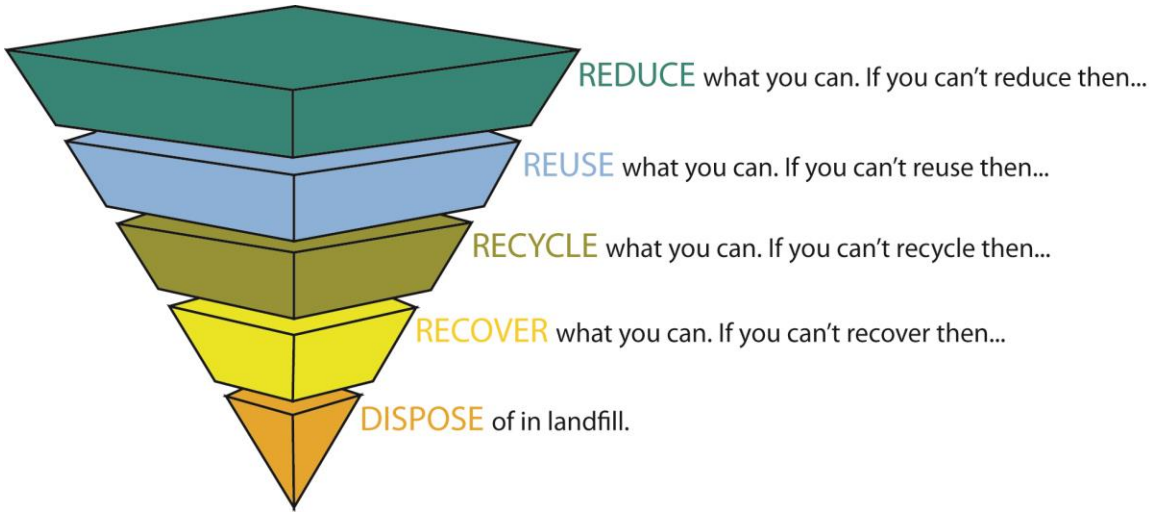
DARGUES
GOLD MINE



Waste Management Plan

for the

Dargues Gold Mine

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Waste Management Plan

for the

Dargues Gold Mine

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Document Title	Waste Management Plan				
Document Number	DGM – 040508 - WasteMP				
Document Owner	HSEC Superintendent				
Revision	**Company**	**Date**	**Originator**	**Reviewed**	**Approved**
Original	R.W. Corkery	15/10/2011	Christy Hill	Mitchell Bland	AJ Saverimutto
Revision 1	R.W. Corkery	20/02/2012		Mitchell Bland	DoPI
Revision 2	R.W. Corkery	30/01/2013	Mitchell Bland	James Dornan	DoPI
Revision 3	Unity Mining	30/11/2013		James Dornan	Scott Jones
Revision 4	Diversified Minerals	23/01/2017	James Dornan	Mitchell Bland	DPE
Revision 5	R.W. Corkery	22/08/2019	Jack Flanagan	James Dornan	
Next Review Due	Within 3 months of: • the submission of an annual review under Condition 5(3); • the submission of an incident report under Condition 5(6); • the submission of an audit report under Condition 5(8); and • any modification to the conditions of MP10_0054.				

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TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

This Waste Management Plan was prepared by R W Corkery & Co Pty Limited (RWC) in 2001 on behalf of Big Island Mining Pty Ltd (the Company) for the Dargues Gold Mine (the Project). This revision of the plan (Revision 5) has been prepared by RWC and reviewed by the Company.

The Project Site is located approximately 60km southeast of Canberra, 13km south of Braidwood and immediately north of the village of Majors Creek. The Project consists of an underground gold mine, a run-of-mine (ROM) pad, temporary waste rock emplacement, processing plant, tailings storage facility and associated infrastructure and ancillary activities.

This document has been prepared in satisfaction of *Condition 3(48)* of Modified Project Approval (MP) 10_0054 and describes the following.

- The legal and other requirements associated with management of waste within the Project Site.
- Waste minimisation and management measures that will be implemented.
- Evaluation of compliance of waste management operations.
- Incident reporting.
- Roles and responsibility.
- Competence training and awareness.
- Document review.

