



Appendix 2

Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements and Requirements of Consulted Government Agencies

(Total No. of pages including blank pages = 32)



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
Tomingley Gold Extension Project

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Table A2.1
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	
In particular, the EIS must include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:	Executive Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a stand-alone executive summary; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a full description of the development, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional geology including a supporting map, the resource to be extracted, demonstrating efficient resource recovery within environmental constraint 	1.4.2 and Figures 1.3 to 1.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of the ore and waste rock, including mineralogy and deleterious elements and evidence of geological and grade (or quality) continuity of mineralisation in the deposit; 	1.4.2 and 3.6.2. Figures 1.3 to 1.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the mine layout and scheduling; 	3.5.2, 3.5.3 and 3.5.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minerals processing and average and maximum annual production rates; 	3.5.4.2 and 3.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of construction, operation and decommissioning, including any proposed staging of the project or refurbishing of infrastructure over time; 	3.3 to 3.14 (generally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all components, infrastructure, materials, plant and equipment and activities (including any infrastructure that would be required for the development, but the subject of a separate approvals process); and 	3 (generally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely interactions between the development and any other existing, approved or proposed developments in the vicinity of the site; 	2.3, 6.2.5.11, 6.5.2.3 and 6.15.5.11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> site plans and maps at an adequate scale showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location of project components; 	Figures 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing infrastructure, land use, and environmental features in the vicinity of the project (including any other existing, approved or proposed infrastructure in the region); and 	Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key environmental constraints that have been considered in the design of the project; 	Appendix 3, Section 6 (generally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a waste (overburden, tailings, etc.) management strategy; 	3.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a water management strategy; 	3.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a mine closure and rehabilitation strategy, including details of the progressive rehabilitation of the site; 	3.14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a general description of any infrastructure that would be required for, or linked to, the project that is the subject of a separate approval process; 	NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a strategic justification for the project; 	2 (generally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of the approvals that must be obtained before the development may commence; 	3.1.2, 4.3.3 and Appendix 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the terms of any proposed voluntary planning agreement with the relevant local council; 	2.4.1



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the environment, focusing on the specific issues identified below, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the existing environment likely to be affected by the development, using sufficient baseline data; 	6.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely impacts of all stages of the development, including consideration of the potential due to other developments in the vicinity (completed, underway or proposed), taking into consideration any relevant legislation, environmental planning instruments, guidelines, policies, plans and industry codes of practice; 	6 (generally)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the measures that would be implemented to avoid, mitigate and/or offset residual impacts of the development, including incident management procedures, and the likely effectiveness of these measures, and an assessment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether these measures are consistent with industry best practice, and represent the full range of reasonable and feasible mitigation measures that could be implemented; the likely effectiveness of these measures, including performance measures where relevant; and whether contingency plans would be necessary to manage any residual risks; and 	6 (generally) and Appendix 18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the measures that would be implemented to monitor and report on the environmental performance of the development if it is approved; 	6 (generally) and Appendix 18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a consolidated summary of the proposed environmental management and monitoring measures; 	Appendix 18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration of the development against all relevant environmental planning instruments (including Part 3 of the <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007</i>); 	Section 4 and Appendix 15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an evaluation of the development as a whole, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the requirements in Section 4.15 of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>, including ecologically sustainable development; 	7.3.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the suitability of the site with respect to potential land use conflicts with existing and future surrounding land uses and significant mineral resources; 	2.2.2, 7.2, 7.4 and 7.5.3.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the strategic need and justification for the development, having regard to the relevant NSW and national policies and guidelines; 	2.4 and 7.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feasible alternatives to the development (and its key components), including the consequences of not carrying out the project; and 	2.5 and 7.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the biophysical, economic and social costs and benefits of the development; 	7.5.2, 7.5.3 and 7.5.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a signed statement from the author of the EIS, certifying that the information contained within the document is neither false nor misleading. 	Author's Certification



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)	
The EIS must also be accompanied by a report from a qualified quantity surveyor providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a detailed calculation of the capital investment value (CIV) of the proposal (as defined in clause 3 of the Regulation), including details of all assumptions and components from which the CIV calculation is derived. The report must be prepared on company letterhead and indicate applicable GST component of the CIV; 	3.13.3 (summary) Detailed report provided separately
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an estimate of jobs that will be created during the construction and operational phases of the proposed infrastructure; and 	Section 3.13 and Figure 3.13.1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> certification that the information provided is accurate at the date of preparation. 	Author's Certification
KEY ISSUES	
The EIS must address the following specific issues with the level of assessment of likely impacts proportionate to the significance of, or degree, of impact on, the issue, within the context of the project location and the surrounding environment and having regard to applicable NSW Government policies and guidelines.	Noted
LAND AND SOILS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely impacts of the development on the soils and land capability of the site and surrounds, paying particular attention to any Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL) and having regard to the Mining and Petroleum Gateway Panel's requirements, and a description of the mitigation and management measures to prevent, control or minimise impacts of the development; 	6.8 and SCSC Part 7a & 7b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely agricultural impacts of the development, including identification of any strategic agricultural land, documented in an Agricultural Impact Statement; 	6.9 and SCSC Part 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely impact of the development on landforms (topography), including the long-term geotechnical stability of any new landforms on site; and 	3.5.2, 3.6.4.2, 3.8.4 and Appendix C of Appendix 13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the compatibility of the development with other land uses in the vicinity of the development in accordance with the requirements of Clause 12 of <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007</i>, paying particular attention to the agricultural land use in the region; 	2.2.2 and 6.9.6.3
SUBSIDENCE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely conventional and non-conventional subsidence effects, and the potential consequences of these effects and impacts on the natural and built environment, having regard to the Mining and Petroleum Gateway Panel's requirements (see Attachment 2, Conditional Gateway Certificate) paying particular attention to features that are considered to have significant economic, social, cultural or environmental value, and taking into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of the long-term monitoring and management of the geomorphic landform waste rock dumps; 	3.5.3.2 3.14.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recorded regional and historic subsidence levels, impacts and environmental consequences; 	NA



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
SUBSIDENCE (Cont'd)	
– geotechnical assessment that supports mining methods and mine design;	3.5.2.1, 3.5.2.2 and Appendices 6, 7 and 9
– the potential extent of fracturing of the strata above the underground mine; and	3.5.3.2
– the implementation of a comprehensive subsidence monitoring program;	3.14.9
WATER	
• an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on the quantity and quality of surface, and groundwater resources, having regard to the <i>NSW Aquifer Interference Policy</i> ; and the Mining and Petroleum Gateway Panel's requirements;	6.6.6 6.7.6
• an assessment of the hydrological characteristics of the site and downstream;	6.6.2
• an assessment of the likely impacts of the development on aquifers, watercourses, riparian land, water-related infrastructure and systems and other water users, including impacts to water supply from dams, and riparian and licensed water users;	6.6.6 and 6.6.9
• a detailed site water balance, including a description of site water demands, water disposal methods (inclusive of volume and frequency of any water discharges), water supply and transfer infrastructure and water storage structures, and measures to minimise water use;	3.9.4
• demonstration that water for the construction and operation of the development, for the life of the project, can be obtained from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply in accordance with the operating rules of any relevant <i>Water Sharing Plan</i> (WSP), and include an assessment of the current market depth where water entitlement is required to be purchased;	3.9.3 and 3.9.4
• a description of the measures proposed, including monitoring activities and methodologies, to ensure the development can operate in accordance with the requirements of any relevant WSP or water source embargo;	6.6.8
• a detailed description of the proposed water management system (including sewage), water monitoring program and other measures to mitigate surface and groundwater impacts;	3.9.2, 6.6.4 and 6.6.8
• a description of construction erosion and sediment controls, how the impacts of the development on areas of erosion, salinity or acid-sulphate risk, steep gradient land or erodible soils types would be managed and any contingency requirements to address residual impacts; and	3.3.3.3, 3.9.2
• an assessment of the potential flooding impacts of the project;	6.6.6.2
NOISE, VIBRATION AND BLASTING	
• an assessment of the likely construction and operational noise impacts of the development in accordance with the <i>Noise Policy for Industry NSW</i> , and the <i>Voluntary Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy</i> ;	6.4
• if a claim is made for specific construction noise criteria for certain activities, then this claim must be justified and accompanied by an assessment of the likely construction noise impacts of these activities in accordance with the <i>Interim Construction Noise Guideline</i> ;	NA
• an assessment of the likely road noise impacts of the development in accordance with the <i>NSW Road Noise Policy</i> ; and	6.4.6.3 and 6.4.7.3



