

SARAJI EAST MINING LEASE PROJECT

Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A-2 Approvals Framework

BHP

Table 1 Approvals assessment register

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
Commonwealth					
Proposed Action Referral for impacts to MNES	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) (EPBC Act)	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE)	The Minister for the Environment and Energy must decide application within 20 business days after receiving the application.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral Form EPBC Report 	The EPBC Act identifies nine matters of MNES, of which three (threatened ecological communities and species, listed migratory species and water resources) are of relevance to the Saraji East Mining Lease Project (the Project).
Impacts to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES)	<p>“Referral for actions that have, or are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) as per Section 68 of the EPBC Act:</p> <p>68 Referral by person proposing to take action</p> <p>(1) A person proposing to take an action that the person thinks may be or is a controlled action must refer the proposal to the Minister for the Minister’s decision whether or not the action is a controlled action.</p> <p>(2) A person proposing to take an action that the person thinks is not a controlled action may refer the proposal to the Minister for the Minister’s decision whether or not the action is a controlled action.</p> <p>(3) In a referral under this section, the person must state</p>		<p>A public comment period of 10 business days is provided within the 20 business day’s assessment timeframe.</p> <p>The Minister has 10 business days to issue a written notice of decision.</p>		<p>A Proposed Action Referral was lodged for the Project and it was determined it is a Controlled Action. As such, the Project will require assessment and approval under the EPBC Act before it can proceed.</p> <p>The relevant controlling provisions for the Project were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>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 required under the EPBC Act.</p>

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	<p>whether or not the person thinks the action the person proposes to take is a controlled action.</p> <p>75 Does the proposed action need approval?</p> <p>Is the action a controlled action?</p> <p>(1) The Minister must decide:</p> <p>(a) whether the action that is the subject of a proposal referred to the Minister is a controlled action; and</p> <p>(b) which provisions of Part 3 (if any) are controlling provisions for the action."</p>				<p>The Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Energy will rely on the assessment within the EIS.</p> <p>It is noted that the existing open cut mine on Mining Lease (ML) 1775 has prior authorisation.</p>
Native Title	<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Cth) (NT Act)	National Native Title Tribunal	N/A	N/A	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A search of the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) online Native Title Vision mapping (search completed on 27 March 2018) did not identify any claims or determinations over the Project Site. BMA considers that the mining lease application area is over land</p>

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					tenure that is not subject to native title as indicated in the ML 70383 application.
State					
<p>Mining Lease (ML)</p> <p>Carrying out mining operations in respect of those minerals specified in either the prospecting permit, exploration permit or mineral development licence held prior to the grant of the lease.</p>	<p><i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>, Chapter 6, Part 1, Section 234</p> <p>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— (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.</p>	<p>Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME)</p>	<p>4 months (indicative)</p>	<p>A mining lease application (MLA) must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • An outline of compensation requirements 	<p>BMA currently holds two MLAs over the Project Site. These are MLA 70383 and MLA 70459.</p> <p>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 to travel through MLA 70459.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BMA has submitted an application for a ML to the Mining Registrar for consideration and approval following the assessment of the EIS and decision by the Department of Environment and Science (DES).</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed program or plan for the mining operation Financial and technical capability Application fee. 	
Various provisions governing resource tenures	<i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014, Chapter 3, Part 7</i>	DNRME	N/A	N/A	<p>The Project mining lease tenements are overlapped by two Authority to Prospect (ATP) being managed by Arrow Energy and Eureka Petroleum.</p> <p>Co-ordination arrangements will be negotiated with the above companies as a prerequisite for developing both the coal and gas resources and securing the grant of MLA 70383 and MLA 70459.</p>
Environmental Authority for Resource Activity (On-Lease)	<p><i>Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act), Chapter 5, Section 107</i></p> <p>What is a resource activity A resource activity is an activity that involves—</p> <p>(a) a geothermal activity; or (b) a GHG storage activity; or (c) a mining activity; or (d) a petroleum activity.</p> <p>110 What is a mining activity A mining activity is—</p>	Department of Environment and Science (DES)	Expected assessment timeframe: 2 - 2.5 years where an EIS is required	Terms of reference for an environmental impact statement (EIS) for Saraji East Mining Lease Project May 2017	<p>The EP Act regulates prescribed environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) and resource activities (which includes a mining activity) through the issuing of Environmental Authorities (EAs) 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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	<p>an activity that is an authorised activity for a mining tenement under the Mineral Resources Act; or</p> <p>(b) another activity that is authorised under an approval under the Mineral Resources Act that grants rights over land.</p> <p>116 Who may apply for an environmental authority</p> <p>(1) An entity may apply for an environmental authority to carry out 1 or more environmentally relevant activities.</p> <p>117 Restriction for applications for resource activities</p> <p>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.</p> <p>121 Types of applications</p> <p>The types of applications for an environmental authority are—</p> <p>(a) standard applications; and</p> <p>(b) variation applications; and</p> <p>(c) site-specific applications.</p>				<p>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.</p> <p>BMA will be 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).</p>

