

Appendix 3

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Community Consultation Record



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A3.1 INTRODUCTION

During the preparation of the *Environmental Assessment* the local community was consulted in a number of ways, as follows.

- The Proponent initiated discussions with the local community through the Glennies Creek Colliery Community Consultative Committee.
- A newsletter was circulated in February 2005 (see attached copy), after which a community meeting was convened, on 22 March 2005.
- An information forum was held on 2 May 2006 to further explain the status of the Project and discuss any further issues.
- The Proponent maintained contact with various neighbours and welcomed telephone contact through the Colliery or R.W. Corkery & Co.

Throughout the consultation program, a number of issues relating to the Project were raised and were taken into consideration during the preparation of the *Environmental Assessment*. **Table A3.1** within this appendix records the various issues raised, their frequency and where each issue is addressed in the *Environmental Assessment*.



Glennies Creek Coal Management Pty Ltd

Newsletter No. 1 - Glennies Creek Open Cut Coal Mine Proposal
February 2005

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PURPOSE OF THIS NEWSLETTER

This initial information newsletter has been prepared to introduce you to the Glennies Creek Open Cut Coal Mine proposal, provide you with information on the planned activities and the various environmental studies that have commenced, and a contact number for more details. All components of the proposal as described will be subject to ongoing review and refinement based on the outcome of the various studies undertaken. Additionally, we request that you complete the insert and register with us to receive additional information.

INTRODUCTION

Glennies Creek Coal Management Pty Ltd (GCCM) proposes to further develop the coal resources at the Glennies Creek Colliery, 12km north of Singleton (**Figure A**). On this occasion, GCCM is targeting coal recoverable by open cut methods adjacent to the northern boundary of the former Camberwell North Pit and centred approximately 1km east of the Glennies Creek underground mine entries. The open cut resource is relatively small with only approximately 9 million tonnes (Mt) of coal able to be economically recovered.

The Project Site referred to throughout this newsletter is the area encompassing surface disturbance related to the proposed open cut mining activities. The Project Site covers approximately 400ha.

MAXIMUM AREA OF DISTURBANCE

The proposed open cut development would involve the disturbance of approximately 200ha. Of this 200ha, the open cut will cover approximately 100ha with the majority of the remaining 100ha required for out-of-pit overburden disposal. Of the total area, approximately 110ha has been previously disturbed by mining activities.

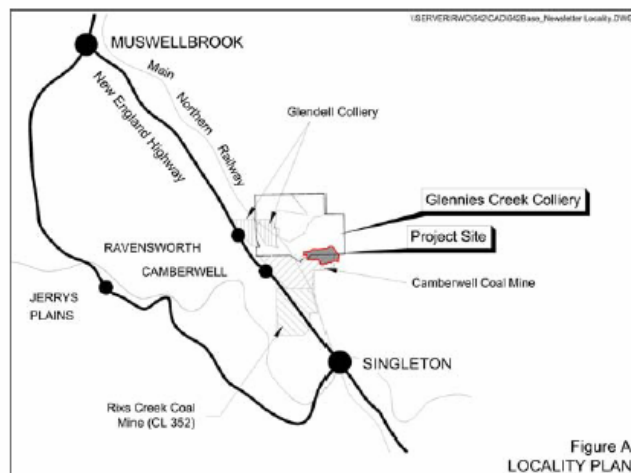


Figure A
LOCALITY PLAN



THE PROPONENT

Glennies Creek Coal Management Pty Ltd is the management company responsible for all operations at the Glennies Creek Colliery. The colliery is owned by AMCI through wholly owned subsidiary companies, Maitland Main Collieries Pty Ltd and AMCI (GC) Pty Ltd.

AMCI is the head entity for the Australian arm of the AMCI Group - an international producer, shipper and trader of high-grade metallurgical coal.

PLANNING CONTEXT

The Project Site lies within land zoned Rural 1(a) under the Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996. Coal Mining (including associated activities) is a permissible activity within this zone with development consent.

Tenements

Glennies Creek Colliery operates under a total of four mining tenements.

1. Coal Lease (CL) 382 (4070ha).
2. Mining Lease (ML) 1437 (14.8ha).
3. Mining Lease 1518 (9.6ha).
4. Mining Lease 1525 (4ha).

A further 43ha around the pit top is currently subject to a transfer from the Camberwell lease, CL 357. The proposed open cut development lies entirely within CL 382 and CL 357.