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
NOISE, VIBRATION AND BLASTING (Cont'd)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely blasting impacts of the development on people, animals, buildings and infrastructure, and significant natural features, having regard to the relevant ANZECC guidelines; 	6.4.6.4 and 6.4.7.4
AIR QUALITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely air quality impacts of the development, including cumulative impacts from nearby developments, in accordance with the <i>Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (2016)</i>, and having regard to the NSW Government's <i>Voluntary Land Acquisition and Mitigation Policy</i>; 	6.5.2.3 and 6.5.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrated ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> and the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010</i>; 	6.5.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely greenhouse gas impacts of the development; and 	6.5.6.3 and 6.5.7.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the feasibility of measures that would be implemented to monitor and report on the emissions (including fugitive dust and greenhouse gases) of the development; 	6.5.5 and 6.5.8
BIODIVERSITY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the biodiversity values and the likely biodiversity impacts of the development throughout its life, and impacts on biodiversity values in the region, in accordance with Section 7.9 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)</i>, the <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method (BAM 2020)</i> and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR); and 	6.10 and SCSC Part 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise and offset framework including assessing all direct, indirect and prescribed impacts in accordance with the BAM; 	6.10.5 and SCSC Part 9
HERITAGE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development, including adequate consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders having regard to the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010)</i>, and documented in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) including the significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land; 	6.11 and 6.12 and SCSC Parts 10 and 11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include results of a surface survey (and test excavations, if required) undertaken by a qualified archaeologist to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record; and 	6.11.5 and 6.12.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes, including mitigation measures and procedures for accidental finds at any stage of the project; and 	6.11.7 and 6.12.6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment of the impact on historic heritage in accordance with the <i>NSW Heritage Manual</i>, including heritage conservation areas and State and local heritage items within and near the site, and detailed mitigation measures to offset potential impacts on Heritage values; 	6.12.7



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely traffic and transport impacts of the development on the capacity, condition, safety and efficiency of the road and rail network and any cumulative impacts of other developments in the locality, documented in an Integrated Transport Assessment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the site access routes (including Newell Highway and Kyalite Road, and associated intersections with Back Tomingley West Road, McNivens Lane and Kyalite Road overpass) and site access points in accordance with the <i>Roads Act 1993</i>; and a description of the measures that would be implemented to mitigate and / or manage potential traffic impacts including a schedule of all required road upgrades, road maintenance contributions, management of oversized and over mass traffic and other traffic control measures, developed in consultation with the relevant road authority; 	6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5 and SCSC Part 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of design requirements for the realignment of the Newell Highway and Kyalite Road including associated plans and proposed flood protection of the realigned roads; 	3.4.2 and Appendix 5
HAZARDS AND RISKS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA), covering an assessment of the likely risks to public safety, paying particular attention to potential geochemical and bushfire risks, and storage, handling, transport and use of any dangerous goods associated with the development; 	Appendix 17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consideration of all findings from the PHA and Final Hazard Analysis prepared for the MP 09_0155 development consent; and 	6.13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going maintenance and safety management of the project, including potential impacts on and from bushfires and floods; 	6.13.2.5 and 6.6.4.3
VISUAL	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely visual and landscape impacts of the development on private land in the vicinity of the development and key vantage points in the public domain, paying particular attention to any temporary and permanent modification of the landscape (e.g. overburden dumps, bunds, tailings facilities), and 	6.3.3 and 6.3.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the lighting impacts of the development, including impacts on Siding Spring Observatory in accordance with the Dark Sky Planning Guideline; 	6.3.3.2 and 6.3.5.4
WASTE MANAGEMENT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification of all waste types that will be generated during construction and operation, their classification and the ways in which they can be legally handled, stored, transported, reused, recycled or disposed of, including sampling/monitoring, record keeping, waste tracking, contingency measures and any other verification practice, in accordance with relevant guidelines/standards; 	3.11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify strategies for waste minimisations during construction and operation; 	3.11.2, 3.11.3 and 3.11.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a tailings risk assessment based on the tailings composition and identification, quantification and classification of the potential waste streams likely to be generated during construction and operation, including and not limited to non-production wastes, reagent materials and cyanide compounds; and 	3.8



Table A2.1 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements in the EIS

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
WASTE MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> description of the measures to be implemented to store, manage, reuse, recycle and safely dispose of these materials including and not limited to operational water by-products, adequate spill detection and clean up systems, suitable locations for disposal or reuse of spoil generated during construction; 	3.7.2 and 3.11
CLOSURE, REHABILITATION AND FINAL LANDFORM	
Include a Rehabilitation Strategy providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> details of the long-term monitoring and management of the geomorphic landform waste rock dumps, having regard to the Mining and Petroleum Gateway Panel's requirements; 	3.14.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a detailed overview of the final land-use and final landform, rehabilitation objectives and closure criteria for the development, including the conceptual final landform design; and 	3.14.3, 3.14.4 and Appendix 4 Section 4.5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identification and discussion of opportunities to improve rehabilitation and environmental outcomes for existing disturbed areas within the project site, and barriers or limitations to effective rehabilitation; and 	6.9.3.2, 6.9.5.3 and Appendix 4 Section 4.5
SOCIO-ECONOMIC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the social impacts of the project, prepared in accordance with the <i>Social Impact Assessment Guideline for State Significant Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industry Development (2017)</i> (note that the Department's <i>Social Impact Assessment Guideline For State Significant Developments July 2021</i> may apply, subject to transitional arrangements), including the likely impacts of the development on the local community, cumulative impacts (considering other mining developments in the locality), and consideration of construction and operational workforce accommodation; 	6.15 and SCSC Part 13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the likely economic impacts of the development, paying particular attention to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significance of the resource; 	6.14.3 and 6.14.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic benefits of the project for the State and region; 	6.14.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services; and 	6.14.4 and 6.15.5.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Planning Agreement in relation to the demand for the provision of local infrastructure and services. 	2.4.1 and 6.14.3.2
PLANS AND DOCUMENTS	
The EIS must include all relevant plans, architectural drawings, diagrams and relevant documentation required under Schedule 1 of the Regulation. Provide these as part of the EIS rather than as separate documents. In addition, the EIS must include high quality files of maps and figures of the subject site and proposal.	Noted
ENGAGEMENT	
During the preparation of the EIS, you should consult with relevant local, State and Commonwealth Government authorities including the Director of Siding Spring Observatory, infrastructure and service providers, the Tomingley Community Consultative Committee, community groups, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), affected landowners, and holders of existing mining and exploration authorities.	5 and Appendix 16
The EIS must describe the consultation process and the issues raised and identify where the design of the infrastructure has been amended in response to these issues. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, a short explanation should be provided.	5 and Appendix 16



