking or interference were to have happened during the course of, or as a result of, the carrying out of authorised activities for the tenure.			social, environmental, economic)	
Water Licence for taking or	Water Act 2000 105 Purpose of div 2	DES DoR	Allow 3-6 months	DoR form and application fee Description of land	BMA is seeking authorisation to take water and otherwise interfere with the flow of water arising from

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
interfering with surface water or overland flow water.	Under this division, the chief executive may grant water licences for taking water and interfering with the flow of water, for example, by a weir.	DRDMW		Source and location of water Plan showing where water will be interfered with, water requirements and impacts Detailed description of interference Mitigation measures.	Project-related subsidence of Boomerang, Hughes, Phillips, One Mile and Spring Creeks via the EIS process and the EA application. The mitigation of impacts will be delivered in accordance with the proposed subsidence management plan to be conditioned in the EA. This is in accordance with the framework provided by the <i>Water Act 2000</i>: - Section 97 (1) (a) of the Water Act provides that a person may take overland flow water that is not more than the volume necessary to satisfy the requirements of an environmental authority - Section 97 (2) provides that a person may interfere with the flow of water by impoundment if the interference is not more than is necessary to satisfy the requirements of an environmental authority - Section 97 (3) provides that subsections (1) and (2) apply only if (a) the impacts of the take or interference were assessed as part of a grant of an environmental authority or development permit; and (b) the environmental authority or development permit was granted with a condition about the take or interference with water. Generally, a water licence is attached to land and the water taken or interfered with may be used only on the land to which the licence is attached. A water licence cannot be made (i.e. is not required): For the take of overland flow water or interference with the flow of water by impoundment that is not more than necessary to satisfy the requirements of an EA (only applies if the take or interference was assessed as part of the EA) (s97)

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
					For the interference to flow of water by diversion if the interference is a diversion of a watercourse and is associated with a resource activity and the impacts were assessed as part of a grant for an EA and the EA was granted with a condition about the diversion of the watercourse (s98).
Riverine Protection Permit Permit for destroying vegetation, excavating or placing fill within a watercourse, lake or spring	Water Regulation 2016, Part 9, Section 96 96 Destroying vegetation, excavating or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring—Act, s 814 (1) For section 814(2)(i) of the Act, destroying vegetation, excavating or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring is permitted if the destruction, excavation or placing of fill is carried out under— (a) a lease or authority to prospect under the Petroleum Act 1923; or (b) a licence, petroleum lease or authority to prospect	DES DoR DRDMW	N/A	Compliance with Section 4 Minimum Requirements of Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirements WSS/2013/726 Version 2.00 If permit is required: Application for a riverine protection permit form Details of activity	A Riverine Protection Permit may be required for Project activities located both on and off-lease such as relocation of the water supply pipeline and electricity supply infrastructure (where traversing watercourses and compliance with exemption requirements cannot be met). The Riverine Protection Permit exemption requirements can be used by: • an owner of land adjoining a watercourse, lake or spring • the holder of an environmental authority (for a resource activity) under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> or a mineral development licence or mining lease under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	under the Petroleum and Gas Act: or (c) a licence under the Fossicking Act 1994; or (d) an environmental authority for a resource activity; or (e) the document called 'Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirements' approved by the chief executive and published on the department's website or the Queensland Government business and industry portal.				
Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA)	Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (RPI Act), Part 1, Subdivision 2, Section 7 7 Area of regional interest Each of the following is an area of regional interest— (a) a priority agricultural area;	DSDILGP	Expected assessment timeframe: 4 months	Assessment application form Assessment Report, including detailed description of location, nature, extent and duration of surface impacts and how activity will meet outcomes of assessment criteria Applicant must hold or have applied for EA Locality map and site plans Application fee	A RIDA is required when a resource activity is proposed in an area of regional interest. The Project's proposed 66 kV powerline encroaches within a mapped Strategic Cropping Area (SCA) and will therefore require a RIDA. The Project's infrastructure corridor encroaches within a lot mapped with SCA, but does not directly encroach within a SCA area. A RIDA was issued by DSDILGP on 18 October 2021 under section 53 on the RPI Act to facilitate the construction of the 66 kV powerline (RIDA reference no: RPI121/001). The RIDA also confirmed that 6.90 ha of