Existing Underground Mining Operations

Underground mining at the Glennies Creek Colliery commenced in 1999 and, to date, has been developed in three stages.

- **Stage 1** – development of entries in the Middle Liddell Coal Seam from the highwall of the Camberwell North Pit.
- **Stage 2** – mine development, installation and operation of a longwall unit with a maximum face width to-date of 152m.
- **Stage 3** (in progress) – widening of longwall face to 250m and installation of a surface conveyor system.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

The Open Cut Resource

Three principal coal seams occur within the proposed open cut, namely the Liddell, Barrett and Hebden Coal Seams, and are overlain or separated by overburden and interburden strata comprising conglomerate, sandstones, mudstones and claystones.

The coal seams are bituminous high-volatile, low sulphur and vitrinite-rich and can be washed to meet export specifications.

The quantity of coal likely to be mined from within the defined open cut mine area is in the order of 9Mt yielding in the order of 5.5Mt of product coal.

Reasons for Proposed Open Cut Development

The potential for a small open cut has been examined in the past and, on each occasion, been rejected on economic grounds. However, with the recent increase in the demand and price for coking coal, a small open cut is now considered viable.

THE PROPOSED MINING OPERATION

Please note that as the environmental impact assessment progresses, details of the proposed mining operation may change to allow the design and implementation of impact mitigation measures.

Based on current planning, mining will commence with the establishment of a box cut and then progress in a north-easterly, then south-westerly and westerly direction (**Figure B**).

Overburden, interburden and coal removal will utilise dump trucks and excavators with blasting required throughout the mining activities. It is envisaged that blasting will occur approximately twice per week.

Annual ROM coal production will be up to 1.5Mtpa. Based on the identified reserves, the mine would have a life of approximately 6 years.

It is proposed that the initial overburden and interburden mined would be placed in an area south of the box cut formerly mined by Camberwell as part of their North Pit development and tie into the rehabilitated slopes of Camberwell's former overburden emplacement. It is proposed that the top of the overburden emplacement would be below the level of the existing Camberwell emplacement. Subsequent progressive placement of overburden would occur within and over the open cut.



As is the case with the underground coal, the ROM coal from the proposed open cut will be transported to the Camberwell Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) for washing (**Figure B**).

The washed coal would be despatched via the Camberwell coal rail loading facility to the Port of Newcastle.

Once sufficiently low in the landscape, it is planned that mining be undertaken for up to 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, ie. subject to demonstrating compliance with relevant noise criteria, particularly for sleep disturbance. Notwithstanding the hours of operation for which approval is to be sought, GCCM's objective is to optimise coal production within the least number of operational hours.

It is envisaged that approximately 45 persons will be directly employed in mining. Approximately 15 sub-contractors would also be routinely engaged at the mine

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation, including earthworks, drainage and revegetation, would be undertaken progressively. The main features of the rehabilitated landform as currently proposed would include the following.

- An out-of-pit overburden emplacement covering an area of 100ha, with completed slopes comparable to those already created on the northern slopes of the Camberwell emplacement, ie. approximately 10°.
- An in-pit overburden emplacement blending into the out-of-pit overburden emplacement and constructed to an elevation of approximately 110m AHD.
- A final mine void at the western extremity of the open cut. Final void use options, such as a water storage, access to underground coal resources or reshaping to blend with the Glennies Creek portal area landform, will be assessed.

The post mine land uses will be assessed during the environmental impact assessment process but are likely to be a combination of grazing and nature conservation.

APPROVALS REQUIRED

In order for the Glennies Creek Open Cut Mine proposal to proceed, the following approvals, licences or leases will be required.

1. Development Consent – from the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning.
2. A mining lease covering that section of CL 382 affected by a surface exemption and 20m depth restriction.
3. The excision of the affected portion of land from CL 357 and its transfer to GCCM.
4. An amendment to the existing Environment Protection Licence 7622 or a new Environment Protection Licence to cover the proposed open cut operation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography

The Project Site lies within an area of undulating topography which has been extensively cleared for grazing and, immediately to the south, has been substantially modified by coal mining activities at Camberwell and Rixs Creek Mine.