Table A2.2
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

Page 1 of 17

Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		
Crown Lands 06/07/2021	One Crown land lot, Lot 7003 DP 1020605, part of Reserve 71486 for Resting Place, is affected by an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim. Until the claim is determined, Crown Lands will generally not authorise any dealing in land affected by an Aboriginal Land Claim.	Noted
	It is also noted that the Proponent is in the process of having all associated Crown land licences and permits transferred to them, regarding Crown land and Crown roads within the proposal area. Crown Lands notes that the Proponent has applied to purchase the affected Crown roads within the proposal footprint. As such Crown Lands has no further comments regarding Crown roads within the proposal footprint.	Noted
Dams Safety NSW 08/07/2021	With respect to this current project the modification proposes construction of a second Residue Storage Facility (RSF2) on site to the south of the existing RSF1. RSF1 is a declared dam and as such is currently regulated under the <i>Dams Safety Regulation 2019</i> . At this stage DSNSW has not received information pertaining to the proposed dam however it is likely that once DSNSW receives a proposal to construct this dam that it will declare the dam.	Noted
Environment Protection Authority 07/07/2021	Environment Protection Licence 20169 (Licence) currently applies to existing mining operations. The Proponent would need to apply separately to the EPA to vary the Licence to permit expanded operations, should the Proposal be approved.	4.3.3.1
	Please include the following requirements when detailing the location setting of the Proposal:	6.1.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> meteorological data (e.g. temperature, wind (prevailing wind direction and strength), rainfall, evaporation, etc); and surrounding land uses, including ownership details of any residence and/or land likely to be affected by the proposed facility with appropriate maps/diagrams. 	2.2.2 and 2.2.3
	Please include the requirement to undertake an environmental scoping risk assessment using appropriate risk methodology and identify and prioritise key issues.	Appendix 3
Mining, Exploration and Geoscience 07/07/2021	Project Description The Proponent is to supply a comprehensive overview and description of all aspects of the Project, including:	Figures 1.1, 1.2
	a. Location map showing the project area, mining titles, nearest town/s, major roads etc.	
	b. Status of all titles (including mining and exploration), and development consents in place and/or timeline to obtain necessary approvals.	1.4.3
	c. Any relationships between the resource and existing mines or other infrastructure.	2.3, 3.3, 3.4 and 6.15.5.11
	d. Nature of operation (e.g. underground, open cut) and ore mineral/s to be extracted.	3.1.1



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)		
Mining, Exploration and Geoscience 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	Geology The Proponent is to supply a summary of the geological components of the mineral resource, including:	
	a. A brief description of the regional geology including a supporting map.	1.4.2
	b. A summary of the stratigraphic unit or units within which the resource is located and relationships or conflicts between mineralisation controls (lithology, structure, rheology, local/regional faults).	1.4.2
	c. A description of the physical characteristics and dimensions of the mineral resource, with representative plans and cross-sections including each ore body/lens (if appropriate), drill holes and the area proposed for extraction. Drill logs should be included or appended.	1.4.2
	d. Details of the ore and waste rock, including mineralogy and deleterious elements.	1.4.2, 3.6.2 and Appendix 4 Section 4.3
	e. Provide evidence of geological and grade (or quality) continuity of mineralisation in the deposit including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – contaminants and/or ore specifications – model grade domains – independent audit of the model – details of assumptions that have been used for converting resources to reserves. 	Provided separately
	Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves The Proponent is to supply the most recent resource and reserve statement. The Proponent should also provide a summary of the mineral resource classifications and justification for each category.	1.4.2
	Resource Extraction The Proponent is to supply evidence that the resource extraction is sustainable and maximised. Such evidence will include:	
	a. A summary of resources that may be sterilised or excluded, with justification.	3.5.2.2
	b. A description of how the proposed mine plan and extraction method maximises resource recovery. Specify why the mine design has been chosen (noting other resource, design, commercial/economic constraints) and why this is the best outcome; detailing the options considered in arriving at the final landform design.	2.5, 3.5.2.2, 3.5.3.2 and Appendix 4 Section 4.2.2
	c. A summary of the processing and recovery methods including equipment and mining loss and dilution.	3.7 and 3.8
	d. List all economic, environmental, geological, geotechnical and other constraints to the recovery of the resource/reserve impacting the Project.	3.5, Appendix 4 and 6 (generally)



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)		
Mining, Exploration and Geoscience 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	Geotechnical Design Assessment The Proponent is to supply a full geotechnical assessment that supports mining methods and mine design that includes, but is not limited to:	
	a. Consideration of local geological structure and its influence on rock stability.	Appendices 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9
	b. An analysis of ground behaviour and ground management strategies.	Appendices 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9
	c. Description of ground support system design for static and dynamic conditions that includes performance monitoring methods.	
	d. Evaluation of stress management and quality control and support elements during mining operations.	
	Life of Mine Schedule The Proponent must supply a life of mine production schedule for each year of operation of the mine and for the life of the Project. The production schedule is to include:	
	a. Details of run-of-mine ore, low-grade ore-mineralised waste and waste rock tonnage planned to be extracted for each year and for the life of the Project, and an estimate of the saleable product produced for each year and the life of the Project.	3.5.4.2
	b. In terms of text, plans or charts, the EIS must clearly show the proposed extent and sequence of the development.	3.5.4
	c. Life of mine schedule should include estimates of non-acid forming (NAF) and potentially acid forming (PAF) in waste/tailings. Projections of handling and placement should be provided, including maps and diagrams. Tonnages of limestone, lime and any other material required for acid neutralisation should be included.	NA
	Project Economics and Target Market The Proponent is to supply an assessment of project economics including:	
	a. Price forecasts by product type used by the Proponent. MEG requires these forecasts to analyse the Proponent's calculations of royalty value and export value.	Provided separately
	b. Product tonnages split into market segment. These estimates are necessary to arrive at total revenue value and royalty calculations. Include justification for market segment based on quality parameters.	Provided separately
	c. CAPEX & OPEX necessary for the Project broken down into the various sub-categories and equipment type. Include any changes that the Project will have on existing mine infrastructure and broader ex-mine infrastructure - rail, CHPP etc.	Provided separately
	d. Estimates of employment generation broken down into direct, indirect, ongoing, construction and contract workers.	3.13.1
	e. Total royalty generated over the life of the Project.	6.14.3.3