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	(b) a priority living area; (c) the strategic cropping area; (d) a strategic environmental area. A 'strategic cropping area is defined in Section 10 of the Act as: (1) The strategic cropping area consists of the areas shown on the SCL trigger map as strategic cropping land. (2) In this section—strategic cropping land means land that is, or is likely to be, highly suitable for cropping because of a combination of the land's soil, climate and landscape features. Section 12 Resource Act and resource activity (2) A resource activity is— (a) an activity for which a resource			Other supporting reports may be required (constraints analysis and assessment of alternative sites, soil analysis report, hydrology report, etc.)	disturbance area has been confirmed as non-SCL area and is to be removed from the SCL trigger mapping. BMA will comply with the requirements of the RIDA.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	authority is required to lawfully carry out; or (b) for a provision about a resource authority or proposed resource authority—an authorised activity for the authority or proposed authority (if granted) under the relevant resource Act. As per Section 13 of the Act, a 'resource authority' includes: (c) each of the following under the Mineral Resources Act 1989— (i) a mining tenement other than a prospecting permit; (ii) an approval that grants rights over land;				
Compliance with Queensland Heritage Act 1992 Protection of archaeological discoveries	Queensland Heritage Act 1992 s89 Requirement to give notice about discovery 'that is an important source of information about an	DES	Ongoing during any ground disturbing works	Notification of any archaeological find 'that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history' using approved form	BMA will implement chance finds procedures that include notification protocols.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	aspect of Queensland's history' s90 Offence about interfering with archaeological artefact 'without the chief executive's written consent'				
Compliance with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003, Section 23</i> s87 Cultural heritage management plan needed if EIS needed	Aboriginal Party and Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships (DATSIP)	Ongoing during any ground disturbing works	Demonstration of endorsed cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) that covers the Project footprint.	BMA will comply with all provisions of the CHMP during all Project works required. There are currently four CHMPs that apply to the Project Site. - CLH000351 Barada Barna Yetimarla #4 (sponsored by BMA Alliance Coal Operations Pty Ltd, dated 9/01/2006) - CLH000520 Barada Barna Kabalbara Yetimarla people #4 QC01/25 Barada Barna Kabalbara Yetimarla people (sponsored by BMA Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance, dated 5/03/2007) - CLH012021 Barada Barna People (sponsored by BM Alliance Coal Pty Ltd, dated 8/10/2012) - CLH012020 Barada Barna People (sponsored by BM Alliance Coal Pty Ltd, dated 28/10/2011) Only CLH012020 applies to the whole of the Project Footprint, overlapping CLH000351, CLH000520, and CLH012021 in the northern project area. While these CHMPs remain active and on the DATSIP register, Project works must comply with the requirements of each.
Protected Plants Clearing Permit	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act), Part 5, Section 89</i> 89 Restriction on taking etc. particular	DES	40 days (indicative)	Flora survey (must comply with the NC Act guidelines) Flora survey report Impact management report Application form clearing permit	Required for removal of threatened plants listed under NC Act. In Queensland, plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the NC Act. The Project Site is not located within a high risk area as per the NC Act flora survey trigger map. When works are proposed in an area other than a high risk area, a

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	protected plants (1) Subject to section 93, a person, other than an authorised person, must not take a protected plant that is in the wild unless the plant is taken under— (a) a conservation plan applicable to the plant; or (b) a licence, permit or other authority issued or given under a regulation; or (c) an exemption under a regulation. Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006, Part 4a, Section 283 283 When protected plant clearing permit is required (1) A protected plant clearing permit is required for the taking of all protected plants present in a clearing impact area. (2) A protected plant				clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes, aware that EVNT plants are present. Based on the ecological surveys completed for the Project in 2016 and 2018, one EVNT flora species (<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> (bluegrass)) exists onsite. A permit for clearing this plant will be required unless clearance of the plant (and clearing within 100 m of the plant) can be avoided. Clearing of least concern plants are exempt from requiring a clearing permit within a low risk area.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	clearing permit is also required for the taking of all protected plants known to be present in an area to be cleared that is not within a high risk area.				
Species Management Program (SpMP) – Low Risk	Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 332 Tampering with animal breeding place (1) A person must not, without a reasonable excuse, tamper with an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring.	DES	No statutory timeframes applicable Assessment timeframes depend on quality of SpMPs Can range from a few weeks to a few months for assessment.	Signed species management program for tampering with animal breeding places (low risk of impacts) form Map or plan of the proposed impact area	A SpMP is required for impacts to breeding places of least concern species only (excluding special least concern and colonial breeders). A SpMP is required for vegetation clearance and earthworks associated with the Project that impact animal breeding places. The removal or tampering of a breeding place is allowed if it is part of a species management program for the same species or if a 'damage mitigation permit' for the animal is obtained and the permit authorises the removal or tampering. The ecological surveys completed by AECOM in 2016 and 2017 identify the animal breeding places that may be impacted by the Project. BMA will submit a signed low risk SpMP with a map of the proposed impact area to DES for approval. The requirement for a SpMP do not apply to clearing koala habitat or disturbance to flying-fox roosts.