The landform within the Project Site comprises a low northwest trending ridge in the centre with side slopes to both the east and west. Elevations range from approximately 80m AHD at the eastern and western extremities of the Project Site to in excess of 140m AHD near the southern boundary of the Project Site. Natural slopes within the Project Site range from 1° to 5°. Small localised drainage lines traverse the Project Site creating an irregular topography.

Surrounding Land Uses

Much of the land to the south and southwest of the Project Site is used for coal mine developments.

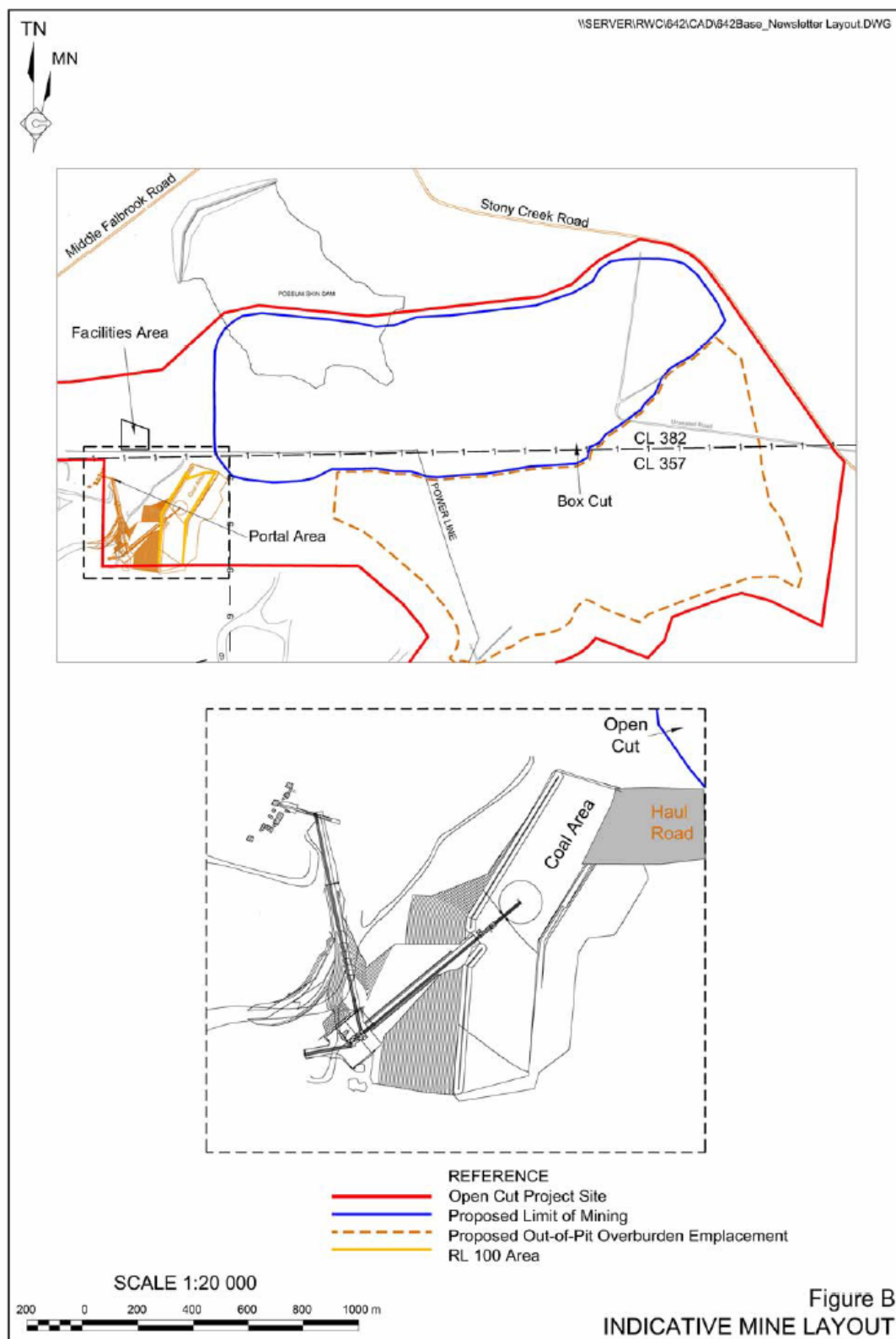
The areas not disturbed by mining around the Project Site are primarily used for dairy farming and grazing with limited rural-residential development.