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Environmental Authority for Prescribed Environmentally Relevant Activities (ERA) (Off-lease)	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> , Chapter 5, Part 1, Section 106	Dependant on ERA and whether ERA is subject to concurrence assessment (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP), DES, DAF or Isaac Regional Council (IRC))	<p>For Prescribed ERA 2 - 4 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)</p> <p>For Concurrence ERA 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)</p>	<p>For Prescribed ERA not subject to concurrence assessment Application Form – standard application, variation application or a site specific application will be required 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</p>	<p>Certain activities located off the mining lease area (off-tenure) which involve a prescribed ERA will also require an EA. A separate application is required for these off-tenure activities, however once granted, the approvals can be amalgamated into a single EA along with the mining activities.</p> <p>It is understood that the only off-lease activities to be undertaken for the Project will be the construction of a new 66kv powerline. Based on a review of Schedule 2 of the EP Act, an EA for a Prescribed ERA will not be required for this off-lease activity. This matter is subject to further assessment when construction details/requirements are understood.</p> <p>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 <i>Planning Act 2016</i> will be required. Based on the information currently available, a concurrence ERA is not triggered for the Project.</p>

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				proposed by application	
Notification of Notifiable Activities	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994, Chapter 7, Section 320A & Schedule 3</i>	DES	Within 22 business days of becoming aware of a notifiable activity	Notice template including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 all of the notifiable activities. Potential notifiable activities associated with the Project include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Not applicable - 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. The terrestrial ecology assessment for the Project has confirmed it is likely that the Project will have a significant impact on three fauna species; koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>), squatter pidgeon (<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>) and ornamental snake (<i>Denisonia maculata</i>) and one threatened ecological community brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>). BMA proposes to provide land based and/or financial based offsets through a staged offset

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					strategy which will 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> . 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	TBC – dependent on transitional arrangements.		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 Project will comply with the <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018</i> . The requirement will be integrated into the existing environmental authority process for new mines, however for existing mines, there are transitional arrangements in place. Transition will commence at a date set by the <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i> (EP Regulation).
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	Building work that is authorised under the 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</i>

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					1975. Building work performed on a Mining Lease can be performed without obtaining a development approval if the work is consistent with these Codes.
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 schedule 7, part 3, section 6.	DSDMIP	Code assessment 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<p>Any structure or works which limit fish movement along a mapped waterway constitute a waterway work for the purposes of the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i>.</p> <p>Activities within the bounds of the ML are exempt from the requirements of a waterway barrier works permit. However any waterway barrier works located off-lease will be required to either adhere to the accepted development requirements or a development permit will be obtained. It is likely that the design of the proposed off-lease works (66kV overhead powerline) will be able to minimise crossings of fish passage.</p>
Development Permit for Operational Works (Taking or Interfering with	Planning Regulation 2017 Schedule 7 Accepted Development, Item 5 For taking or interfering with water	DSDMIP	Code assessment 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA Form 1 • Planning Report • Proposal Plans 	A number of watercourses as 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.

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Surface Water)	<p>(1) Operational work, other than PDA-related development, that involves taking or interfering with water in a watercourse, lake or spring, if—</p> <p>(a) the taking or interfering is allowed under the Water Act, chapter 2, part 3, division 1; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) the work involves the installation of a pump to take water under a water entitlement that—</p> <p>(i) is managed under a resource operations licence, an interim resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence under the Water Act; or</p> <p>(ii) states the rate at which water may be taken; or</p> <p>(d) the interfering is allowed under a water licence under the Water Act and the work complies with the conditions of the licence; or</p>		information requests (indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Code 10: Taking or interfering with water 	<p>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).</p> <p>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)).</p> <p>BMA will seek an EA with a condition permitting the take or interference with this water.</p>