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)		
Mining, Exploration and Geoscience 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	f. Relationship and interaction with other mines. Detailing the Project impacts on the existing mine and surrounding mines.	1.4.6, 2.3, 6.15.5.11
	g. Details on derivation/analysis of Run-of-Mine (ROM) production rate; to answer why this the optimum rate.	3.5.4.2
	h. Provide project funding source and assurance of ongoing project and operations funding from the proponent or parent. MEG is seeking the proponent's commitment to advancing this project.	Provided separately
	MEG understands that an estimate of product split into individual market segments is difficult to estimate at a point in time and is dependent on market conditions as the life of the Project progresses, however MEG requires the Proponent to provide its best estimate of their market mix at the initial stages of the Project.	Noted
	Spatial Data The Proponent is to supply the following shapefile(s) and/or coordinates to enable MEG's internal mapping and assessment of the project: a. The project/development application area(s).	Noted
	b. Discreet features within the project area, for example mine extraction area/pit, ventilation shafts, underground entry portal/box cut, mine infrastructure area, rail loop, ancillary water storage dam(s), tailings dam(s).	Noted
	Discreet project features must be in separate files and labelled clearly to demarcate from the main project area.	Noted
	Data must be supplied in GDA 1994 MGA coordinate system, UTM projection and shape files in ESRI shape file format.	Noted
	Spatial data is to be sent to assessment.coordination@planning.nsw.gov.au on submission of the EIS.	Noted
	Resource and Economic Assessment The Resource and Economic Assessment (REA) is designed to review the resource/reserve estimates stated in the submitted EIS and supporting material. The REA also examines whether the project will deliver significant social and economic benefits to NSW from the efficient development of the resource, by optimising resource recovery and mine design and minimising waste. It also aims to ensure an appropriate return to the state from developing the resource. This process commences two months prior to lodgement of the EIS, the proponent to contact the Assessment Coordination Unit.	Provided separately
	The EIS for a project should clearly identify existing mineral titles, mineral title applications and the final proposed mining lease area(s) for the project site and areas surrounding the proposed project area and address the environmental impacts and management measures for the mining and mining purpose activities as licensed under the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .	1.2 and 1.4.3



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall address Council's local strategic plans including the:	
	a. <i>Narromine Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020</i> ;	2.1.2.4
	b. <i>Narromine Agricultural lands Strategy 2013</i> ;	2.1.2.9
	c. <i>Residential and Large Lot Residential Land Use Strategy 2018</i> ; and	2.1.2.8
	d. <i>Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2036</i> .	2.1.2.4
	Whilst these strategies are not specific to the proposed land use, the application should address the principles that are contained within each document that related generally to:	2.1.2 (generally)
	a. The provision of infrastructure;	
	b. Environmental conservation;	
	c. The significance of agricultural land; and	
	d. Economic growth.	
	Development of a suitable Voluntary Planning Agreement Narromine Shire Council would seek to replace the current voluntary planning agreement for the Project. Consultation regarding this matter is expected.	2.4.1 and 5.3.1
	Ancillary Elements including New Buildings Any new buildings proposed as part of the development will be required to meet the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and will be subject to any relevant separate Development Consent, Construction Certificate, and Section 68 Activity Approval or the like.	Noted
HERITAGE		
Heritage NSW 05/07/2021	The EIS must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation in NSW</i> (DECCW 2010), and be guided by the <i>Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales</i> (OEH 2011).	6.11.8
	Consultation with Aboriginal people must be undertaken and documented in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> (DECCW 2010). The significance of cultural heritage values for Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land must be documented in the ACHAR.	6.11.2
	Impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed and documented in the ACHAR. The ACHAR must demonstrate attempts to avoid impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts. Any objects recorded as part of the assessment must be documented and notified to Heritage NSW.	6.11.7



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
HERITAGE (Cont'd)		
Heritage NSW 05/07/2021 (Cont'd)	The assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values must include a surface survey undertaken by a qualified archaeologist. The result of the surface survey is to inform the need for targeted test excavation to better assess the integrity, extent, distribution, nature and overall significance of the archaeological record. The results of surface surveys and test excavations are to be documented in the ACHAR.	6.11.4.2
	The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed if Aboriginal objects are found at any stage of the life of the project to formulate appropriate measures to manage unforeseen impacts.	6.11.7.2
	The ACHAR must outline procedures to be followed in the event Aboriginal burials or skeletal material is uncovered during construction to formulate appropriate measures to manage the impacts to this material.	6.11.7.2
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall address and identify cultural heritage sites, items or relics that are known or may become apparent in the area.	6.12.3 and 6.12.4
BIODIVERSITY		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021	Biodiversity impacts related to the proposed development are to be assessed in accordance with Section 7.9 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> , the <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i> , and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). The BDAR must include information in the form detailed in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> (s6.12), <i>Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017</i> (s6.8) and <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i> , unless the Department determines that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity values.	6.10 (generally)
	The BDAR must document the application of the avoid, minimise, and offset framework; including assessing all direct, indirect, and prescribed impacts in accordance with the <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i> .	Noted
	The BDAR must include details of the measures proposed to address the offset obligation as follows:	6.10.5.3
	a. The total number and classes of biodiversity credits required to be retired for the development/project;	
	b. The number and classes of like-for-like biodiversity credits proposed to be retired;	
	c. The number and classes of biodiversity credits proposed to be retired in accordance with the variation rules;	
	d. Any proposal to fund a biodiversity conservation action;	NA
	e. Any proposal to conduct ecological rehabilitation (if a mining project);	
	f. Any proposal to make a payment to the Biodiversity Conservation Fund. If seeking approval to use the variation rules, the BDAR must contain details of the reasonable steps that have been taken to obtain requisite like-for-like biodiversity credits.	NA



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
BIODIVERSITY (Cont'd)		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021 (Cont'd)	The BDAR must be submitted with all spatial data associated with the survey and assessment as per Appendix 11 of the BAM.	Noted
	The BDAR must be prepared by a person accredited in accordance with the Accreditation Scheme for the Application of the Biodiversity Assessment Method Order 2017 under s6.10 of the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .	SCSC Part 9
Mining, Exploration and Geoscience 07/07/2021	MEG requests that the Proponent consider potential resource sterilisation in relation to any proposed biodiversity offsets areas. Biodiversity offsets have the potential to preclude access for future resource discovery and extraction and could also potentially permanently sterilise access to mineral resources.	Noted
	The EIS must therefore clearly illustrate the location (including offsite locations) of any biodiversity offsets being considered for the project and their spatial relationship to known and potential mineral and construction material resources and existing mining & exploration titles.	NA
	MEG requests consultation with both the Geological Survey of NSW – Land Use Assessment team and holders of existing mining and exploration authorities affected by planned biodiversity offsets. Evidence of consultation should be included in the EIS.	NA
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	Part of the land has been identified as containing mapped Terrestrial Biodiversity land and as such, is a sensitive area as set out in Clause 6.4 of the <i>Narromine Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> . Appropriate survey and design for determining Plant Community Types and threatened species are required to ensure that the potential impacts of the development are appropriately considered in the Biodiversity Development Assessment Report. The EIS shall detail and address mitigation and preservation measures to be implemented on the site during both the operation and remediation phases of the development.	6.10.3 and 6.10.5
	Koala Habitat Protection <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2021</i> applies to the Narromine Shire Local Government Area. The EIS shall address and consider the Koala Habitat Protection provisions which shall detail whether the land:	6.10.6.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes any trees belonging to the feed tree species; and 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is core koala habitat. 	
WATER		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021	The EIS must map the following features relevant to water and soils including:	N/A
	a. Acid sulfate soils (Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the Acid Sulfate Soil Planning Map); b. Rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries (as described in s4.2 of the <i>Biodiversity Assessment Method</i>);	Figures 6.6.1, 6.6.2, and 6.6.3