The Project is fully described in the following documents and no further background information is provided in this document.

- *Environmental Assessment* dated September 2010 and associated documentation prepared to support the application for Project approval.
- *Mining Operations Plan* dated July 2014.
- *Environmental Assessment – Modification 1* dated April 2012.
- *Response to Government Agency and Public Submissions for the Dargues Reef Gold Project - Modification 1* dated June 2012.
- *Environmental Assessment – Modification 2* dated July 2013.
- *Response to Government Agency and Public Submissions for the Dargues Reef Gold Project - Modification 2* dated September 2013.
- *Environmental Assessment – Modification 3* dated August 2016.
- *Response to Government Agency and Public Submissions for the Dargues Gold Mine - Modification 3* dated November 2015.
- *Statement of Environmental Effects for the Dargues Gold Mine – Modification 4* dated November 2018.

- *Response to Submissions for the Dargues Gold Mine – Modification 4* dated January 2019.

In addition, a range of management plans have been prepared to guide operations within the Project Site. These include the following.

- *Noise Management Plan*
- *Blast Management Plan*
- *Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan*
- *Water Management Plan*
- *Biodiversity Management Plan*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan*
- *Traffic Management Plan*
- *Bushfire Management Plan*

2. CONSULTATION

The following consultation was undertaken during preparation of this document.

- A draft copy of Revision 1 of this document was provided to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure for review on 15 October 2011.
- A copy of Revision 2 was provided to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure for approval on 20 February 2012. Approval of Revision 2 was granted on 20 February 2012.
    - A letter requesting approval of Mr Mat Revell of Backfill Specialists (formerly Revell Resources) as a suitably qualified expert to undertake paste fill trials and testing, in accordance with Condition 3(47B), was provided to Department of Planning and Infrastructure on 30 July 2012. Approval of Mr Revell as a suitably qualified expert was received on 1 August 2012.
- Revision 3 of this document was reviewed internally following the approval of Modification 2 with only administrative changes being made.
- A copy of Revision 4 of this document was provided to the Department of Planning and Environment on 10 November 2016.
    - A response was received on 19 December 2016.
    - A copy of Revision 5 of this document was provided to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) on 23 August 2019. No response was received from DPIE by 2 December 2019.

All feedback from the above agencies was taken into consideration when preparing and finalising this document.

Community consultation was also undertaken through informal and formal consultation processes. A Community Information Line (1800 732 002) was established in May 2010, a range of public meetings and information sessions have been held, as well as one-on-one consultation undertaken. This consultation indicated that the principal waste-related issues of concern for the community surrounding the Project Site are as follows.

- Disposal of general waste at council tips.
- Impact of paste fill on groundwater quality.
- Waste classification of the paste fill and the potential for it to be classified as liquid waste.
- The strength of the paste fill once cured and its long term stability.

3. LEGAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The Project received Project Approval (PA10_0054) on 2 September 2011 pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (*EP&A Act). Following two appeals to the Land and Environment Court, the Court subsequently granted Project Approval on 7 February 2012. Modification 1 for the use of paste fill at the Project Site was subsequently approved on 12 July 2012 (MP10_0054). Modification 2 to regularise changes to the layout of the project was subsequently approved on 24 October 2013. Modification 3 for an extension of the mine life and increase in the resource extracted was subsequently approved on 10 August 2016. Modification 4 for the relocation of the approved heavy vehicle crossing of Spring Creek and the reinstatement of the previously approved access track from the Site Access Road to the Tailings Storage Facility was subsequently approved on 23 May 2019.

The Project Approval stipulates the required criteria that the construction and operational activities of the Project must comply with and sets out the core requirements of this Management Plan. Relevant conditions and commitments associated with MP10_0054 MOD4 are reproduced in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Waste Related Conditions (MP10_0054)