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	<p>(e) the taking or interfering involves using a water truck to pump water.</p> <p><i>Water Act 2000</i>, Chapter 2, Part 3, Division 1, Subdivision 1, Section 101 Authorisation that may be altered or limited by water planning instrument</p>				
<p>Development Permit for Operational Works (Clearing of Native Vegetation)</p> <p>Clearing regulated vegetation where a clearing exemption, self-assessable codes or area management plans do not apply. Off-tenure only.</p>	<p>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—</p> <p>(a) exempt clearing work; or</p> <p>(b) accepted development under schedule 7, part 3, section 12.</p>	DSDMIP	Code assessable 3 – 6 months from lodgement depending on information requests (indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Report Assessment against SDAP DA Form 1 	<p>The EIS has assessed the extent of the potential impact on regulated vegetation (refer to terrestrial ecology chapter – Chapter 6). This requirement is only applicable for off-lease components of the Project. BMA will seek an EA with a condition permitting the clearing of native vegetation for the powerline (off-lease areas).</p>
<p>Owner's Consent</p> <p>Required for lodgement of</p>	<p><i>Planning Act 2016</i></p> <p>51 Making development applications</p>	Relevant owners (i.e. DNRME)	1-12 weeks	Dependant on owner	Owner's consent is required for applications to be deemed 'properly made' under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .

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various applications, including Material Change of Use and work on rail corridor land development applications	(2) The application must be accompanied by the written consent of the owner of the premises to the application, to the 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.				Evidence of owner's consent will be required where off-tenure works trigger a material change of use (MCU). Off-tenure works that may trigger a MCU include the infrastructure facilities associated with the new 66 kV powerline.
Underground Water Management Framework for impacts to underground water, including Underground Water Impact Report	<i>Water Act 2000</i> , Chapter 3, Part 1, Division 1, Section 361 and 370 361 Purpose of ch 3 (1) The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the management of impacts on underground water caused by the exercise of underground water rights by resource tenure holders. (2) This purpose is achieved primarily by— (a) providing a regulatory framework to— (i) require resource tenure holders to monitor and assess	DES	Not applicable	Various depending on management activity being undertaken or lodged	BMA, as a resource operator, has the right to take associated water under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> (MR Act) as a necessary activity in the process of extracting the resource. BMA has an obligation to comply with the underground water management framework under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> . The Water Act underground water management framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires resource tenure holders to undertake baseline assessments of water bores • requires resource tenure holders to prepare baseline assessment plans (BAPs) • requires resource tenure holders to prepare underground water impact reports (UWIRs)

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	<p>the impact of the exercise of underground water rights on water bores and to enter into make good agreements with the owners of the bores; and</p> <p>(ii) require the preparation of underground water impact reports that establish underground water obligations, including obligations to monitor and manage impacts on aquifers and springs; and</p> <p>(ii) manage the cumulative impacts of the exercise of 2 or more resource tenure holders' underground water rights on underground water; and</p> <p>(b) giving the chief executive and the office functions and powers for managing underground water.</p> <p>370 Obligation to give underground water impact report</p> <p>(1) Subject to sections 370A, 370B and 371, a responsible entity must, within the period or by the day mentioned in subsection (2) or (3), give the chief executive an underground water impact report that</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides for the chief executive to declare cumulative management areas (CMAs) establishes make good obligations for resource tenure holders—including the requirement to undertake bore assessments and enter into make good agreements establishes the Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA) to oversee the groundwater impacts of the resource industry. <p>BMA will seek an EA with a condition permitting the impacts to groundwater, which will include the preparation of an Underground Water Impact Report (UWIR) and associated consultation. Provided the underground water management framework under is complied with, Section 334ZP of the MR Act gives resource operators the right to take 'associated water' as a necessary activity in the process of extracting the resource. The volume of any 'associated water' taken must be measured and reported, with the Chief Executive of the DNRME notified within three months of the initial taking.</p>

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	complies with subsection (2)(a) and (d) for— (a) if the responsible entity is the office—each cumulative management area; or (b) if the responsible entity is a resource tenure holder—the resource tenure.				
Water Licence for taking or interfering with surface water or overland flow water.	<i>Water Act 2000</i> 105 Purpose of div 2 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.	DNRME	Allow 3-6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNRME form and application fee • Description of land • Source and location of water • Plan showing where water will be interfered with, water requirements and impacts • Detailed description of interference • Mitigation measures. 	<p>BMA is seeking authorisation to take water and otherwise interfere with the flow of water arising from Project-related subsidence of Boomerang, Hughes, Phillips, One Mile and Spring Creeks via the EIS process and the resulting EA that has been applied for. 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>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