Species Management Program (SpMP) – High Risk	Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 332 Tampering with animal breeding place	DES	No statutory timeframes applicable Assessment timeframes depend on quality of SpMPs	Signed species management program for tampering with animal breeding places (high risk of impacts) form Map or plan of the proposed impact area Animal breeding place assessment report	A High Risk SpMP is required for impacts to breeding places of colonial breeders, special least concern, extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable, or near threatened species. Required for vegetation clearance and earthworks associated with the Project that impact animal breeding places.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	(1) A person must not, without a reasonable excuse, tamper with an animal breeding place that is being used by a protected animal to incubate or rear the animal's offspring.		Can range from a few weeks to a few months for assessment.	Impact Management Plan	The removal or tampering of a breeding place is allowed if it is part of a species management program for the same species or if a 'damage mitigation permit' for the animal is obtained and the permit authorises the removal or tampering. The ecological surveys completed by AECOM in 2016 and 2017 identify the animal breeding places that may be impacted by the Project. Notable species that have been identified include the koala, greater glider and ornamental snake. BMA will prepare and seek approval of High Risk SpMPs to manage impacts to breeding habitat of these species. The requirement for a SpMP does not apply to clearing koala habitat or disturbance to flying-fox roosts.
Approval to take native wildlife (removal of wildlife)	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> 88 Restrictions on taking protected animal and keeping or use of unlawfully taken protected animal (2) A person must not take a protected animal unless the person is an authorised person or the taking is authorised under this Act.	DES	N/A	N/A	A person must not take a protected animal unless the person is an authorised person or the taking is authorised under the NC Act. Protected animals are likely to be encountered in the establishment of the Project. A suitably qualified fauna spotter/catcher will be present for all vegetation clearing activities.
Easements Landowner compensation	<i>Land Title Act 1994</i>	DoR, land holder	Dependent upon agreement with land holder	Easement plan Relevant Fees DoR Form	The 66 kV powerline may require landowner compensation arrangements and easement registration for off-lease components.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
arrangements, survey and easement registration.					
Permit to occupy	<i>Land Title Act 1994</i>	DoR, IRC		LA00—Application form part A LA03—Application for a permit to occupy LA30—Statement in relation to an application under the Land Act A map or sketch of the area applied for Application fee	A permit to occupy will be required where locating infrastructure in unallocated State land, reserves and roads. The relocated water supply pipeline and 66 kV powerline may require permits with IRC for crossings of Dysart-Moranbah Road.
Radiation use / radiation possession licence	<i>Radiation Safety Act 1999</i>	Queensland Health	N/A	Application for a Licence to Possess a Radiation Source Application for a Licence to Use a Radiation Source	The Project includes the construction of a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP). Due to the components making up some of the CHPP, a radiation use/radiation possession licence is likely to be required.
DTMR Road Corridor Permit DTMR Road Corridor Permit for construction works /access requirements within state-controlled roads (Peak Downs Highway)	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> , Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 50 Ancillary works and encroachments (1) The chief executive may construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road. (2) The chief	DTMR	Allow 4 weeks following lodgement	Road corridor permit application form Duration of approval sought Description of works and structures Proposal plans Work Method Statement	DTMR Road Corridor Permits will be required for any construction work or altered access requirements off Peak Downs Highway associated with the Project.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	executive may, by gazette notice, decide that specified ancillary works and encroachments must not be constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on State-controlled roads, or on State-controlled roads in a specified district, without the written approval of the chief executive. (3) A person must not construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road contrary to a notice under subsection (2).				
DTMR Traffic Control Permit DTMR Traffic Control Permit for construction works within state-controlled road (Peak Downs Highway)	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 50 Ancillary works and encroachments (1) The chief executive may construct, maintain, operate or conduct	DTMR	Allow 7 business days following lodgement	Traffic control application form Description of works Dates of work Traffic control plan Signed Traffic Control Indemnity Form Certificate of public liability insurance for \$10 million Street map	A Traffic Control Permit is required after receiving a Road Corridor Permit and permits lane closures and traffic control within the state-controlled road. A Traffic Control Permit will be required for any construction work or altered access requirements off Peak Downs Highway associated with the Project. Traffic control companies working on state-controlled roads must be registered under the Traffic Management Registration Scheme.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road. (2) The chief executive may, by gazette notice, decide that specified ancillary works and encroachments must not be constructed, maintained, operated or conducted on State-controlled roads, or on State-controlled roads in a specified district, without the written approval of the chief executive. (3) A person must not construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road contrary to a notice under subsection (2).			Form 34 – Appointment of Principal Contractor Works Confirmation Letter Evidence of Road Corridor Permit	
Wayleave agreement or Sub-lease and/or Railway Manager agreement with Aurizon	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Aurizon	No statutory timeframes applicable Allow 4 months following lodgement	Application Form Application Fee Map and technical drawings Insurance details Safe Work Method Statement	The relocated water supply pipeline and new 66 kV powerline may require agreements with Aurizon for crossing existing rail easements and establishment of a new rail spur.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
Operation of a powerline (off-lease)	<i>Electricity Act 1994</i>	Powerlink	N/A	N/A	The Project will involve the connection of a new 66 kV powerline, in which a portion extends off-lease. As BMA does not own the land extending south (off-lease), approval to operate the powerline under the <i>Electricity Act 1994</i> will need to be sought.