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
WATER (Cont'd)		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021 (Cont'd)	c. Wetlands as described in s4.2 of the Biodiversity Assessment Method;	N/A
	d. Groundwater;	Figures 6.7.1 and 6.7.2
	e. Groundwater dependent ecosystems;	Figure 6.7.3
	f. Proposed intake and discharge locations.	N/A
	The EIS must describe background conditions for any water resource likely to be affected by the development, including:	
	a. Existing surface and groundwater;	6.6.2 and 6.7.3
	b. Hydrology, including volume, frequency and quality of discharges at proposed intake and discharge locations;	6.6.2.2
	c. Water Quality Objectives (as endorsed by the NSW Government) including groundwater as appropriate that represent the community's uses and values for the receiving waters;	6.6.2.5 and 6.7.3.3
	d. Indicators and trigger values/criteria for the environmental values identified at (c) in accordance with the ANZECC (2000) <i>Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality</i> and/or local objectives, criteria or targets endorsed by the NSW Government;	6.6.2.5, 6.7.2 6.7.3.3 and 6.7.6.3
	e. Risk-based Framework for Considering Waterway Health Outcomes in Strategic Land-use Planning Decisions.	6.6.6.1
	The EIS must assess the impacts of the development on water quality, including:	
	a. The nature and degree of impact on receiving waters for both surface and groundwater, demonstrating how the development protects the Water Quality Objectives where they are currently being achieved, and contributes towards achievement of the Water Quality Objectives over time where they are currently not being achieved. This should include an assessment of the mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction;	6.6.6 and 6.7.6.3
	b. Identification of proposed monitoring of water quality.	6.6.8 and 6.7.8
	The EIS must assess the impact of the development on hydrology, including:	
	a. Water balance including quantity, quality and source;	3.9.4 and Appendix 14
	b. Effects to downstream rivers, wetlands, estuaries, marine waters and floodplain areas;	6.6.6 and 6.7.6.3
	c. Effects to downstream water-dependent fauna and flora including groundwater dependent ecosystems;	6.6.6.1 and 6.10.6.4
	d. Impacts to natural processes and functions within rivers, wetlands, estuaries and floodplains that affect river system and landscape health such as nutrient flow, aquatic connectivity and access to habitat for spawning and refuge (e.g. river benches);	6.6.6.1
	e. Changes to environmental water availability, both regulated/licensed and unregulated/rules-based sources of such water;	6.7.6.3



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
WATER (Cont'd)		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021 (Cont'd)	f. Mitigating effects of proposed stormwater and wastewater management during and after construction on hydrological attributes such as volumes, flow rates, management methods and re-use options;	6.6.4 and 6.7.6.3
	g. Identification of proposed monitoring of hydrological attributes.	6.6.8 and 6.7.8
	Flooding	
	The EIS must map the following features relevant to flooding as described in the Floodplain Development Manual 2005 including:	N/A
	a. Flood prone land;	
	b. Flood planning area, the area below the flood planning level;	N/A
	c. Hydraulic categorisation (floodways and flood storage areas);	N/A
	d. Flood hazard.	N/A
	The EIS must describe flood assessment and modelling undertaken in determining the design flood levels for events, including a minimum of the 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), 1% AEP, flood levels and the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme event.	6.6.5.2
	The EIS must model the effect of the proposed development (including fill) on the flood behaviour under the following scenarios:	
	a. Current flood behaviour for a range of design events as identified in 14 above. This includes the 0.5% and 0.2% AEP year flood events as proxies for assessing sensitivity to an increase in rainfall intensity of flood producing rainfall events due to climate change.	6.6.5.2
	Modelling in the EIS must consider and document:	
	a. Existing council flood studies in the area and examine consistency to the flood behaviour documented in these studies;	6.6.5.2
	b. The impact on existing flood behaviour for a full range of flood events including up to the probable maximum flood, or an equivalent extreme flood;	6.6.5.2 and 6.6.6.2
	c. Impacts of the development on flood behaviour resulting in detrimental changes in potential flood affection of other developments or land. This may include redirection of flow, flow velocities, flood levels, hazard categories and hydraulic categories;	6.6.6.2
	d. Relevant provisions of the NSW Floodplain Development Manual 2005.	NA
	The EIS must assess the impacts on the proposed development on flood behaviour, including:	6.6.6.2
	a. Whether there will be detrimental increases in the potential flood affection of other properties, assets and infrastructure;	
	b. Consistency with Council floodplain risk management plans;	N/A
	c. Consistency with any Rural Floodplain Management Plans;	N/A
	d. Compatibility with the flood hazard of the land;	N/A
	e. Compatibility with the hydraulic functions of flow conveyance in floodways and storage in flood storage areas of the land;	N/A



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
WATER (Cont'd)		
Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate 06/07/2021 (Cont'd)	f. Whether there will be adverse effect to beneficial inundation of the floodplain environment, on, adjacent to or downstream of the site;	6.6.6.2
	g. Whether there will be direct or indirect increase in erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of riverbanks or watercourses;	6.6.6
	h. Any impacts the development may have upon existing community emergency management arrangements for flooding. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council;	N/A
	i. Whether the proposal incorporates specific measures to manage risk to life from flood. These matters are to be discussed with the NSW SES and Council;	N/A
	j. Emergency management, evacuation and access, and contingency measures for the development considering the full range of flood risk (based upon the probable maximum flood or an equivalent extreme flood event). These matters are to be discussed with and have the support of Council and the NSW SES;	N/A
	k. Any impacts the development may have on the social and economic costs to the community as consequence of flooding.	NA
DPIE Water and Natural Resources Access Regulator 29/06/2021	The identification of an adequate and secure water supply for the life of the project. This includes confirmation that water can be sourced from an appropriately authorised and reliable supply. This is also to include an assessment of the current market depth where water entitlement is required to be purchased.	3.9.3
	A detailed and consolidated site water balance.	3.9.4, 6.6.7, 6.7.7 and Appendix 14
	Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.	6.6.4, 6.6.6, 6.7.5, 6.7.6 and 6.10.6.4
	Proposed surface and groundwater monitoring activities and methodologies.	6.6.8 and 6.7.8
	Consideration of relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, including the <i>NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (2012)</i> , the <i>Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land (2018)</i> and the relevant Water Sharing Plans (available at https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/water).	6.7.2
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall consider the potential for groundwater contamination as well as the contamination of nearby watercourses. Contamination and mitigation measures shall be detailed in the EIS along with preventative measures to contain runoff and sediments from the proposed mine impacting on water resources.	3.9.2, 6.6.4, 6.6.6, 6.7.5 and 6.7.6
	Additionally, the proposal shall consider the impact of the proposed extraction methods on the soil profile and stability of the site along with erosion and sediment control measures, including surface water runoff management.	3.5.2.1, 3.5.2.2 and 3.14.3