Some of the floodplain terraces of Glennies Creek are irrigated from the creek and used for fodder cropping.

Land Ownership and Surrounding Residences

The land within the Open Cut Project Site is owned principally by AMCI and RHA Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd. The Project Site is also traversed by a public road (the north-south component of the former Stony Creek Road) and a Crown road.





The two closest non-project related residences are approximately 300m and 700m respectively from the closest boundary of the proposed limit of mining (Figure C).

Flora

Four native vegetation communities have been identified on the Project Site (Figure D), namely:

1. Open cleared land;
2. Rehabilitated mined land;
3. Bull Oak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) Forest; and
4. Narrow-leaf Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) – Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) – Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*).

No threatened flora species were identified within the Project Site and surrounds, nor were any endangered flora populations, critical habitat or Endangered Ecological Communities identified.

The flora assessment has not yet been completed and the flora impact assessment is still underway.

Fauna

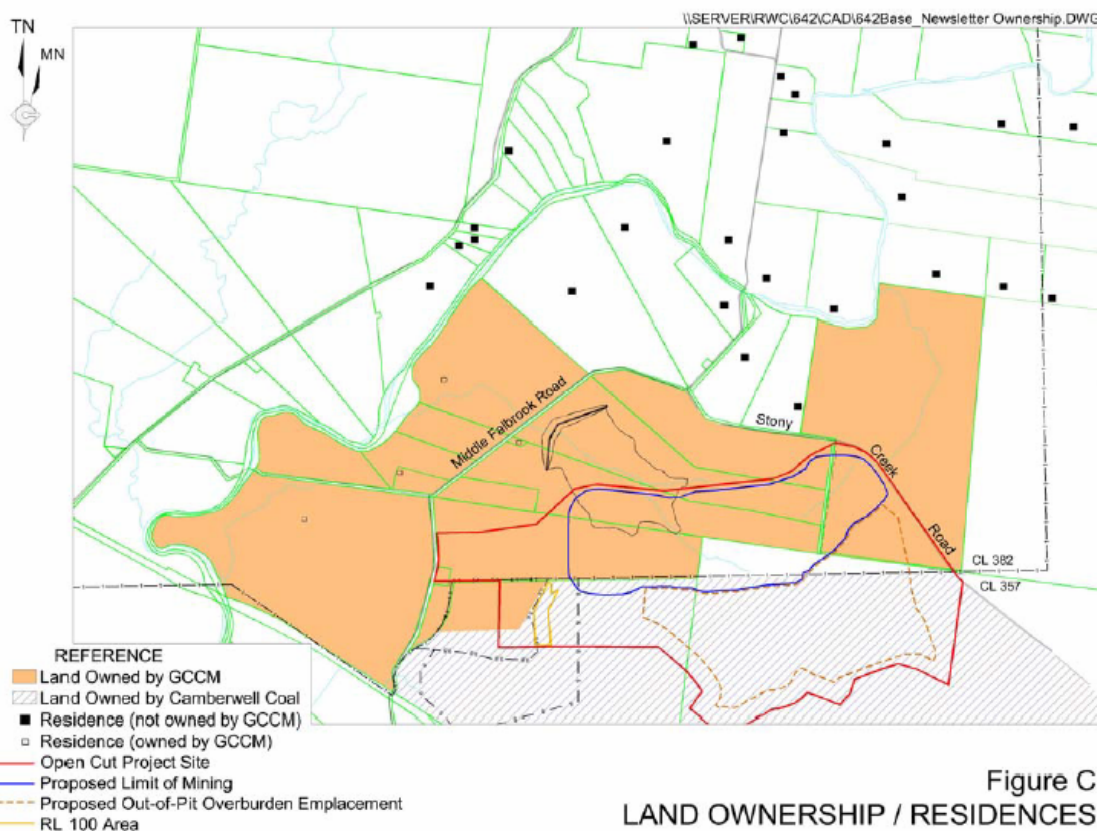
No threatened reptiles or amphibians have been identified within or are known to inhabit the Project Site or its surrounds.

