

Appendix 2

Director - General's Requirements

and

Requirements of Relevant Government Agencies

(No. of pages including blank pages = 22)



This page has intentionally been left blank.



Table A2-1
Coverage of Director-General's Requirements in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 1 of 3

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		
DoP	The Environmental Assessment must include:	
	• An executive summary;	Page ES-1
	• A detailed description of the project including:	
	– the need for the Project;	2.1.1
	– a detailed resource and land use assessment;	1.6.5, 1.6.6
	– alternatives considered, including a detailed justification for the proposed mine plan;	2.17
	– likely staging of the Project; and	2.4.5, 2.6.2.3
	– plans of any proposed building works;	2.5.2, 2.10
	• a risk assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the Project, identifying the key issues for further assessment;	3.4
	• a detailed assessment of the key issues specified below and any other significant issues identified in the risk assessment (see above), which includes:	
	– a description of the existing environment and its values, using sufficient baseline data;	4.1 – 4.14
	– an assessment of the potential impacts of all stages of the project, including any cumulative impacts, taking into consideration any relevant guidelines, policies, plans and statutory provisions (see below);	4.2 – 4.14
	– a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, minimise and, if necessary, offset the potential impacts of the Project, and ensure that the Project is in the public interest and meets the net benefit test;	4.2 – 4.14
	– detailed contingency plans for managing any potentially significant risks to the environment.	4.2, 6.1
	• a statement of commitments;	5
	• a conclusion justifying the Project on economic, social and environmental grounds, taking into consideration whether the Project is consistent with the objects of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> , including the principles of ecological sustainable development; and	6.2
	• a signed statement from the author of the <i>Environmental Assessment</i> certifying that the information contained in the report is neither false nor misleading.	Page (iii)

Table A2-1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Director-General's Requirements in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 2 of 3

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
KEY ISSUES		
DoP	• Soil and Water - including: – a detailed site water balance;	4.4.5
	– a detailed groundwater model;	4.3
	– potential water quality impacts on the environment and other water users; and	4.3.6 4.4.5.5
	– a description of final landform water management;	4.4.4
	• Waste – including: – accurate estimates of the quantity and nature of the potential waste streams of the Project, including tailings and waste rock and potential acid mine drainage;	4.13.2
	– a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented to minimise, reuse, recycle and dispose of any waste produced on site.	4.13.2.5
	• Biodiversity – including: – accurate estimates of any vegetation disturbance associated with the Project;	Table 4.10
	– impacts on threatened species or populations or their habitats, endangered ecological communities, groundwater dependent ecosystems and native vegetation generally;	4.2.6
	– a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented to maintain or improve the regional biodiversity values in the medium to long term;	4.2.6.7 2.16
	• Traffic – including a detailed description of the measures that would be implemented during construction and operation to minimise impacts on Burthong Road, Cobar-Condobolin Road, Hermidale-Nymagee Road and Kidman Way;	4.9.3
	• Noise and Blasting – including construction, operation and road traffic noise;	4.5.3 4.5.4
	• Heritage – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal;	4.6 4.7
	• Air Quality;	4.8
	• Hazards – including a detailed description of the management of cyanide including transport, storage and handling;	2.5.11, 4.13.2.4 Appendix 4
	• Visual – including landform and lighting impacts;	4.11
	• Energy – calculate the scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions of the mining operations and describe what measures would be implemented to ensure these operations are energy efficient;	4.8.7.3, 4.8.7.9
	• Rehabilitation - including a detailed strategy that describes: – how the site would be progressively rehabilitated and integrated into the landscape; and	2.15.2



Table A2-1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Director-General's Requirements in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 3 of 3

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
KEY ISSUES		
	what measures would be put in place for the long term protection and management of the site following cessation of mining, taking into consideration any relevant strategic land use planning or resource management plans or policies; and	2.15.5
	Socio-economic – including a detailed description of the management of mine employee accommodation.	4.14
REFERENCES		
DoP	The environmental assessment of the Project must take into account relevant State Government guidelines, policies and plans. The list of guidelines, policies and plans supplied with the DGRs relevant to the environmental assessment of the Project on the existing and proposed development in the vicinity of the site to be used in the preparation of the <i>Environmental Assessment</i> .	3.3
CONSULTATION		
DoP	During the preparation of the <i>Environmental Assessment</i> , an appropriate level of consultation with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth government authorities, service providers, community groups or affected landowners should be undertaken. In particular, the following government agencies must be consulted:	
	Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities;	N/A ¹
	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water;	3.2.3.3
	NSW Office of Water	3.2.3.2
	Department of Industry & Investment;	3.2.3.1
	Department of Transport and Infrastructure;	3.2.3.1
	NSW Heritage Office; and	N/A ²
	Cobar Shire Council.	3.2.3.4
	Both the consultation process, and the issues raised during this consultation process, must be described in the environmental assessment.	3.2

¹ The Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities have previously requested that R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty. Limited do not consult with them in relation to projects unless there is likely to be a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance.