Notification of work affecting electricity entities works.	<i>Electricity Act 1994</i>	Powerlink	N/A	N/A	The Project will involve the connection of a new 66 kV powerline and relocation of existing 132 kV powerline. Notice to electricity entities will be required where interference with existing infrastructure is proposed.
Approval for on-site sewage treatment plant	<i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>	Department of Housing and Public Works	N/A	Form 1 – compliance assessment application for plumbing, drainage and on-site sewage treatment	Approval is required regardless of whether the sewage treatment plant is an environmentally relevant activity under the EP Act. BMA will seek approval for an on-site sewage treatment plant under the <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i> and through the EA process.
Social Impact Assessment (SIA) compliance with SSRC Act	The Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017 (SSRC Act) A large resource project is a resource project: (a) for which an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required; or (b) that holds a site-specific environmental authority under the Environmental Protection Act 1994	DSDILGP	N/A	SIA that addresses the following: consideration of all 'nearby regional communities' specific baseline requirements the SIA's Guideline's specified stakeholder engagement roles assessment of impacts in all local communities and along supply chains demonstration of the hierarchy of 'avoid, minimise, mitigate and offset' five detailed management plans	The SSRC Act prescribes a new statutory guideline for the preparation of SIAs for all projects subject to an EIS under the EP Act. A SIA has been prepared for the Project that meets the requirements of the SSRC Act and SIA Guideline – refer Appendix L-1 Social Impact Assessment .

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
	and (i) has a workforce of 100 or more workers; or (ii) has a smaller workforce decided by the Coordinator-General.			response to strengthened project assessment, monitoring, compliance and reporting requirements.	
Regulatory and approvals framework for mining activity	<i>Coal Mining Safety and Health (CMSH) Act 1999</i>	DoR	N/A	N/A	The Project will be operated under BHP's <i>Safety Our Requirements</i> , site specific policies and procedures will be implemented to ensure compliance with the CMSH Act.
Impacts on, or use of State-owned forest products or quarry material	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	DAF	N/A	permit include conditions to satisfy legislation including safety and environmental requirements.	Where State-owned forest products or quarry material are to be removed or impacted by the project, BMA will consult with DAF as the agency responsible for administering the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> to confirm the need or otherwise for approval under the Act. It is noted that State-owned forest products and quarry material under the Act can occur on land other than State land where ownership of these has been reserved to the state.
Ministerial Infrastructure Designation (MID)	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> Chapter 2, part 5.	DSDILGP	~4 months	- MID endorsement request - MID proposal - Stakeholder consultation - technical reports (e.g. Ecology report, Landscape Visual Impact Assessment).	For off-lease infrastructure elements, namely the powerlines, BMA may apply for a MID to approve the infrastructure and works. Any works in accordance with the MID are considered accepted development and do not trigger further approval under the Planning Act. The MID process is typically used by transmission and distribution authorities but is also available to private entities. State interests assessable under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> will be assessed through the MID assessment.
Local					
Development Permits for	<i>Planning Act 2016</i>	Isaac Regional Council (IRC)	3 - 6 months (indicative)	DA Forms Short Planning Report	In accordance with section 4A of the MR Act, the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> does not apply to development within

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes	Information requirements	Project requirements
Material Change of Use and Operational Works	Isaac Regional Planning Scheme			Supporting technical reports Assessment against State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP)	mining tenements (i.e. on-lease works) except for development on a Queensland heritage place or for building work. However, the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> applies to a change to the current use of premise or operational works (such as excavation and filling, clearing of native vegetation) for off-lease infrastructure related to the Project. Off-lease works that may trigger a MCU include the infrastructure facilities (e.g. substations) associated with the new 66 kV powerline. Under schedule 6, part 5, section 26(5) of the Planning Regulation 2017, Development for a supply network or for private electricity works that form an extension of, or provide service connections to, properties from the network, if the network operates at standard voltages up to and including 66 kV, other than development for – a new zone substation or bulk supply substation; or the augmentation of a zone substation or bulk supply substation that significantly increases the input or output of standard voltage.
Various permits under Local Laws (i.e. Road excavation, road closure, local vegetation clearing permits)	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i>	IRC	N/A	Dependent on application type	Applies to off-lease infrastructure. The local laws typically regulate but are not restricted to works on local roads, traffic, pest management and vegetation. Will apply to intersection upgrades on Dysart-Moranbah Road, which is a local road.