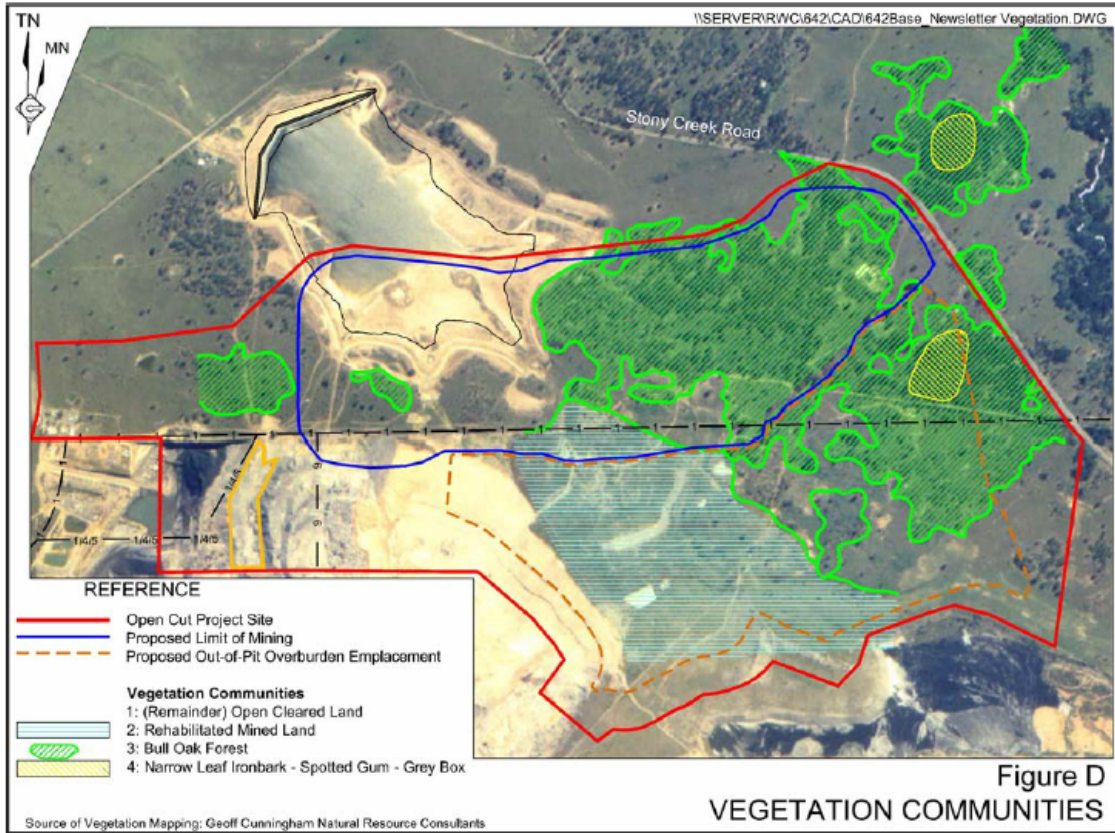
One bird species classified as vulnerable has been identified within the Project Site. It is, however, recognised that other Threatened bird species as well as some migratory species may utilize the Project Site from time to time.

Both the Vulnerable Eastern Mastiff-bat and Common/Large Bent Wing Bat have been recorded on the Project Site, however, no roost sites were identified.

A number of other Threatened mammal species have previously been identified within 10km of the Project Site. However, although some species may utilize components of the Project Site on occasions, it is considered unlikely that any could persist as permanent residents.

The fauna assessment has not yet been completed and the fauna impact assessment is still underway.





Aboriginal Heritage

Previous studies of Aboriginal heritage which have incorporated parts of the Project Site have not identified any items of significance or sites of importance to the local Aboriginal community.

A site specific survey will be commissioned as part of the environmental impact assessment.

Soils / Land Capability

Studies carried out as part of the Glennies Creek Underground Coal Mine EIS investigations established that soils within the previously undisturbed sections of the Project Site are generally dominated by duplex clay soils ranging from clay loam topsoil to medium clays within the subsoil.

A site specific soils and land capability survey will be commissioned to make recommendations on soil stripping, management and rehabilitation activities.

Noise and Blasting

The existing local noise climate is dominated by various coal mining and related activities. Other noise sources include local traffic and train movements.

A project specific noise assessment will be commissioned to assess the existing noise climate, determine the project specific noise goals and make recommendations in order to minimise impacts.

The impacts of proposed blasting will also be assessed to predict the likely noise and vibration impacts and to identify suitable management controls.

Air Quality

Existing air quality in the vicinity of the Project Site is principally influenced by the various open cut coal mining activities in the locality.