² The Heritage Assessment determined that there were no items of heritage significance within the Project Site. Appropriate consultation with the Heritage Office has been discussed with the Department of Planning & Infrastructure.



Table A2-2
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the
Environmental Assessment

Page 1 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS		
DECCW 3/11/10	The EA must consider the cumulative impact of other similar developments in the region in regards to the environmental impacts identified above.	6.2.3
AIR QUALITY		
DECCW 3/11/10	The goal should be to maintain existing rural air quality and protect sensitive receptors, both on and off site, from adverse impacts of dust and odour in particular and other relevant air pollutants. Background ambient air levels should be identified to inform the assessment.	4.8.2
	Dust is of primary concern with potential emissions from roads, conveyors, transfer points, loading facilities and from stockpiles.	Table 4.21
	Analysis of local meteorologic and terrain data is necessary to undertake an appropriate assessment of impact and to inform decisions about design and management options.	4.8.5
	The proponent should assess air impacts in accordance with the DECCW document " <i>Approved Methods and Guidance for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales 2005</i> ". Appropriate dust and odour mitigation measures must be outlined in the EA.	4.8.6
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		
DECCW 3/11/10	The EA should also include a comprehensive assessment of the projects predicted greenhouse gas emissions (tCo2e) and associated impact. Emissions should be reported down to include:	
	a) Direct emissions (scope 1 as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol – refer reference in Attachment B);	4.8.3.2 Table 4.25
	b) Scope 2 and 3 indirect emissions (all other emissions that are a consequence of the mine's activities, including annual emissions for each year of the project (construction, operation and decommissioning).	4.8.3.2 Table 4.25
	If relevant, greenhouse emissions intensity (per unit of production) should be compared before and after the project. Emissions intensity should be compared with best practice if possible.	4.8.7.5
	Greenhouse emissions should be estimated using an appropriate methodology, in accordance with NSW, Australian and International Guidelines (refer guidelines mentioned in Attachment B).	4.8.7.5
	The EA should identify which emissions would be covered by the Federal Government's proposed Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) once commenced.	Not relevant
	The EA should also evaluate and report on the feasibility of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the project, concentrating on emissions not covered by the CPRS.	4.8.6.2
	For emissions covered by the CPRS, any evaluation should include a consideration of expected price increases due to the CPRS. This could include a consideration of energy efficiency opportunities or undertaking an energy use audit for the site.	Not relevant



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the Environmental Assessment

Page 2 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (Cont'd)		
DECCW 3/11/10	The proponent should also identify if there are any cost-effective opportunities to reduce scope 3 emissions (e.g. by using different methods of supply distribution).	4.8.6.2
NOISE AND VIBRATION		
DECCW 3/11/10	Potential impacts on the noise amenity of the surrounding area should be assessed in accordance with the NSW Government's Industrial Noise Policy (INP) accounting for all noise sources associated with the mine.	4.5.1
	The noise assessment must include (but not be limited to) an assessment of the C- Weighted noise (low frequency) as well as A- Weighted noise.	Spectrum (2011), Section 7.3.3
	The noise assessment should be based on adequate monitoring of pre-mine background noise which represents seasonal variations and the influence of weather factors such as temperature inversions and other unusual features which influence noise.	4.5.2
	Blasting and vibration impacts should also be assessed against the relevant guidelines.	4.5.4
OPERATIONAL WATER SOURCES AND WATER BALANCE		
NOW 16/12/10	Surface Water Protection <u>Watercourse/Riparian issues.</u> The assessment is required to consider the impact of the proposal on any watercourses and associated riparian vegetation within the site and provide the following:	
	• Identify the sources of surface water.	4.4.2
	• Details of stream order (using the Strahler System).	4.4.2.1
	• Details of any proposed surface water extraction, including quantity, purpose, location of existing pumps, dams, diversions, cuttings and levees	4.2.2.2
	• Details of available surface water licences that could be purchased to account for any proposed extractions.	2.1.3 4.4.2.2
	• Detailed description of any proposed development or diversion works including all construction, clearing, draining, excavation and filling.	4.4.2.2
	• An assessment of the impacts of the proposed methods of excavation, construction and material placement on the watercourse and associated vegetation.	4.4.2.2
	• A detailed description of all potential water related environmental impacts of any proposed development in terms of riparian vegetation, sediment movement, water quality and hydrologic regime.	4.4.6
	• A description of the design features and measures to be incorporated into any proposed development to guard against anything more than minimal long term actual and potential environmental disturbances, particularly in respect of maintaining the natural hydrologic regime and sediment movement patterns and the identification of riparian buffers.	4.4.6
	• Details of the impact on water quality and remedial measures proposed to address more than minimal adverse effects.	4.4.7