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
WATER (Cont'd)		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	A comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts on the intermittent watercourses and dams on neighbouring properties from stormwater flows including an assessment of potential water discharge quantities and qualities against receiving water shall be provided within the EIS.	6.6.6.2
	An assessment of the impact of water diversions on public roads and realigned roads should be made.	6.6.6.2
AIR QUALITY		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	It is noted that sensitive receptors exist within close proximity to the proposed mine. As a result, an air quality assessment are required to be submitted which shall address the impacts of dust on sensitive receptors.	6.5 and SCSC Part 4
	The EIS shall also address the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development that is likely to occur as a result of dust, fumes.	6.5.2.3 and 6.5.7
	Site dust control measures as a result of operations should also be implemented so that it is not a distraction nor interfere with a road user/ driver.	Noted
SOCIO-ECONOMIC		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	Impacts on the social and economic profile of Narromine and Tomingley shall be considered in the EIS as a result of the proposed development. This shall include, but not limited to, the impact the proposal will have on the operation of haulage routes, employment, property values, commissioning and decommissioning of the site and the flow on effects the proposal will have on infrastructure in the locality.	6.14 and 6.15
NOISE AND BLASTING		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	It is noted that sensitive receptors exist within close proximity to the proposed mine. As a result, an acoustic impact assessment and air quality assessment are required to be submitted which shall address the impacts of blasting, operational noise, lighting as well as the impacts of dust on sensitive receptors.	6.2, 6.3, 6.5, and SCSC Parts 2, 3 and 4
	In addition to the above, a comprehensive assessment shall be undertaken and included within the EIS that address the noise impacts from transport and mobile equipment relating to on-site and off-site transport activities. Proposed mitigation measures shall also be detailed within the EIS to minimise impacts and identify monitoring and management measures. Clarify management issues, including whether roads, including the proposed by-pass, be closed for blasting activities.	6.4.7
	The EIS shall also address the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development that is likely to occur as a result of blasting.	6.4.7.4
Dams Safety NSW 08/07/2021	Dams Safety NSW have an interest in the blasting and vibrations that declared dams are subject to (requesting that they be limited to less than 50mm/s, and also requests that dams are monitored for subsidence impacts during mining.	6.4.7.4



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
LIGHTING		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	Site lighting should not be a distraction nor interfere with a road user/ driver.	6.3.5.4
VISIBILITY		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The visual impacts of the proposed development and associated infrastructure and overburden are likely to detract from the rural lifestyle and amenity. Mitigation of visual impacts shall be detailed in the EIS.	6.3.4
AGRICULTURE		
Department of Primary Industries (Agriculture)	DPI wishes to confirm that an Agricultural Impact Statement is required. Specific guidance on satisfying the requirements for the AIS should be taken from the Department of Primary Industries, Agricultural Impact Statement Technical Notes available at: Agricultural Impact Statement (nsw.gov.au).	6.9 and SCSC Part 8
TRAFFIC		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	Council seeks a traffic and access impact assessment that takes into consideration the following:	6.2 and SCSC Part 2
	a. The impact of increased traffic movements, type, and number of vehicle movements on Council's road network;	6.2.5
	b. The level of service required to facilitate an increased traffic volume as the result of the proposal and if any Council roads will require an update to support the increase in traffic and heavy haulage. This should specifically address some matters specifically referred to in the Scoping Report.	6.2.4.3
	Item No. 1 – 1.5.3 Approved TGO Operations Any new infrastructure that will cross a Council asset or that may have an impact or interfere on a Council asset will require approval from Council. (e.g. Realignment of roads or water pipelines).	4.3.3.1, 4.3.3.3, 6.2.4.3 and Appendix 15
	Item No. 2 – 1.5.6 Key Mitigation Strategies, 5 th Bullet Point Discussion regarding overpass on Kyalite Road for road users is silent of the design vehicle.	3.4.4.2
	Item No. 3 – 1.5.6 Key Mitigation Strategies Discussion should include impacts on other roads such as the Newell Highway, Back Tomingley West Road and McNivens Lane.	6.2.5
	Item No. 4 – 2.1.2.3 Central West and Orana Regional Plan 2036 – Goal 3 and 2.1.2.4 Narromine Shire Community Strategic Plan What additional travel time has been calculated for road users along Kyalite Road? What offset in terms of road serviceability and survivability is being proposed for the other impacted roads? The realigned Kyalite road should have at least the same AEP as the Newell highway. Is there any impact on Thornycroft Road?	6.2.5.4
	Item No. 5 – 2.2.3 Land Ownership The proponent will be required to follow the appropriate processes in terms of Road Openings and Road Closures in terms of the Roads Act, 1993.	Noted



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
TRAFFIC (Cont'd)		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	Item No. 6 – 2.2.6 Risks and Hazards, 2 nd bullet point. Consideration should also be given to the realigned Kyalite Roads and other impacted roads such as Back Tomingley West and McNivens Lane.	6.6.6.2
	Item No. 7 – 2.2.6 Risks and Hazards Consideration should be given to the restoration/rehabilitation of re-aligned roads vs doing nothing at end of mine life.	Matter for Narromine Shire Council
	Item No. 8 – 3.4.3 Realigned Public Roads Overpass on Kyalite Road needs further discussion, especially on the design vehicle. Council's requirement would be that the overpass be constructed for at least a 36.5m Road Train.	3.4.2.2
	Consideration should be given regarding oversize vehicles, especially agricultural equipment, and the use of the proposed permit system, especially during harvest season or during the movement of stock. Council is not in favour of the permit system, at this stage.	3.4.2.2
	Item No. 9 – General Stacking and storage of the vehicles need to be considered at intersections considering the design vehicle.	6.2.5.6, 6.2.5.7 and 6.2.5.8
	Item No. 10 – General Expected traffic movements to the administration area should be outlined.	6.2.3.5
Transport for NSW 08/07/2021	Item No. 11 – General Road safety audit is sought to be provided as part of the EIS and design phase.	SCSC Part 1
	Discussions are currently occurring in relation to the design requirements for the realignment of the referenced section of the Newell Highway (approximately 1km to the west) and Kyalite Road. The discussions should continue with TfNSW as a part of the preparation of the EIS and any outcome in terms of design should form part of the EIS and associated plans to be submitted as a part of the lodgement of the application with the consent authority.	3.4.1
	Integrated Transport Assessment (ITA) The ITA is to address the following general requirements.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hours and days of work, number of shifts and start and end times, 	6.2.3 and 6.2.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phases and stages of the project, including construction, operation and decommissioning, 	6.2.3 and 6.2.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic volumes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing background traffic, 	6.2.2.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project-related traffic for each phase or stage of the project, 	6.2.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected cumulative traffic at commencement of operation, and a 10-year horizon post-commencement, 	6.2.5.11



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
TRAFFIC (Cont'd)		
Transport for NSW 08/07/2021 (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and ratio of heavy vehicles to light vehicles, 	6.2.3.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak times for existing traffic, 	6.2.2.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak times for project-related traffic including commuter periods, 	6.2.3.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed hours for transportation and haulage, 	6.2.3.2 and 6.2.3.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interactions between existing and project-related traffic, 	6.2.3.4 and 6.2.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A description of all over size and over mass vehicles and the materials to be transported, 	3.10.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The origins, destinations and routes for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuter (employee and contractor) light vehicles and pool vehicles, 	3.10.2 and 6.2.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy (haulage) vehicles, 	3.10.2 and 6.2.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over size and over mass vehicles, 	3.10.2 and 6.2.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety assessment of key haulage route/s, 	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of traffic generation on the public road network and measures employed to ensure traffic efficiency and road safety during construction, operation and decommissioning of the project, 	6.2.4 and 6.2.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need for improvements to the road network, and the improvements proposed such as road widening and intersection treatments, to cater for and mitigate the impact of project related traffic, 	3.4.2 and 6.2.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed road facilities, access and intersection treatments are to be identified and be in accordance with <i>Austroads Guide to Road Design</i> including provision of Safe Intersection Sight Distance (SISD), 	3.1.1, 3.4.2 and 6.2.4.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local climate conditions that may affect road safety during the life of the project (e.g. fog, wet and dry weather, icy road conditions), 	3.4.2.1 and 6.6.2.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The layout of the internal road network, parking facilities and infrastructure, 	3.3.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on rail corridors and level crossings including rail and road traffic, and detailing any proposed interface treatments, 	N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on public transport (public and school bus routes) and consideration for active transport modes such as walking and cycling, 	6.2.5.9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and assessment of potential impacts of the project, such as blasting, lighting, visual, noise, dust and drainage on the function and integrity of all affected public roads, 	6 (generally)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls for transport and use of any dangerous goods in accordance with <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No. 33 – Hazardous and Offensive Development</i>, the <i>Australian Dangerous Goods Code</i> and <i>Australian Standard 4452 Storage and Handling of Toxic Substances</i>, 	6.13