A project specific air quality assessment to examine the impact of the proposal on local air quality and recommend measures to reduce any impacts has been commissioned.

Groundwater

The coal measures are the principal groundwater aquifer in the area of the proposed open cut.

The groundwater is typically saline with total dissolved salts approaching 6 000mg/L. The low permeability of the in situ material suggests limited potential for groundwater inflows to the open cut mine area. A detailed groundwater investigation assessing the potential impact on inflow to Glennies Creek and interactions with the Camberwell Pit will be undertaken as part of the EIS process.

Surface Water

The Project Site is traversed by several natural or constructed ephemeral drainage lines which direct surface runoff to the north-east and Glennies Creek via GCCM's "The Oaks" property, or to the north-west and Glennies Creek via GCCM's "Baime Den" and "Oak Park" properties. Surface runoff to the north-west is currently directed around and isolated from the Possum Skin Dam.

The quality and quantity of any runoff discharging from the Project Site would not change significantly.

A site specific surface water assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIS process to predict potential surface water impacts, particularly on Glennies Creek, and identify appropriate management controls.

Visibility

The existing visual amenity of the area reflects both rural and coal mining activities. Distant views of the various components within the Project Site will be possible from rural and rural residential vantage points, principally to the north-west, with local views restricted to travellers on Stony Creek Road and from elevated surrounding residences. In the short term, however, the views from many vantage points would be tempered by the backdrop created by the unrehabilitated components of Camberwell's overburden emplacements.

Socio-economic Environment

The potential impact from coal mines can extend to the socio-economic environment of the local community through employment and impacts on local infrastructure and services such as schools. GCCM have commissioned a full socio-economic assessment to be completed to predict these impacts and identify practical impact mitigation measures.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project Site lies within an area subject to a high level of coal mine-related disturbance activity, and as such, all studies undertaken during the environmental impact assessment process will also assess the cumulative impacts of the proposal and those from existing coal mines and associated activities. The cumulative impact assessment will also extend to the socio-economic study and particularly the potential impact on the local residents, community and community services and infrastructure.

THE EIS PREPARATION PROCESS

R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited have been commissioned by the Applicant to undertake the environmental impact assessment process and prepare the Environmental Impact Statement to support the development application.

The EIS preparation process comprises the following stages.

1. Planning Focus Meeting - a meeting involving all relevant government agencies to introduce them to the proposal and identify the issues that they would like covered in the EIS. This was held in December 2004.
2. Constraints Assessment - a variety of specialist consultants are commissioned to study various aspects of the local environment such as surface water, flora, noise and air quality. These studies are designed to identify any issues that would pose a constraint to the development. These studies are underway.
3. Finalise Proposal Design - the design of the proposed mining development is then finalised, with the final design reflecting the constraints that have been identified.
4. Management Control Identification and Impact Assessment - the specialist consultants then identify appropriate management controls to minimise potential impacts of the proposal on the local and Project Site environments and then predict the likely impact.
5. The specialist consultant reports are summarised into the EIS.



THE APPROVAL PROCESS

The EIS is then submitted with the development application to Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources. The EIS is placed on public exhibition and anyone can make a submission regarding the proposal and/or the information presented in the EIS. The Minister then considers all submissions, as well as the Applicant's response to the submissions and determines whether to approve the proposal or not. If the proposal is approved, a development consent will be issued, containing a number of operational conditions that the Proponent must abide by.

INDICATIVE PROJECT TIMETABLE

GCCM propose to:

- undertake Environmental Impact Assessment Process and Community Consultation - now to May 2005;
- lodge the Development Application - May 2005;
- development consent / approvals - December 2005;
- commence site development - January 2006; and
- commence coal production - April 2006.

COMMUNITY / STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Throughout the environmental impact assessment process, the Proponent, R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited and/or various specialist consultants will be consulting with surrounding residents, the local community and stakeholder groups to ensure that any concerns are understood and adequately addressed in the EIS. Additionally, we recognise that you know the local area intimately and consequently may seek your advice and input on some issues. Consultation will be in a number of forms including newsletters, personal meetings and community forums.

Please note that a community forum will be held in the near future (likely March 2005) to discuss the proposal with the broader community and identify issues to be assessed during the environmental impact assessment process. This forum will be advertised in the local press.

FEEDBACK

If you would like to be included in the consultation process for this proposal, please complete the registration form (included) and return it to us.