Page 1 of 2

Condition	Requirement
3(47A)	The Proponent shall ensure that any paste fill used to fill mine voids on site: (a) complies with leachable concentration (TCLP) criteria and specific contaminant concentration (SCC) criteria for general solid waste (non-putrescible); and (b) is not classified as a liquid waste, under the *Waste Classification Guidelines* (EPA, 2009), or its latest version.
3(47B)	Prior to the commencement of paste fill operations on site, the Proponent shall commission a suitably qualified expert, whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary, to: (a) carry out further trials and testing to clarify the physical characteristics of the paste fill; (b) undertake further bench tests of the paste fill to determine the leaching characteristics; (c) prepare a program for the ongoing testing of the paste fill to ensure it meets the performance measures in condition 47B; and (d) compare the results of the additional trials and testing against the results presented in Dargues Reef Paste Fill Test Work and Design (Revell, 2010), to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

Table 1 Waste Related Conditions (MP10_0054) (Cont'd)

Condition	Requirement
3(47)	The Proponent shall: (a) minimise the waste generated by the project; (b) ensure that the waste generated by the project is appropriately stored, handled and disposed of; and (c) manage on-site sewage treatment and disposal in accordance with the requirements of Council, to the satisfaction of the Secretary.
3(48)	The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must be submitted to the Secretary prior to construction.

Table 2 presents the requirements for this plan and where each is addressed in this document.

Table 2 Project Approval Requirements

Requirement	Section
Condition 3(48)	
Waste Management Plan	
The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must be submitted to the Secretary prior to construction.	Entire document
Condition 5(2)	
Management Plan Requirements	
The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include: (a) detailed baseline data;	NA
(b) a description of: • the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); • any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; • the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures;	3 NA NA
(c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;	4 and 5
(d) a program to monitor and report on the: • impacts and environmental performance of the project; • effectiveness of any management measures (see c above);	4 and 5
(e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;	5.2.4
(f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time;	6 and 9
(g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: • incidents; • complaints; • non-compliances with statutory requirements; and • exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and	6
(h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	9
Note: The Secretary may waive some of these requirements if they are unnecessary or unwarranted for particular management plans.	

4. GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that the Project would result in approximately 52 tonnes of general waste material per year being disposed of to landfill. Other wastes generated by the Project would be recycled where possible and would comprise the following. Paste fill is addressed separately in Section 5.

- Waste oils and greases.
- Batteries and tyres.
- Scrap steel/metal.
- General recyclables.
- Used reagent and chemical containers.

These waste types will be managed as separate waste streams. In summary, where removal of waste from the Project Site is required, it will be removed by a suitably licenced contractor and taken to an approved facility. No waste material would be taken to the Majors Creek waste facility.

Wastewater from ablution facilities will be treated on site in accordance with council requirements and in satisfaction of *Condition 3 (47)* of MP10_0054 MOD4. This processed wastewater will be reused onsite as irrigation water.

The following sub-sections present the waste minimisation and waste management measures that will be implemented throughout the life of the Project for general putrescible and non-putrescible waste.

4.2 WASTE MINIMISATION MEASURES

The management of waste for the Project will be based around the hierarchy of waste minimisation shown in **Figure 1**.

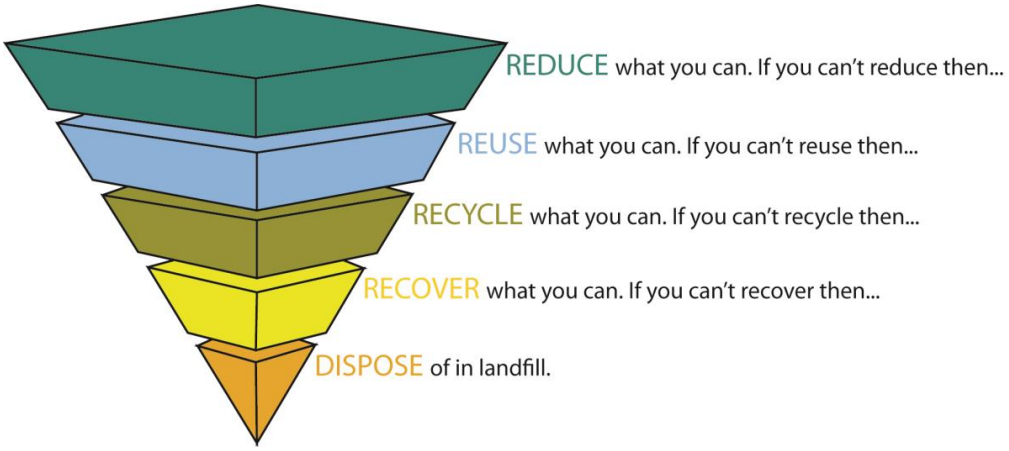

Figure 1 Waste Minimisation Hierarchy

In summary, where the generation of waste can be avoided it will be. This will be achieved through the following.