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
REHABILITATION		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall detail and document the proposed rehabilitation methods to be implemented during all stage of the operation and at the end of the project to ensure that the site is rehabilitated and maintenance is ongoing until all disturbed areas have satisfactorily regenerated.	3.14 and Appendix 4
Resources Regulator 07/07/2021	Final Land Use(s) Identification and assessment of final (i.e. post-mining) land use options with identification and justification of the preferred final land use outcome(s), including a discussion of how the final land use(s) are aligned with relevant local and regional strategic land use objectives and surrounding land uses. Identification of how the rehabilitation of the project will relate to the rehabilitation strategies of any neighbouring mines within the region, with a particular emphasis on the coordination of rehabilitation activities along common boundary areas.	3.14.4, Appendix 4 Section 4.5.2 and 4.5.3
	Rehabilitation Objectives and Domains Inclusion of a set of project rehabilitation objectives that clearly define the outcomes required to achieve the final (post-mining) land use for each mining domain. Each mining domain must have a stated final land use and rehabilitation objectives (which describe the desired features and/or characteristics of the final land use domain). Rehabilitation objectives must include, where relevant, target vegetation communities.	3.14.6 and Appendix 4 Section 4.5.3.2
	Progressive Rehabilitation The expected timeframes for progressive rehabilitation. Mine layout and scheduling, including maximising opportunities for progressive final rehabilitation. The final rehabilitation schedule should be mapped against key production milestones (i.e. ROM tonnes) of the mine layout sequence before being translated to indicative timeframes for each stage of rehabilitation throughout the mine life. The mine plan should maximise opportunities for progressive rehabilitation.	3.14.8.3
	Conceptual Final Landform Design Inclusion of drawings at appropriate scales identifying key attributes of the final landform, including final landform contours, section views, significant water management features/structures, the location of the proposed final land use(s) and integration with existing and surrounding landforms.	3.14.3, Figures 3.14.4 and 3.14.5
	Barriers or Limitations to Effective Rehabilitation Identification and description of those aspects of the site or operations that may present barriers or limitations to effective rehabilitation, including an assessment of high-risk rehabilitation landforms (such as high walls, steep slopes, waste rock dumps, etc). This should include (as relevant):	3.14.5



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

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Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
REHABILITATION (Cont'd)		
Resources Regulator 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an assessment and life of mine management strategy of the potential for geochemical constraints to rehabilitation (e.g. acid metalliferous drainage, spontaneous combustion etc.), particularly associated with the management of overburden/interburden and reject material. This assessment should utilise any relevant data from previous exploration programs to characterise the geochemical properties of the materials and identify appropriate management strategies. This should include any capping strategies, the source of capping materials, associated volume of capping materials required, routine sampling and testing; 	3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.5 and Appendix 4 Section 4.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the processes that will be implemented throughout the mine life to design and ensure the long-term stability of the rehabilitated landforms, including how characteristics of the existing and surrounding landform can be incorporated into the final landform design. This should include identifying and adopting geomorphic design principles to achieve a natural and stable landform outcome. It should also include a constraints and opportunities analysis of alternative final landforms giving consideration to geotechnical stability, geomorphic stability (soil types, soil erosion, etc.), water management, integration with the characteristics of the surrounding natural landform and minimising sterilisation of land post-mining. For large and complex sites, there should be a commitment to undertake landform evolution modelling throughout the mine life to address long-term erosion and stability risks; 	3.6.4, 3.6.5 and Appendix 4 Section 4.4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a life of mine tailings management strategy, which details measures to be implemented to avoid the exposure of tailings material that may cause environmental risk, as well as to ensure the geotechnical and geomorphic stability of the rehabilitated landform of the tailings storage facility. This should include any capping strategies, the source of capping materials and associated volume of capping materials required. It should also include a constraints and opportunities analysis of different tailings management techniques (e.g. co-disposal, dewatering tailings, integrated landforms, etc.) and of alternative techniques to reduce the amount of tailings and reliance on conventional tailing storage facilities. Justification of the proposed tailings management strategy should be provided to demonstrate that it is the most feasible and environmentally sustainable option; 	3.8 (generally)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a void is proposed to remain as part of the final landform, include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a constraints and opportunities analysis of final void options, including backfilling, to justify that the proposed design is the most feasible and environmentally sustainable option to minimise the sterilisation of land post-mining; 	2.5.2, 3.5.2, 3.6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a geotechnical assessment to identify the likely long-term stability risks associated with the proposed remaining high wall(s) and low wall(s) along with associated measures that will be required to minimise potential risks to public safety; and 	3.5.2, Appendices 6 and 8



Table A2.2 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Issues Identified by Other Government Agencies for Consideration in the EIS

Page 17 of 17

Agency / Organisation	Summary or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
REHABILITATION (Cont'd)		
Resources Regulator 07/07/2021 (Cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – an assessment of the long-term erosional stability of pit walls that will remain as part of the final rehabilitated landform; 	3.5.2, Appendices 7 and 9
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – outcomes of the surface and groundwater assessments in relation to the likely final water level in the void. This should include an assessment of the potential for fill and spill along with measures required be implemented to minimise associated impacts to the environment and downstream water users. 	6.7.6.3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the mine includes underground workings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – determine (with reference to the groundwater assessment) the likelihood and associated impacts of groundwater accumulating and subsequently discharging (e.g. acid or neutral mine drainage) from the underground workings post cessation of mining; and 	6.7.6.2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – consideration of the likely controls required to either prevent or mitigate against these risks as part of the closure plan for the site. 	NA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where an ecological land use is proposed, demonstrate how the revegetation strategy (e.g. seed mix, habitat features, corridor width, aspect, etc.) has been developed in consideration of the target vegetation community(s). 	Appendix 4 Section 4.5.5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the intended land use is agriculture, demonstrate that the landscape, vegetation and soil is capable of supporting this land use. In addition, demonstrate that the proposed location of the rehabilitated agricultural area is not isolated within the landscape and that there is ready access to water and relevant infrastructure (e.g. power, roads etc.) to support agricultural activities. 	6.9 (generally) and Appendix 4.5.3
BUSH FIRE		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall address how the proposed development will be consistent with the NSW Rural Fires Service Planning for Bushfire Protection guideline and a preparation of a Bushfire Management Plan shall be provided in order to minimise the risk of bushfires and detail the control measures proposed to be implemented onsite.	6.13.2
HAZARDS AND RISKS		
Narromine Shire Council 07/07/2021	The EIS shall identify and provide management options for the storage of hazardous goods onsite and the risk these pose to the development site and surrounding lands.	6.13 and Appendix 17