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 3 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
OPERATIONAL WATER SOURCES AND WATER BALANCE (Cont'd)		
NOW 16/12/10 (Cont'd)	General Environmental Risk Analysis The Environmental Assessment (EA) is to include the following for all water-related aspects of the proposal: – An environmental risk analysis to identify potential water related impacts associated with the project (construction and operation);	4.4.1
	– Proposed mitigation measures and potentially significant residual water related impacts after the application of proposed mitigation measures; and	4.4.4
	– Where additional key water related environmental impacts are identified through this environmental risk analysis, an appropriately detailed impact assessment of these additional key environmental impacts must be included in the EA.	4.4.6
	Water Supply and Water Balance The EA must identify which water sources are affected and whether a Water Sharing Plan (WSP) applies to these water sources. An impact assessment is required of the water supply and/or water interception and extraction against the relevant water legislation. A full description of water supply to all stages of the proposal must be included, which includes: – water source(s) which may be used to supply water to the proposal, existing licences, additional water requirements, and a checklist against the requirements of any regulatory water sharing or other ministerial plans or other instruments applying to that water source;	2.2.5
	– explanation of any embargoes or full commitment declarations for the proposal, and any identified means to source water supply for the proposal if in a <i>Water Act 1912</i> area;	4.4.2.2
	– examination of reliability of water supply required and available to the proposal, including alternatives to site rainfall runoff harvesting in the event of drought;	4.4.5.5
	– explanation of the site water balance, including any changes to water balance inputs from rainfall runoff, additional supplies, dewatering requirements and/or groundwater seepage;	4.4.5
	– detailed description of any proposed water supply system utilising groundwater as a source, and assessment of current licensing arrangements against this;	2.2.5.1, 2.2.5.3
	– demonstration of prioritisation and effective reuse of saline or other contaminated water within the proposal;	2.6.5, 2.2.4
	– explanation of water circuitry and means to segregate contaminated sediment-laden and clean water volumes within the proposal and proposal site. This would require development of a surface water management plan.	2.2.4, 4.4.4



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 4 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
OPERATIONAL WATER SOURCES AND WATER BALANCE (Cont'd)		
NOW 16/12/10 (Cont'd)	Basic Landholder Rights Pipeline constructions and easements may therefore affect existing Basic Landholder Rights (BLRs) users and therefore all potentially affected BLR users need to be identified and the impacts quantified. The WMA identifies BLRs for access to water whereby landholders over an aquifer or with river or lake frontage can access water for domestic (household) purposes or to water stock without the need for a water licence (although a works approval may still be required for a bore utilising BLR.	Not Relevant
	Sustainable Water Supply In areas where a Water Sharing Plan (WSP) has not yet commenced, the NSW Government has established embargoes on applying for new licences. There are limited exemptions in some areas which need to be considered and applied for by a proponent. If an exemption does not apply, then again new enterprises need to enter the water market to purchase the required water and the required water licences. In some areas where a WSP has not yet commenced, there is still available water and the proponent may be able to apply for a new licence to account for the water taken from that water source.	Not Relevant
	The onus is on the proponent to assess which of the above is relevant and identify the potential sources of water of an appropriate reliability and quantity to meet their water supply requirements. The water supply requirements and potential water available should be identified in the EA to enable NOW to assess the viability of the water supply required. Assurances should also be made that the proponent will enter the water market as required. Therefore the assessment is required to address the issue of provision of a sustainable water supply for any project proposal. The assessment should include Water Management Plans detailing how a sustainable water supply can be sourced and implemented. Through the implementation of BASIX, Integrated Water Cycle Management and Water Sensitive Urban Design, any proposed development should also exhibit high water use efficiency.	2.2.5
SURFACE WATER		
DECCW 3/11/10	The environmental outcomes of the Project in relation to water should be that:	
	There is no pollution of waters (including surface and groundwater).	4.4.4
	Polluted water (including process waters, wash down waters, polluted stormwater or sewage) is captured onsite and collected, treated and beneficially reused, where safe and practical to do so.	2.5.6 4.4.4
	The Project is assessed in relation to the relevant NSW Water Quality Objectives as defined in the individual catchment action plans and against ANZECC 2000 water quality criteria.	4.4.3