Alternatively, if you would like to discuss any aspect of the information contained in this newsletter, please do not hesitate to contact Miss Kim Ferguson, Senior Environmental Consultant with R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited or discuss the proposal with the following local community or council representatives on the Glennies Creek Coal Mine Community Consultative Committee.

- Alan Noble..... Tel: 6576 1214
(Glennies Creek Resident)
- Graham Cheetham Tel: 6577 3199
(Glennies Creek Resident)
- Mary Robinson Tel: 6572 2827
(Singleton Council Councillor)
- Brian Thomas..... Tel: 6578 7340
(Singleton Council)



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A3.2 ISSUES RAISED BY THE COMMUNITY

Table A3.1 presents the issues raised by the community during the community consultation process, how each issue was raised and where each issue is addressed within the *Environmental Assessment*.

Table A3.1
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

Page 1 of 6

Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Noise	8 noise loggers is not enough	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3.2.2
	Noise loggers do not appear to have been placed where potential impact will be eg: to the southeast. Why were they not placed based on topography and prevailing winds?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3.2
	12 days is not enough to get a true background (anything less than 12 months is not acceptable),	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3.2.2
	Noise measurements will be abnormally high due to Council roadworks on Middle Fallbrook Road on the northern ridge and trucks carting quarry material to Mt Owen along Glennies Creek and Middle Falbrook Roads.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3.2.2
	Is there a noise limit over which the government will not approve a mine?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3.4
	How can you do the assessment if you do not know for sure how many trucks will be operating yet?	Community Forum 1	1	Part B9
	Who did Mt Owen noise study?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Modelling methodology always questionable for noise.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3
	General Noise	Phone Discussions, Information Evening	6	Part D3
	Noise from dozers & reversing alarms	Information Evening	1	Part D3
	Noise kicks in regularly between 3.00 and 3.15pm	Information Evening	1	Part D3
	Can here the chink chink of the bulldozer	Information Evening	1	Part D3
	Noise from Boral trucks (3 trucks between 7.00 and 7.45am)	Information Evening	1	Part D3



Table A3.1 (Cont'd)
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

Page 2 of 6

Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Assessment validity and use of weather data	Want assessments to use more than 12 months weather data to ensure extreme conditions (eg strong winds) are accounted for.	Community Forum 1	1	Parts D1 to D3
Air Quality Assessment	If the dust gauges are out now, rain would cause a lower background to be recorded.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D2.2
	Is there an air quality limit over which the government will not approve the mine?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D2.4
	No monitoring to the north for dust	Information Evening	1	Part D2.2
	General Air Quality	Information Evening	1	Part D2
Government Approvals	State government will always approve coal mines in the Hunter Valley.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	How come the mine can get a Bore Licence and I cannot?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
Night time operations and light	How can light impact be measured?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D8
	The existing 'aura' or glow of night mining operations is already too much.	Community Forum 1, Information Evening	2	Part D8
	Cumulative impact must be addressed.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D, Various
	Reversing Alarms heard at night.	Phone Discussion	1	Part D3
Acquisition Zones	How are acquisition and management zones determined? – sometimes does not seem fair or logical.	Community Forum 1, Phone Discussions	4	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Replacement value is very different to market value.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Wants to be bought out by the Company.	Phone Discussion	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>



Table A3.1 (Cont'd)
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

Page 3 of 6

Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Visual Impact	Stockpiles on RL100 ROM, already visible – will this proposal increase the size of the stockpiles?	Community Forum 1	1	Parts B6.2 and D8
	Visual bund constructed to block view of RL100 ROM stockpiles does not work.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Invitations were extended to go to residences during the visual assessment and assess their views of the Project Site.	Community Forum 1, Phone Discussion	2	Part D8 and Plates D1, D2 and D4
Flora and Fauna	Fauna surveys done in winter and spring last year: not good enough – need updated surveys.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D4
	How can the Lower Hunter Ironbark and spotted Gum ecological community be endangered and the Upper Hunter Ironbark and not Spotted Gum community? How can they be different?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D4
	Effect of dust & noise on native animal enclosure in back yard.	Phone Discussion	1	Parts D2 to D4
Reputation of Company	Lied already: increased resource from 6Mt to 8Mt and estimated resource north of Stony Creek Road was increased.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	The company has made previous commitments that have not been honoured. Nobles Crossing, Bridgeman Road intersection – how can we trust that you will do as you say?.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Why had the change of an extra 3 million tonnes occurred between the initial meeting & the newsletter coming out – typical of mines not knowing what they are doing and changing their mind.	Discussion with G. MacKenzie	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
Water	How much water will be pumped to Glennies Creek? All mines discharge and it is not acceptable.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D9
	If the mine really wanted to impact on Possum Skin Dam they would just do it – do not lie to us.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Groundwater bore information from DIPNR Search wrong/misleading.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D10
	Quality of water in final void	Information Evening	1	Parts D9 and D10