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					<p>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.</p> <p>A water licence cannot be made (i.e. is not required):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 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	<p>Water Regulation 2016, Part 9, Section 96</p> <p>96 Destroying vegetation, excavating or placing fill in a watercourse, lake or spring— Act, s 814</p> <p>(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,</p>	DNRME	N/A	Compliance with Section 4 Minimum Requirements of Riverine Protection Permit Exemption Requirements WSS/2013/726 Version 2.00	<p>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).</p> <p>The Riverine Protection Permit exemption requirements can be used by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an owner of land adjoining a watercourse, lake or spring the holder of an environmental authority (for a resource activity) under the <i>Environmental</i>

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	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 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.			If permit is required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for a riverine protection permit form • Details of activity 	<i>Protection Act 1994</i> or a mineral development licence or mining lease under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i> .
Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA)	Regional Planning Interests Act (RPI Act) 2014, 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; (b) a priority living area; (c) the strategic cropping area;	DSDMIP	Expected assessment timeframe: 4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment application form • Assessment Report, including detailed description of location, nature, extent and duration of 	A RIDA is required when a resource activity is proposed in an area of regional interest. The Project's proposed 66kv 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 pre-application approval meeting was held with DSDMIP and DNRME. BMA will comply with the

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	<p>(d) a strategic environmental area.</p> <p>A 'strategic cropping area is defined in Section 10 of the Act as:</p> <p>(1) The strategic cropping area consists of the areas shown on the SCL trigger map as strategic cropping land.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Section 12 Resource Act and resource activity</p> <p>(2) A resource activity is—</p> <p>(a) an activity for which a resource authority is required to lawfully carry out; or</p> <p>(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.</p>			<p>surface impacts and how activity will meet outcomes of assessment criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant must hold or have applied for EA • Locality map and site plans • Application fee • Other supporting reports may be required (constraints analysis and assessment of alternative sites, soil analysis report, hydrology report, etc.) 	requirements of the <i>Regional Planning Interests Act 2014</i> and the application process is in progress.

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	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 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> Protection of archaeological discoveries	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> s89 Requirement to give notice about discovery 'that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history' s90 Offence about interfering with archaeological artefact 'without the chief executive's written consent'	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.
Compliance with <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	<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 is required. There are currently four CHMPs that apply to the Project Site (see below).

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements			
					ID	Date	Sponsor	Party
					CLH000351	9/01/2006	BMA Alliance Coal Operations Pty Ltd	Barada Barna Yetimarla #4
					CLH000520	5/03/2007	BMA Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance	Barada Barna Kabalbara Yetimarla people #4 QC01/25 Barada Barna Kabalbara Yetimarla people
					CLH012021	8/10/2012	BM Alliance Coal Pty Ltd	Barada Barna People
					CLH012020	28/10/2011	BM Alliance Coal Pty Ltd	Barada Barna People
					Only CLH012020 applies to the whole of the Project Footprint, overlapping CLH000351, CLH000520, and CLH012021 in the north of the area. While all of these CHMPs remain active and on the DATSIP register, Project works must comply with the requirements of each.			

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Protected Plants Clearing Permit	<p><i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (NC Act), Part 5, Section 89</p> <p>89 Restriction on taking etc. particular 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.</p> <p>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 also required for the taking of all protected plants</p>	DES	40 days (indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora survey (must comply with the NC Act guidelines) • Flora survey report • Impact management report • Application form clearing permit 	<p>Required for clearance of threatened plants listed under NC Act. In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the NC Act.</p> <p>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 clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes, aware that EVNT plants are present.</p> <p>Based on the ecological surveys completed for the Project in 2016 and 2018, one EVNT flora species (<i>Dichanthium setosum</i> (bluegrass)) exists on-site.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Clearing of least concern plants are exempt from requiring a clearing permit within a low risk area.</p>