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 5 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
SURFACE WATER (Cont'd)		
DECCW 3/11/10 (Cont'd)	The EA should document the measures that will achieve the above outcomes in both the construction, operation and post operation phases of the development. Construction activities will need to demonstrate best practice sediment and erosion control and management in accordance with the reference document <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction (NSW Landcom 2004)</i> .	4.4.4, 4.4.7
	The EA should identify potential impact on watercourses and the management/mitigation measures that will be implemented where works are conducted in the vicinity of watercourses.	4.4.4
	The EA should demonstrate how the project will contribute to achieving the most current government endorsed Water Quality and River Flow Objectives for each of the relevant catchments and should utilise the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (2000).	4.4.3, 4.4.7
	A detailed water balance must be prepared to model water management through the life cycle of the mine.	4.4.5
	Where an offsite discharge is proposed, the EA will need to identify:	Not Relevant
	Details regarding proposed discharges i.e. treatment requirements, infrastructure to enable a discharge etc.	
	All proposed discharge points;	
	Estimates of the frequency and volume of discharges; and	
	Likely water quality to be discharged.	
NOW 16/12/10	<u>Water Management Structures/Dams</u>	
	The assessment should provide information on the following:	
	Date of construction (for existing structure/s).	2.2.4
	Details of the legal status/approval for existing structure/s.	2.2.4
	Details of any proposal to change the purpose of existing structure/s.	2.2.4
	Details if any remedial work is required to maintain the integrity of the existing structure/s.	2.2.4
	Clarification if the structure/s is on a watercourse.	2.2.4
	Details of the purpose, location and design specifications for the structure/s.	2.2.5 Figure 2.1
	Size and storage capacity of the structure/s.	2.2.5.2
	Calculation of the Maximum Harvestable Right Dam Capacity (MHRDC) for the site.	4.4.2.2
	Details if the structure/s is affected by flood flows.	2.2.4
	Details of any proposal for shared use, rights and entitlement of the structure/s.	Not Relevant
	Details if the proposed developments/subdivision has the potential to bisect the structure/s.	Not Relevant



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the Environmental Assessment

Page 6 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
GROUNDWATER		
DECCW 3/11/10	The environmental outcomes of the Project in relation to water should be that: There is no pollution of waters (including surface and groundwater).	Table 6.1
NOW 16/12/10	Groundwater Resource Protection The EA is to include demonstration that the project is consistent with the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document, the NSW State Groundwater Quality Protection Policy, the NSW State Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy and the Draft NSW State Groundwater Quantity Management Policy. This must include, for the pre-, during and post- development phases of the project the following: Identification of potentially affected water users and any groundwater dependent ecosystems;	4.3.3.3
	Detailed explanation of potential groundwater volume which might be intercepted, piezometric level, water table heights and the direction of flow and quality, through mine life and projections into the post-mine period, any identified connected water sources impacted by the project.	4.3.3.3
	Detailed explanation of groundwater drawdown or other impacts upon connected groundwaters and other water users, including Basic Landholder rights and licensed bores.	Figure 4.14
	Detailed analysis of the impacts of dewatering if required for the project, identifying the magnitude and duration of pumping, the areal extent of water level drawdown, the likely quality for extracted groundwater, alterations to site water balance , and the monitoring and reporting protocols to be adopted to meet licensing requirements;	4.3.5.2
	Measures to prevent contamination of the groundwater;	4.3.6.4
	- Identification of any potentially impacted groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and quantification of any predicted impacts upon these ecosystems which may result from the proposal; this must include - Terrestrial vegetation with seasonal or episodic reliance on groundwater, and - Aquatic and riparian ecosystems in, or adjacent to, streams or rivers dependent upon the input of groundwater to maintain minimum base flows.	4.3.6.5
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE		
DECCW 3/11/10	The EA should address and document the information requirements set out in the draft <i>Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation (2005)</i> involving surveys and consultation with the Aboriginal community. Note that DECCW has recently released the document " <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents, 2010</i> " which should be used for the consultation process rather than the interim guidelines referred to in the draft 2005 document. (In addition, the document "Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW" has been recently released and should be used for undertaking the archaeological investigation).	4.6.2



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 7 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE (Cont'd)		
DECCW 3/11/10 (Cont'd)	Identify the nature and extent of impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values across the project area and assess the nature and extent of the likely impacts on this heritage for all proposed mining related activities. This assessment should consider the cumulative impacts of the proposal and do so in a regional context by assessing the cumulative impact on cultural heritage of proposed and approved developments throughout the region.	4.6.3
	Describe the actions that will be taken to avoid or mitigate impacts or compensate to prevent unavoidable impacts of the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage values. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.	4.6.7
	The onus is on the proponent to ensure that it meets all of its obligations with respect to the Aboriginal cultural heritage provisions of the <i>National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)</i> . It must be noted that it is only the required authorisations under s87 and/or 90 in relation to the movement, damage and or destruction of objects that are no longer required un Section 75U of the Part 3a provisions of the EPA Act and all other provisions of the <i>National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)</i> remain. Where it is determined that impacts are unavoidable and excavation and/or salvage and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects is proposed, detailed methodologies for the conduct of these activities should be provided. These methodologies should conform to archaeological best practice and include strategies for the effective reporting of all actions, results and required amendments to the AHIMS Site Register to DECCW. Where transfer of Aboriginal objects to local community members is proposed in any salvaged methodology, the EA should demonstrate both a commitment to and a process for meeting statutory obligation to seek a Care and Control Per unit s85A of the NPW Act 1974 for such transfer. Where new sites are located during the assessment process and/or at any time during project construction, in accordance with s91 of the NPW Act, DECCW requires that it be notified. This notification is expected to be in the form of the completion of the Aboriginal Heritage Site Cards, available on the Department's website. The EA should include all details of any new sites recorded during the assessment process and include a procedure for the formal identification, recording and notification of any new sites located during any mine related activities, and for the life of the mine.	4.6.6
	The EA must clearly demonstrate that effective community consultation with Aboriginal communities has been undertaken in determining and assessing impacts, developing options and making final recommendations.	4.6.2
	Consultation should be designed to enable any such group or individual the opportunity to be involved in all aspects of the assessment and determination of the impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal objects and/or places and in all decision making about the form and processes required for mitigation of impacts to these objects or places.	4.6.2

Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 8 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY VALUES		
DECCW 3/11/10	1. The EA must follow the "Draft Guidelines for Threatened Species Assessment". These guidelines deal specifically with applications under Part 3A of the EP&A Act:	
	a) A field survey should be conducted and documented in accordance with the guidelines.	4.2.3
	b) Likely impacts on threatened species and their habitat need to be assessed, evaluated and reported on. The EA should specifically report on the considerations listed in Step 3 of the draft guidelines.	4.2.2.2
	c) The EA must describe the actions that will be taken to avoid impacts, or to mitigate unavoidable impacts of the project on threatened species and their habitat. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.	4.2.5
	d) Step 4 of the draft guidelines requires that where measures to avoid or mitigate are not possible, offset strategies need to be considered.	4.2.6.7
	e) The EA must clearly state whether it meets each of the key thresholds set out in Step 5 of the draft guidelines.	Section 9.5 of OzArk (2011a)
	The EA needs to address the potential impact on native vegetation; specifically:	
	1. The hectares of native vegetation that will have to be cleared to accommodate all infrastructures.	Tables 2.15 & 4.10 4.2.6.2
	2. Full floristics of the vegetation types that will need to be cleared.	Table 4.10 4.2.6.2
	3. A description and map of the dominate vegetation types must be provided. Vegetation types mapped should be assigned to corresponding vegetation types included in the Biometric tool vegetation database. These are available from: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/Biometric_Vegetation_Type_CMA.xls	Figure 4.10
	4. The extent of native vegetation on the site which may be remnant vegetation, protection re-growth or non-protected re-growth as defined by the Native Vegetation Act 2003.	4.2
	5. The general requirements of the <i>Native Vegetation Act 2003</i> , especially in relation to Vulnerable Land.	Not Relevant
	Regarding the biodiversity impacts, where the EA finds that a loss of native vegetation will occur as a result of the proposal and biodiversity impacts cannot be avoided or mitigated against, an acceptable biodiversity offset will be an important component of the Project.	4.2.6.7



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 9 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY VALUES (Cont'd)		
DECCW 3/11/10 (Cont'd)	The Biodiversity Offset strategy should address the data collection requirements set out in Attachment E and meets the guiding principles of Attachment F. Provision of the offset strategy will allow DECCW to make an assessment as to whether biodiversity values are maintained or improved.	2.16 4.2.6.7
	(The NSW Biobanking Scheme is one method that allows for the assessment of all biodiversity values, which are defined by the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 as the composition, structure and function of ecosystems, and including (but not limited to) threatened species, threatened populations and threatened ecological communities and their habitats).	
	The proposal should aim to meet an 'improve or maintain' outcome, which requires the use of the methodology to: - Assess impacts upon threatened species and biodiversity; - Determine offset requirements; and - Identify high conservation value areas and design the proposal accordingly. It is recommended that the proponent address the data requirements of the Biometric and Threatened Species tool methodology (PVP tools) as one means of determining a maintain or improve outcome for a biodiversity offset. The EA must assess potential impacts on any adjoining conservation reserves and conservation reserves in vicinity of the site, including DECCW Estate. This should be assessed in the context of the DECCW guideline <i>"Guidelines for developments adjoining land and water managed by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010).</i>	2.16, 4.2.6.7
WASTE		
DECCW 3/11/10	The EA should identify all wastes to be generated by all aspects of the project and identify procedures for the handling and management of all wastes produced. The handling of overburden material is an important aspect for consideration.	4.13
	Assessment of the potential for acid mine drainage from acid forming materials should be addressed and management/mitigation measures identified.	4.13.2.1
	Management actions for tailings material during processing should be identified, including actions to present potential impacts to groundwater, surface water or any other environmental aspect.	4.13.2.2
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION		
Cobar Shire Council 19/12/10	The traffic impacts from the development, including the suitability of existing road network to service the development and increased maintenance that may be required to Councils road network.	4.9.5

Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 10 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)		
RTA 4/3/11 (Cont'd)	RTA recommends that a Traffic Impact Study forms part of the <i>Environmental Assessment</i> and that the study addresses the following key issues:	
	Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the Project.	Table 2.13
	- Onsite personnel: - number of employees, contractors and other service providers	2.13
	number of shift workers for each shift and shift start and end hours	2.13
	a number of non-shift workers and start and end hours.	2.13
	- Mine Camp: - maximum number of persons to be accommodated;	2.10.2
	transport arrangements for residents.	2.10.3
	- For the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project and for each class of vehicle (as described by the Austroads Vehicle Classification System): - Volumes;	4.9.2.2
	peak periods, time of day and length of period;	4.9.2.2
	origin and destination;	4.9.2.2 2.9.2
	travel routes and the vehicle classes and volumes using each route.	4.9.2.2
	- Parking arrangements: - in Cobar and Nymagee for employees and contractors using the commuter bus;	4.9.3.2
	number and location of onsite parking spaces.	4.9.3.2
	The proposed means of encouraging, or requiring, the use of commuter buses to the Project site by employees and contractors from Cobar and Nymagee for both the construction and operation. The RTA suggests the proposed use of commuter buses should be included as an objective for achieving a safe and healthy working environment.	2.10.3
	The number a type of oversize and overmass vehicles and loads expected for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.	2.9.3, Table 2.12
	That the shortest and least trafficked route has been given priority for the movement of construction materials, machinery and product transport to minimize the risk and impact to other motorists so far as is reasonably practicable.	2.9.2.1, 2.9.2.2
	That accesses to and from the intersection of the public road network have been minimized by careful route selection and utilization of existing accesses as far as is reasonably practicable.	2.9.2.1



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 11 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)		
RTA 4/3/11 (Cont'd)	- The impact of Project traffic on the adjacent road network and any other nearby major developments including a description of the existing design and any proposed improvements to the intersection of the: - two site accesses and Burthong Road	2.9.2.1
	Condobolin – Cobar Road (MR461) and the Kidman Way (MR410)	2.9.2.1
	Kidman Way (MR410 and the Barrier Highway (HW8)	2.9.2.1
	Old Bourke Road and the Barrier Highway (HW8)	2.9.2.1, 2.9.2.2
	Cobar – Louth Road (MR407) and the Bourke – Cobar Road (MR421)	2.9.2.1, 2.9.2.2
	Lewis Street (MR421) and the Barrier Highway (HW8)	2.9.2.1, 2.9.2.2
	access to the Hermidale rail siding and the Barrier Highway (HW8)	2.9.2.1, 2.9.2.2
	Proposed access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with the <i>Austroads Guide to Road Design</i> and any relevant RTA <i>Supplements to Austroads Guides</i>.	2.2.3.2
	The proposed use of the two site accesses to Burthong Road.	2.9.1.1
	Proposed mitigating measures to address Project related traffic generation.	4.9.5
	The proposed means of ensuring that Project-heavy vehicle traffic does not use the Nymagee – Hermidale Road (MR228). Should it be determined that this route may, or is likely to, be used by Project-related heavy vehicles the Proponent should enter a contribution agreement with the roads authorities (Cobar Shire Council and Bogan Shire Council) for the maintenance of that Road.	4.9.4
	The unloading and loading of transport and service vehicles particularly addressing the issue of oversize and overmass vehicles.	2.9.3
	Local climate conditions that may affect road safety for Project related traffic (e.g. fog, ice, flood).	2.2.3.2
	The RTA also notes for your information the following matters to be addressed when transporting oversize and overmass loads:	
	- Transport of components (oversize and overmass loads). - Transportation of oversize components via the public road system should be minimised where possible. Alternative transport options including rail transport should be considered.	2.9.2.2
	The Proponent will be required to obtain permits for any oversize and overmass vehicles and loads.	Not Relevant

Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 12 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)		
RTA 4/3/11 (Cont'd)	The Proponent will be required to submit detailed <i>Traffic Management Plans</i> indicating the proposed routes and associated impacts (temporary street closures, removal and replacement of road infrastructure, etc) which will be required in order for the necessary materials and machinery to be delivered to site. Traffic Management Plans are also to include assessment of how high risk locations that prevent safe two-way passage of traffic are to be negotiated. It is essential that the Proponent is accountable for this process rather than the haulage contractor.	4.9.4
	If any parts of the proposed route are unable to cater for the transport of components the Proponent is required to improve any part of the road along the route so that it can cater for the length, size and volume of loads. This may include the Proponent constructing stopping bays (suitable hard stand areas) at distances and dimensions determined by the RTA. These areas would be required along the proposed route to allow the following vehicle queue to pass.	Not Relevant
	The RTA requires that any disturbances to traffic lanes, shoulder, verge or otherwise within the road reserve be reinstated to the pre-existing or better condition. This includes any impact on the road pavement, culverts, bridges, causeways, stock grids, signage and traffic islands.	Not Relevant
	A full and independent risk analysis and inspection of the transport route will be required and the RTA supplied with the report. Further analysis and reporting to assess possible damage to and repair of the route will be required on a regular basis.	Volume 2, Part 7, Section 4.6, Appendix 2
	Vehicles transporting loads will not be permitted to travel in convoys or platoons.	2.9.2.2, 4.9
	Queues of vehicles behind slow moving large loads increase the risk of rear end crashes when queues become excessive. A queue of three heavy vehicles or 15 light vehicles is that which would be required to be cleared to prevent the risk of rear-end crashes and risky overtaking manoeuvres.	Not Relevant
	Consideration should be given for the best time of day to minimise traffic impacts. This will require the Proponent to liaise with the RTA Special Permits Unit. Overnight transport is not normally allowed under a Special Permit.	2.9.2.1, Table 2.13, 5
	The Proponent may be required to liaise with other State transport authorities should the origin of materials and machinery to be transported be outside of New South Wales. If this is the case the requirements of those other authorities are to be communicated to the RTA for co-ordination.	5
	The requirements outlined in the RTA publication <i>Operating Conditions: specific permits for oversize and overmass vehicles and loads</i> and will need to be followed. This publication is available online at www.rta.nsw.gov.au/heavyvehicles/oversizeovermass.	Not Relevant