- When purchasing products, the Company will take into consideration the amount of waste that may be generated and will purchase products that would produce less waste in preference to those that would produce more waste. This may include purchasing products in larger containers.
- Where practicable, the Company will seek products or packaging that can be reused.
- Where available and practicable, the Company will seek products or packaging that may be recycled and will provide sufficient facilities and management direction to ensure that all material that may be recycled is separated appropriately and is recycled.
- Where practicable, the Company will seek to recover reusable waste from the waste stream, thereby minimising the amount of waste required to be sent to landfill.

In accordance with the above waste minimisation hierarchy, waste will be separated into the various waste streams for specific management. This will have the following benefits.

- The potential for contamination of general waste streams is reduced.
- The ease of waste storage, handling, disposal and tracking is improved.
- Employees can be educated in the importance of waste stream segregation for recycling.
- An income from recyclable waste streams can potentially be generated.
- The costs of disposal for some items can potentially be reduced.

4.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

4.3.1 Non-specific Waste Management Measures

The following non-specific waste management actions will be implemented to manage all waste types within the Project Site.

- Appropriate waste disposal facilities will be provided in all areas of the Project Site.
- All waste disposal facilities will be clearly identified and will be marked according to the stream of waste accepted. This will include consistent colour-coding of bins and signage.
- Information in relation to waste management will be including in the Site induction, including the importance of waste separation and management. Further information will be provided on notices and posters in appropriate locations within the Project Site.

- All wastes will be removed from the Project Site or appropriately treated as soon as sufficient material accumulates to justify removal/treatment.
- No waste generated off-site will be accepted or disposed of within the Project Site. However, limited amounts of waste generated by the Company's exploration operations in the vicinity of the Project Site may, in the interests of ensuring appropriate management of that material, be brought onto the Project Site to be managed in accordance with the measures described below.

4.3.2 Specific Waste Management Measures

Table 3 identifies the management measures that will be implemented for various waste streams identified in **Section 4.3.1**.

Regular reminders of responsibilities and obligations regarding waste minimisation and disposal will be provided at toolbox and other meetings.

Table 3 Waste Stream Management Measures

Waste Stream	Storage	Removal	Indicative Timing
General waste (including food scraps)	Covered bins will be located within lunch rooms, offices and elsewhere as required. Where these bins would be located in open areas, they will be fitted with animal-proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to a licenced waste disposal facility within the Queanbeyan - Palerang LGA. This material should not be placed within the Majors Creek Waste Management Facility (WMF).	Weekly
Waste oils and greases	Placed within bunded tank(s) within the workshop area.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to an appropriate licensed facility for recycling or reuse.	Six Weekly
Batteries and tyres	Batteries will be placed within a covered and marked used battery storage area until removed form site. Tyres will be placed within a marked used tyre storage area until removed form site or used for another purpose.	Batteries are to be collected on a regular basis by a licensed disposal contractor and recycled at an appropriate facility. Tyres are to be reused on site for construction of retaining walls, erosion protection and traffic control or would be removed from site for reuse elsewhere or for recycling at an appropriate facility.	As required
Scrap steel/metal	Stored in a specified area within the workshop area or elsewhere as required.	Collected on a regular basis by a scrap metal recycler and recycled at an appropriate facility.	As required
General recyclables	Covered bins located within lunch rooms, offices and elsewhere as required. Where these bins are located outside a closed building they would be fitted with animal proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed recycling contractor and transported to an appropriate recycling facility within the Queanbeyan - Palerang LGA. This material should not be placed within the Majors Creek WMF.	Six weekly

Table 3 Waste Stream Management Measures (Cont'd)