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed species management program for tampering with animal breeding places (low risk of impacts) form Map or plan of the proposed impact area 	<p>A SpMP is required for impacts to breeding places of least concern species only (excluding special least concern and colonial breeders).</p> <p>A SpMP is required for vegetation clearance and earthworks associated with the Project that impact animal breeding places.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The ecological surveys completed by AECOM in 2016 and 2017 identify the animal breeding places that may be impacted by the Project.</p> <p>BMA will submit a signed low risk SpMP with a map of the proposed impact area to DES for approval.</p> <p>The requirement for a SpMP do not apply to clearing koala habitat or disturbance to flying-fox roosts.</p>
Species Management Program (SpMP) – High 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed species management program for tampering with animal breeding places (high risk of impacts) form 	<p>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.</p> <p>Required for vegetation clearance and earthworks associated with the Project that impact animal breeding places.</p> <p>The removal or tampering of a breeding place is allowed if it is part of a species management program</p>

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			Can range from a few weeks to a few months for assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map or plan of the proposed impact area • Animal breeding place assessment report • Impact Management Plan 	<p>for the same species or if a 'damage mitigation permit' for the animal is obtained and the permit authorises the removal or tampering.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BMA will prepare and seek approval of High Risk SpMPs to manage impacts to breeding habitat of these species.</p> <p>The requirement for a SpMP does not apply to clearing koala habitat or disturbance to flying-fox roosts.</p>
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	<p>A person must not take a protected animal unless the person is an authorised person or the taking is authorised under the NC Act.</p> <p>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.</p>
Easements Landowner compensation arrangements, survey and easement registration.	<i>Land Title Act 1994</i>	DNRME, land holder	Dependent upon agreement with land holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easement plan • Relevant Fees • DNRME 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 (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
Permit to occupy	<i>Land Title Act 1994</i>	DNRME, IRC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> , Division 2, Subdivision 1, Section 50	DTMR	Allow 4 weeks following lodgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road corridor permit 	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 (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
DTMR Road Corridor Permit for construction works /access requirements within state-controlled roads (Peak Downs Highway)	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 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).			application form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of approval sought • Description of works and structures • Proposal plans • Work Method Statement 	
DTMR Traffic Control Permit DTMR Traffic Control Permit for construction works within state-controlled	<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	DTMR	Allow 7 business days following lodgement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control application form • Description of works • Dates of work 	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.

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
road (Peak Downs Highway)	<p>encroachments on a State-controlled road.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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).</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control plan • Signed Traffic Control Indemnity Form • Certificate of public liability insurance for \$10 million • Street map • Form 34 – Appointment of Principal Contractor • Works Confirmation Letter • Evidence of Road Corridor Permit 	Traffic control companies working on state controlled roads must be registered under the Traffic Management Registration Scheme.
Wayleave agreement or Sub-lease and/or Railway Manager agreement with Aurizon	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	Aurizon	<p>No statutory timeframes applicable</p> <p>Allow 4 months following lodgement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application Form • Application Fee • Map and technical drawings • Insurance details 	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 (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe Work Method Statement 	
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 66kV 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>The Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017 (SSRC Act)</i> 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	DSDMIP	N/A	SIA that addresses the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration of all 'nearby regional communities' specific baseline requirements 	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.

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	the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and (i) has a workforce of 100 or more workers; or (ii) has a smaller workforce decided by the Coordinator-General.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 response to strengthened project assessment, monitoring, compliance and reporting requirements. 	

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Regulatory and approvals framework for mining activity	<i>Coal Mining Safety and Health (CMSH) Act 1999</i>	DNRME	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>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries as the agency responsible for administering the Forestry Act 1959 to confirm the need or otherwise for approval under the Act.
Local					
Development Permits for Material Change of Use and Operational Works	<i>Planning Act 2016</i> and applicable local government planning schemes (Belyando Planning Scheme and Broomsound Planning Scheme)	Isaac Regional Council (IRC)	3 - 6 months (indicative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA Forms Short Planning Report Supporting technical reports Assessment against State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) 	<p>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.</p> <p>Applicable for Project components located outside of the ML area such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a new 66 kV powerline. <p>It is noted that a new Isaac Regional Planning Scheme is under preparation and is expected to come into force in mid-2019. Until then, the Belyando and Broomsound Planning Schemes will apply to off-tenure infrastructure associated with the Project.</p>

Approval name	Legislation trigger	Administering authority	Assessment timeframes (indicative or statutory)	Information requirements	Project requirements
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-tenure 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.