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 13 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION (Cont'd)		
RTA 4/3/11 (Cont'd)	- A <i>Traffic Management Plan</i> will need to be prepared to manage the additional traffic generated by the development during the construction (and decommissioning) stages. The Traffic Management Plan will address the management of accesses to classified roads including: – unsealed shoulder widening which will need to be undertaken for the right turn lane and left turn lane into access points. Design plans including the geometric road design and pavement design will need to be submitted to the RTA for approval. Following the completion of construction works the Proponent will be required to rehabilitate the shoulders to the satisfaction of the RTA. The layout and pavement design of the accesses will be required to cater for all oversize and overmass vehicles and loads. – The clearing and maintenance of vegetation for the duration of construction to provide safe intersection site distance in accordance with the <i>Austroads Guide to Road Design</i> at all accesses.	5
	The RTA will require a commitment from the Proponent to provide funding for the maintenance and repair of any affected classified roads for the duration of transportation of oversize and overmass vehicles and loads to the satisfaction of the RTA.	No Relevant
	All arrangements for the control of traffic on classified roads shall be in accordance with the RTA publication <i>Traffic Control at Work Sites</i>. A Road Occupancy Licence will be required prior to any works commencing within three metres of the traffic lanes and submission of the Traffic Management Plan will be part of Road Occupancy Licence.	4.9.3
	If the Proponent is required to undertake works on, over, under or connecting to a classified road or any other road in which the RTA has a statutory interest a formal agreement in the form of a Works Authorisation Deed (WAD) will be required between the Proponent and the RTA.	Not Relevant
	All works associated with the Project including consultation and planning will be at no cost to the RTA.	5
RTA 10/5/11	The localities from which employees and contractors expected to be utilizing the Mine Camp will be travelling from and to at the commencement and conclusion of shifts.	2.10.3
	The proposed means of discouraging driver fatigue; such as the opportunity for employees and contractors utilizing the mine camp to rest following the conclusion of their shift and prior to travelling.	2.10.2

Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the Environmental Assessment

Page 14 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES		
Cobar Shire Council 19/12/10	The potential offsite social and infrastructure impacts relating accommodating mine personnel etc in the Cobar Shire Council Area.	4.14.2
	Consideration to the establishment and contribution to a community enhancement program within the Cobar Shire Council area.	4.14.3, 5
LANDFORM, LAND USE & REHABILITATION		
NOW 16/12/10	The EA is to include:	
	– Justification of the proposed final landform with regard to its impact on local and regional groundwater systems;	4.4.4
	– a detailed description of how the site would be progressively rehabilitated and integrated into the surrounding landscape;	2.15.2
	– detailed modelling of potential groundwater volume, flow and quality impacts of the presence of the inundated final void on identified receptors specifically considering those environmental systems that are likely to be groundwater dependent;	4.4.4
	– a detailed description of the measures to be put in place to ensure that sufficient resources are available to implement the proposed rehabilitation; and	Table 4.14
	– the measures that would be established for the long-term protection of local and regional aquifer systems and for the ongoing management of the site following the cessation of the project.	2.15.4
Industry & Investment NSW 5/10/10	The proponent must include a Rehabilitation section in the EA which addresses the following aspects:	
	• Post Mining Land Use – the proponent must identify and assess post mining land use options and provide a statement of the preferred post mining land use outcome in the EA. This should include a discussion of the benefits of the post mining land use to a subsequent landowner, the local community and the state of NSW.	2.15.2
	• Rehabilitation Objectives and Domains – a set of project rehabilitation objectives must be included that clearly define the environmental outcomes required to achieve the post-mining land use, identify each rehabilitation domain and describe rehabilitation objectives for each domain.	2.15.4.2
	• Rehabilitation Methodology – outline general rehabilitation methods and procedures that will be employed by the project to ensure the rehabilitation objectives are met.	2.15.4.3

Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 15 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
LANDFORM, LAND USE & REHABILITATION (Cont'd)		
Industry & Investment NSW 5/10/10	• Strategic Rehabilitation Completion Criteria – nominate strategic completion criteria for the five phases of the rehabilitation process, namely: 1. Decommissioning 2. Landform Establishment 3. Growth Media Development 4. Ecosystem Establishment 5. Ecosystem Development.	Table 2.14
	• If necessary, objective criteria may be presented as ranges rather than finite indicator levels. Subjective criteria may also apply where a gap in technical knowledge is experienced. It is expected that further refinement of these criteria will be undertaken and included in the Rehabilitation and Environmental Management Plan (REMP).	2.16
	• Conceptual Final Landform Design – a drawing at an appropriate scale with final landform contours should be provided. This drawing should identify, but not be limited to, the following attributes of the final landform: vegetation types; habitat features; contaminated areas; final voids; access and internal roads; fencing design; and other remaining infrastructure such as sheds, dams, bores and pipelines.	Figure 2.12
KEY ISSUES		
NOW 16/12/10	NSW Office of Water requires the Environmental Assessment for the proposal to demonstrate the following: 1. Adequate and secure water supply for the proposal. Confirmation that water supplies for construction and operation are sourced from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply.	2.2.5.1 4.4.5.2
	2. Identification of site water demand volumes, water sources (surface and groundwater), water disposal methods and water storage structures in the form of a water balance. This is to also include details of any water reticulation infrastructure that supplies water within or to the site.	2.2 2.2.5.4 2.6
NOW 16/12/10 (Cont'd)	3. An impact assessment on adjacent licensed water users (surface and groundwater), watercourse stability and functioning, and groundwater-dependent ecosystems. This is to meet the requirements of the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework document in addition to the <i>Water Act 1912</i> and <i>Water Management Act 2000</i>.	4.4.5.3 4.4.6
	4. An assessment of the potential to intercept groundwater and predicted dewatering volumes, water quality and disposal/retention methods. This is to also include the modelled zone of influence for both during mine operations and post mine until equilibrium of groundwater levels is reached.	4.3.6 4.3.5.2



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the Environmental Assessment

Page 16 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
KEY ISSUES (Cont'd)		
NOW 16/12/10 (Cont'd)	5. An impact assessment of the potential occurrence and management of acid generating material and cyanide leachate.	4.3.6.4
	6. Preparation of surface water management plan and groundwater management plan to integrate the proposed water balance and management for the site to identify adequate mitigating and monitoring requirements for both water quality and water volume.	4.3.3.1
	7. Existing and proposed water licensing requirements in accordance with the <i>Water Act 1912</i> and <i>Water Management Act 2000</i> (whichever is relevant) and the NSW Inland Groundwater Water Shortage Zones Order No 2, 2008 (19 December 2008). This is to demonstrate that existing licences (include licence numbers) and licensed uses are appropriate, and to identify where additional licences are proposed.	2.1.3
	8. An impact assessment of the construction, operation and final landform of the proposed onsite waste rock emplacements, tailings storage facility and other potentially contaminating facilities to meet the requirements of the NSW State Groundwater Policy framework document.	2.15.3 4.4.6
	9. Proposal to carry out works within 40 m of a watercourse are in accordance with NOW's <i>Guidelines for Controlled Activities</i> (August 2010).	No Relevant.
	Environmental Impacts of the Project	
	1. The following environmental impacts of the project need to be assessed, quantified and reported on:	
	• Air quality.	4.8
	• Noise and vibration.	4.5
	• Water quantity and quality (surface and groundwater).	4.3 and 4.4
	• Waste management (waste rock, tailings, sewage, cyanide waste management, general waste such as oils, chemicals etc.). Please note recent changes to the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation.	2.8, 4.13
	• Threatened species, populations, endangered ecological communities and their habitats.	4.2
	• Native vegetation.	4.2
	• Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, and	4.6
	• Mine subsidence.	Not relevant.
	2. These should be assessed in accordance with the relevant guidelines.	4.2 to 4.14
	3. Describe mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified environmental impacts associated with the project and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented.	4.2 to 4.14



Table A2-2 (Cont'd)

Coverage of Requirements nominated by Other Government Agencies in the *Environmental Assessment*

Page 17 of 17

Government Agency	Paraphrased Requirement	Relevant Section(s)
KEY ISSUES (Cont'd)		
DECCW 3/11/10	1. The impact on threatened flora and fauna species, and endangered ecological communities and their habitats (and a suitable offset).	4.2
	2. The impact on vegetation communities (in addition to threatened species) and provision of an offset strategy that will be implemented to ensure a 'maintain or improve outcome' for biodiversity.	2.16, 4.2
	3. The impact on noise and vibration amenity.	4.5
	4. The impact of potential acid generation from waste rock, including proposed methods of encapsulation.	2.7.3, 4.3.6.4
	5. Water management including the potential impact of water pollution on local watercourses (including water demand and management requirements).	4.4
	6. The impact on groundwater, including impact on groundwater dependant ecosystems and other water users.	4.3
	7. The impact on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.	4.6
	8. The management of cyanide onsite and in transport.	2.5.11, Appendix 4
	9. The impact on air quality (including greenhouse gas emissions).	4.8
	The Department notes all aspects of the project must be assessed in addressing the key information requirements.	