Waste Stream	Storage	Removal	Indicative Timing
Used reagent and chemical containers	All containers are to be stored in a bunded area until cleaned or removed from site.	Where appropriate, containers are to be rinsed with water in accordance with the manufacturer's directions or industry best practice. Rinse water would be returned to the processing circuit. Clean containers would be reused or recycled, where appropriate, or disposed of as general waste. Where onsite rinsing/cleaning is not appropriate, used containers would be removed from site for appropriate treatment off site or would be returned to the manufacturer for refilling and reuse.	As required
Waste water	Waste water from ablutions facilities will be treated within one or more 'biocycle-type' treatment facilities and the treated water used for irrigation of garden areas or areas undergoing rehabilitation within the Project Site. Approval from Queanbeyan-Palerang Council for the installation of two waste water treatment facilities was granted on 6 February 2019.		Serviced in accordance with the manufactures recommendations

4.4 MONITORING

A record of quantities of waste generated for each of the waste streams will be maintained and reported in the *Annual Environmental Management Report*.

A waste management audit will be incorporated into regular site inspections to ensure waste is being separated into the appropriate waste streams. Where the waste management audit identifies inappropriate separation of waste material, preventative or corrective actions will be implemented. These may include provision of additional waste management facilities, further education of Project personnel or evaluation of Project purchasing policies to exclude products generating excessive waste.

5. PASTE FILL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Paste fill is a combination of cement and tailings that is mixed together with water to form a paste. This paste is then pumped underground to fill voids left behind following the extraction of ore during mining operations. The use of paste fill was approved on 12 July 2012 as part of Modification 1 to Project Approval 10_0054.

As part of the modification, a number of additional conditions were imposed on the Project to ensure that the paste meets the requirements for general solid waste (non-putrescible) under the *Waste Classification Guidelines* issued by the then Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water in December 2009. The following sub-sections outline the waste classification procedures and methodology for ensuring that the paste fill meets the relevant criteria, as well as the management measures to be implemented.

5.2 CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF PASTE FILL

5.2.1 Introduction

Classification of the paste fill material was undertaken as part of the application for Modification 1 to PA10_0054 and is described in Section 2.2.3 of RWC (2012). In summary, using the methodology provided in the *Waste Classification Guidelines,* the paste fill material may be classified as general solid waste (non-putrescible).

The following sub-sections briefly describe the testing completed to classify the paste fill material and the additional test work that will be carried out to validate these results prior to the emplacement of paste fill into mine voids.

5.2.2 Paste Fill Classification

5.2.2.1 Introduction

Paste fill classification was undertaken using chemical assessment and consists of two components:

- Specific Contaminant Concentration testing; and
- Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure.

5.2.2.2 Specific Contaminant Concentration

Initial screening of the tailings material which comprises approximately 97% of the paste fill material was completed using Specific Contaminant Concentration testing (SCC). To be classified as General Solid Waste, each contaminant must be less than or equal to the Contaminant Threshold (CT) described in the *Waste Classification Guidelines*. The 95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) for each test value obtained from the tailings material and the Contaminant Threshold (CT) for each contaminant is provided in **Table** 4.

Table 4 Specific Contaminant Concentrations Test Results

	Tailings Material	Specific Contaminant Concentration Criteria	
Contaminant	**95% UCL**	**General Solid Waste (CT1)**	**Restricted Solid Waste (CT2)**
Arsenic	<1	100	400
Beryllium	0.23	20	80
Cadmium	<0.05	20	80
Chromium (VI)	<1	100	400
Lead	6.41	100	400
Mercury	<0.02	4	16
Molybdenum	2	100	400
Nickel	3	40	160
Selenium	<2	20	80
Silver	<0.5	100	400
Note 1: All units mg/kg			
Source: RWC (2012) – Table 5			

It is noted that the test values for the tailings material are significantly below CT1 thresholds for General Solid Waste and as a result, the tailings material has been classified as General Solid Waste.

5.2.2.3 Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure

Further screening of the tailings material was undertaken using the Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) in accordance with the *Waste Classification Guidelines*. This procedure is used to determine the potential leachate that would be available from the waste material given worst case, acidic conditions.