Table A3.1 (Cont'd)
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

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Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Reputation / experience of specialists	If only measuring noise for 12 days at 8 locations, then they are not specialists.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3
	None of the specialists are based in the Hunter - they have no local expertise/experience.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	How many EIS's has R W Corkery & Co done in the Hunter?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	How can the reports/assessments be independent if paid for by the company?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
Community Consultation	Why aren't the community consultative committee meetings advertised, I want to attend.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Will there be another community forum?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	A number of attendees did not receive newsletters in the letterbox drop – consultation deficient.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Can the dust monitoring be made public?	Community Forum 1	1	Part D2
	What compensation will there be for the local community?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Does GCCM advertise their environmental hotline?	Community Forum 1	1	Parts A5.2.5 and A5.3.5
	Regular community newsletters	Information Evening	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
Blasting	Potential traffic disruption on Stony Creek Road.	Community Forum 1	1	Parts B5, B9 and D11
	Vibrational impact.	Community Forum 1, Phone Discussion, Information Evening	4	Part D3
	Potential distance to nearest resident.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D1.4.1
	Resident lives on rockshelf and house is already impacted by blasting, this proposal would mean more impact – has had enough.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D3



Table A3.1 (Cont'd)
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

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Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Blasting (Cont'd)	Cutting Stony Creek Road during blasting.	Phone Discussions	2	Parts B5, B9 and D11
	Will the Company inspect house.	Information Evening	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Blasting on weekends?	Information Evening	1	Part B5
	General Blasting	Information Evening	2	Part B5
General	Do not want the mine and if you are continuing with the environmental assessment process, then you are not listening to our concerns.	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Such a small coal resource – why bother?	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Do not want a final void: "Camberwell's was going to be small as well".	Community Forum 1	1	Part B15.5
	Export coal: not needed for Australian electricity generation so no local benefit.	Community Forum 1	1	Part D13
	"When will it stop?" (emotional)	Community Forum 1	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Could at least one aerial photo in the EIS depict all the regional mines (Rixs, Camberwell, Mt Owen, Ashton)?	Community Forum 1	1	Figure D6
	What will be the increase in infrastructure?	Community Forum 1	1	Part B
	What will be the increase in traffic – eg: explosive trucks?	Community Forum 1	1	Parts B9 and D11
	Better access for complaints line	Information Evening	1	Table E1
	Walls on final void too steep	Information Evening	1	Part B15.5
	Kangaroos in off-set area	Information Evening	1	Part D4
Property Value	Concerns of property value in near future.	Phone Discussions	2	Part D13



Table A3.1 (Cont'd)
Issues Raised by the Community and Coverage within the EA Community Issue Log

Page 6 of 6

Environmental Aspect	Issue	How Issue Raised	# of Times Raised	EA Section
Traffic	Will there be temporary disruption to Middle Falbrook Rd during intersection works?	Phone Discussion	1	Part B9.1
	Fuel & explosives trucks.	Phone Discussion	1	Part B9
	Speeds on local roads	Information Evening	1	Parts B9 and D11
	Where will trucks delivering come from?	Information Evening	1	Part B9
	School bus on poor road (Middle Falbrook Road)	Information Evening	1	Not Relevant to <i>Environmental Assessment</i>
	Trucks on haul road	Information Evening	1	Part B9
Dust	General Dust	Phone Discussions	2	Part D2
	Lots of black dust	Information Evening	1	Part D2
	Regular sweeping?	Information Evening	1	Part D2
	Grey dust everywhere	Information Evening	1	Part D2
	Dust on lucerne	Information Evening	1	Part D2
	Dust suppression on waste dumps	Information Evening	1	Part D2.5
Hours of Operation	Hours of Operation	Information Evening	1	Part B12



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