Contaminants present in the tailings material were extracted in accordance with Australian Standard 4439.3-1997: *Wastes, Sediments and Contaminated Soils – Preparation of Leachates Bottle Leaching Procedure* using an extractant with a pH of 5. The results of this testing and the relevant criteria are presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure Test

	Tailings Material	Specific Contaminant Concentration Criteria	
Contaminant	**95% UCL**	**General Solid Waste (TCLP1)**	**Restricted Solid Waste (TCLP2)**
Arsenic	<0.001	5	20
Beryllium	<0.001	1	4
Cadmium	<0.002	1	4
Chromium (VI)	<0.005	5	20
Lead	<0.0001	5	20
Mercury	0.01	0.2	0.8
Molybdenum	<0.001	5	20
Nickel	0.01	2	8
Selenium	<0.001	1	4
Silver	<0.005	5	20
Note 1: All units mg/L			
Source: RWC (2012) – Table 6			

It is noted that the sampled values are significantly below the TCLP1 thresholds for classification of the waste as General Solid Waste. Further, the use of TCLP1 testing will only be used during operation of the Project if the CT1 thresholds for SCC testing are exceeded.

5.2.3 Paste Fill Monitoring

A monitoring program will be implemented throughout the life of the Project to ensure that the paste fill meets the CT1 threshold identified in the *Waste Classification Guidelines*.

The monitoring program will be as follows.

- During commissioning of the paste plant a representative sample of paste fill will be collected and analysed every 10 hours or at the commencement of processing of ore from a different lode within the ore body.
- Following completion of commissioning operations, a representative sample of paste fill will be collected and analysed at the completion of every 100 hours of paste plant operation or at the commencement of processing of ore from a different lode within the ore body.

5.2.4 Trigger, Actions and Response Plan

Table 6 presents the paste fill trigger values for SCC testing that would be implemented during paste filling operations at the Project.

Table 6 Specific Concentration Trigger Values

	Paste Fill	SCC Criteria
Contaminant	**95% UCL Trigger Value**	**General Solid Waste (CT1)**
Arsenic	≥100	100
Beryllium	≥20	20
Cadmium	≥20	20
Chromium (VI)	≥100	100
Lead	≥100	100
Mercury	≥4	4
Molybdenum	≥100	100
Nickel	≥40	40
Selenium	≥20	20
Silver	≥100	100
Note 1: All units mg/kg		

Following receipt of SCC monitoring results, the Company will, within three days, review that data against the trigger values identified in Table 6. In the event that this data shows that the paste fill has exceeded the trigger values, the Company will immediately:

- arrange for further check sampling to be undertaken to confirm the initial monitoring result, including TCLP testing; and
- cease using paste fill as soon as practicable until the reason for the exceedance of the trigger values can be determined.

Following receipt of TCLP check monitoring results, the Company will, within seven days, review that data against the trigger values identified in Table 7. In the event that this data shows that the paste fill has exceeded the trigger values, the Company will immediately contact the relevant government agencies, including the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, EPA and Queanbeyan-Palerang Council, and advise them of the preliminary results and timeframes for completion of further check testing. Paste filling will not recommence until the reason for the exceedance has been determined and measures implemented to ensure a recurrence of the exceedance does not occur.

Table 7 Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure Trigger Values

	Paste Fill	General Solid Waste
Contaminant	**95% UCL**	**TCLP1**
Arsenic	≥5	5
Beryllium	≥1	1
Cadmium	≥1	1
Chromium (VI)	≥5	5
Lead	≥5	5
Mercury	≥0.2	0.2
Molybdenum	≥5	5
Nickel	≥2	2
Selenium	≥1	1
Silver	≥5	5
Note 1: All units mg/L		

5.3 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF PASTE FILL

5.3.1 Pre-placement Testing

5.3.1.1 Slump Testing

Determining the physical properties of the paste fill is necessary to determine the behaviour of the paste fill material during placement and to demonstrate that the paste fill does not meet the requirements for liquid waste.

Monitoring of the physical properties of paste fill would include the following.

- Sampling of the tailings feed from the tailings thickener to the paste plant to ensure that the thickener is generating the required percentage solids for production of paste fill.
- Sampling of the paste fill from the mixer to ensure that the percentage solids, cement content and moisture content are as designed.

During commissioning samples will be collected on a daily basis at the discretion of the paste fill engineer, with further sampling throughout the life of the Project as required. At a minimum, sampling will be conducted on a range of different paste fill mixtures, with the focus placed on sampling mixtures with low percentage solids, low cement content and high moisture content as these would have the most potential to be classified as liquid waste.

5.3.1.2 Trigger, Actions and Response Plan

The triggers for identifying liquid waste are as described in the *Waste Classification Guidelines,* and include material that:

- has an angle of repose of less than 5º above horizontal;
- becomes free-flowing at or below a temperature of 60ºC or when it is transported; or
- is generally not capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

Following receipt of monitoring results, the Company will, within 24 hours, review that data against the identified trigger values. In the event that this data shows that the paste fill has exceeded the trigger values, the Company will immediately:

- arrange for further check sampling to be undertaken to confirm the initial monitoring result;
- cease using paste fill as soon as practicable until the reason for the exceedance of the trigger values can be determined; and
- contact the Environment Protection Authority and advise them of the preliminary results and timeframes for completion of further check testing.

5.3.2 Post-placement Testing

Unconfined Compressive Strength testing will be used to ensure that the paste fill material attains an appropriate strength, within the required time frame, to ensure both the stability of the mine and the required mining rate.

No triggers or associated response plans are identified for post-placement strength testing in this document as this is an engineering-related issue rather than an environmental issue.

5.4 GENERAL PASTE FILL MONITORING

The following will be recorded throughout the life of the Project and will be included in the *Annual Review.*

- The quantity, by volume, of paste fill emplaced in underground voids.
- The percentage of cement, weight for weight, added to the tailings material.
- The quantity, by weight, of cement emplaced underground.
- The quantity, by weight, of tailings solids emplaced underground.
- Hours of operation of the paste plant.

6. INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING

In the event of an accident, incident, near miss regarding waste or a waste-related complaint, the Company will initiate an investigation. The investigation will seek to determine:

- what occurred at the time of the incident;
- the root cause of the incident;
- any contributing factors which led to the incident; and
- whether appropriate controls were implemented to prevent the incident.

Corrective and/or preventative actions will be assigned to relevant responsibilities as a result of the investigation. Actions will be communicated through planning meetings and toolbox talks. If required, this Waste Management Plan will be amended and all personnel with responsibilities under the updated Plan will be required to review the amended plan. Outstanding actions will be monitored for their effectiveness upon completion.

All reports associated with complaints or incidents will be retained for a period of no less than four years.

Incidents with the potential to cause, or that threaten to cause, material harm to the environment and/or result in breaches or exceedances of the limits or performance measures/criteria in the Project Approval or this Plan will be reported immediately to the relevant authority. The resulting incident and investigation report will be provided within seven days of the incident. The General Manager will be responsible for determining whether the incident meets the above threshold.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY

ROLES	RESPONSIBILITY
General Manager	Must ensure adequate resources are available to enable implementation of the Plan.
Mining Manager	Accountable for the overall environmental performance of the Project, including the outcomes of this Plan.
HSEC Superintendent	Ensure the implementation of this Plan. Ensure employees are competent through training and awareness programs.
All Personnel	Ensure correct segregation and disposal of wastes to the correct waste streams.

8. COMPETENCE TRAINING AND AWARENESS

All personnel shall undergo waste minimisation and disposal training. Waste management will be a component of the competency based site induction program. The following areas will be covered in the induction.

- The fundamentals of the waste minimisation strategy and Project personnel's obligations to reduce generated waste.
- Identification of waste streams generated onsite and their correct disposal.
- Paste fill management and use.

The Environmental Supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring the appropriate waste management training is included in the induction.

9. REVIEW

In accordance with Condition 5(4) of MP10_0054 MOD4, this Plan will be reviewed and, if required, revised within 3 months of:

- the submission of an annual review under Condition 5(3);
- the submission of an incident report under Condition 5(6);
- the submission of an audit report under Condition 5(8); and
- any modification to the conditions of MP10_0054.

This review will include the adequacy of strategies, plans and programs as required under the Project Approval. Recommendations for appropriate measures or actions to improve the environmental performance of the Project and/or any assessment, plan or program will be incorporated into this Plan.

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