Table A2.3
Coverage of Recommendations included with the Gateway Certificate

Page 1 of 5

Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
Gateway Certificate	
General	
The Gateway Panel recommends a management plan to be prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) detailing the long-term monitoring and management of the geomorphic landform waste rock dumps to ensure landform stability is achieved. The Gateway Panel also recommends the Applicant establish a baseline to allow any subsidence over the life of the project to be determined.	3.14.9 and Rehabilitation Management Plan
The Gateway Panel recommends a management plan to be prepared as part of the EIS that addresses post- mine land use and future land management, including strategies and measures to avoid, mitigate or reduce potential impacts associated with the geomorphic landform waste rock emplacement and residue storage facilities. If the residue storage facilities are likely to present environmental risks, such as if it becomes acid- generating in the long-term, the consequential impacts on groundwater and soil fertility should be addressed.	3.14.9 and Rehabilitation Management Plan
Soil	
The Gateway Panel recommends the EIS identify and address all areas of BSAL, including those less than 20 ha in area.	6.8.2
Groundwater	
The Gateway Panel recommends the EIS address the duration of any impact identified below and to detail any proposed avoidance, mitigation, offset or rehabilitation measures in respect of any impact.	6.7.5.2 and 6.7.6.3
The Gateway Panel recommends additional data gathering and analysis to be prepared as part of the EIS to confirm the conceptual groundwater model premise of a hydraulic disconnect locally between the shallow alluvial aquifer units associated with drainage lines, the transported colluvium overlying the saprolite, and the regional fractured rock groundwater system.	6.7.5.2 and 6.7.8
Improved details are also required on any future groundwater modelling and uncertainty analysis that is to be used in an EIS, to confirm and justify the preliminary findings, including on the final void water balance and water quality and the duration of the impacts.	6.7.6.3 and 6.7.8
Agriculture	
The Gateway Panel recommends a management plan to be prepared as part of the EIS detailing how the soil handling process will be managed to improve soil drainage and increase soil fertility. In this regard, the Gateway Panel recommends the EIS detail the strategies to be used to improve the productivity of LSC Class 6 land to LSC Class 4, and to rehabilitate disturbed land to LSC Class 4 to offset direct mining impacts.	6.9.3.2, 6.9.5.3 and 6.9.7
Ecology	
Additional sampling, data, analysis and detailed reporting is also recommended on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems that may be associated with those systems as part of the EIS.	SCSC Part 9
NSW Minister for Water	
Groundwater	
The EIS documents should confirm the disconnect locally through some additional data gathering, analysis, and improved conceptual model. This would resolve the potential risk of impacts to the shallow groundwater system.	6.7.3.3, 6.7.5.2 and 6.7.8
Improvements to the numerical modelling are required to confirm the level of impact to surface water features and enable informed decision making and conditioning by the proponents, government agencies, and other stakeholders.	6.7.5.2 and 6.7.8



Table A2.3 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Recommendations included with the Gateway Certificate

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
NSW Minister for Water (Cont'd)	
Groundwater (Cont'd)	
Licensing and entitlement	
a) Clarify that the proponent has appropriately considered and addressed any risks associated with acquiring entitlement through trade to account for the predicted maximum take. Options include seeking to acquire permanent shares (entitlement) or taking advantage of controlled allocations.	6.7.7 and SCSC Part 6
b) Outline the intended method to dewater the underground mining activities.	3.5.3.2
c) Discussing the hydraulic gradient difference between the Wyoming monitoring bores and the San Antonio and Roswell monitoring bores as this flow direction towards the south is perpendicular to the current flow direction maps. Also, identify the aquifer that the flow direction maps represent.	6.7.3.3, 6.7.3.4 and SCSC Part 6
Update the monitoring network and analysis of the groundwater level trends by:	
a) Installing additional bores to the monitoring network for the San Antonio and Roswell deposits to compensate for the three out of four monitoring bores being dry.	6.7.5.2
b) Discussing the errors associated with the water levels recorded. For example, RWWB003 is potentially recording water levels just above the sump.	SCSC Part 6
c) Discussing the hydraulic gradient difference between the Wyoming monitoring bores and the San Antonio and Roswell monitoring bores as this flow direction towards the south is perpendicular to the current flow direction maps. Also, identify the aquifer that the flow direction maps represent.	6.7.3.3 and 6.7.3.4 and SCSC Part 6
Update the groundwater model in respect to:	
a) Improving the identification of neighbouring bores by putting the existing information into a table. The predicted drawdown results at the relevant neighbouring bores should also be presented in a table and/or drawdown contour map.	Figures 6.7.6, 6.7.7 and SCSC Part 6 Annexure A
b) Conceptualisation The conceptual model states that there is a possibility for preferential flow paths but then disregards them as a major controlling factor on groundwater flow direction. The justification to disregard faults as a control on flow direction is of concern for the following reasons:	SCSC Part 6
▪ The flow direction maps do not describe which aquifer they relate to	
▪ There is only one effective SAR monitoring bore	
▪ Two of the older monitoring bores show responses to the historic mine workings	
▪ The higher hydraulic conductivity of WYMB006 which has been identified as being close to the historic mine workings	
The proponent should improve its conceptualisation by:	
i. providing further evidence prior to eliminating the possibility of preferential flow paths in the conceptual model.	6.7.6.1 SCSC Part 6
ii. referencing the layer of which the groundwater flow direction maps are being created.	6.7.3.3 and 6.7.3.4 SCSC Part 6
iii. discussing the hydraulic gradient between the monitoring bores as a product of the different geologies they are constructed into.	6.7.3.4 SCSC Part 6



Table A2.3 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Recommendations included with the Gateway Certificate

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
NSW Minister for Water (Cont'd)	
Groundwater (Cont'd)	
iv. discussing the hydraulic conductivity differences between the different methods used to obtain aquifer parameter information.	SCSC Part 6
v. discussing the sources of uncertainty within the conceptual model such as the logger within RWWB003 recording a water level in the base of the screen.	6.7.6.4 and SCSC Part 6
vi. comparing the EIS water balance to the conceptual model to provide an indicative test.	SCSC Part 6
vii. identifying the source of evapotranspiration data and the methodology used to obtain the data.	6.7.6.1
c) Numerical modelling must be undertaken and demonstrated to be in accordance with the <i>Australian groundwater modelling guidelines 2012</i> and the <i>IESC uncertainty analysis guidance 2018</i> . To limit assumptions could the proponent please clarify a number of elements of the model set-up:	SCSC Part 6
i. provide a simple justification of the choice of model.	
ii. clarify whether the same boundary conditions have been applied across all 6 layers of the numerical model as it is possible they apply only to Layer 1 which has different consequences on the interpretation of the results.	
iii. describe how the layers and hydraulic conductivity zones relate to the conceptual model.	
iv. identify the confinement of each layer in the numerical model.	
v. justify the applied vertical conductivity is required.	
vi. identify the model run-times to help us understand to what extent calibration is limited by model-run time lengths.	
vii. clarify the initial conditions for the transient model.	
viii. clarify whether the model is sensitive to changes in vertical conductivity.	
ix. clarify the number of time-steps used in the prediction of impact and justify.	
x. define the baseline scenario for the model.	
d) Predicted results The calculation of uncertainty is described in Appendix D but it is difficult to see how it has been applied to the results. Understanding this aspect will allow DPIE Water to have greater confidence in the calculated volume accounted for under a Water Access Licence. It is unclear how uncertainty in the model has been applied when calculating drawdown at neighbouring bores and how the overestimation of the hydraulic head across most of the model when compared to the observed will impact the neighbours through an underestimation of drawdown. Could the proponent please:	SCSC Part 6
a. clarify how the mining activity phases align with the model results. It is unclear whether the maximum mining take occurs in 2013 as shown in Figure 7.1 or 2026 as described in the text.	SCSC Part 6
b. present the prediction results for drawdown on the neighbours more clearly such as a table, map or water budget changes over time.	6.7.6.3 and SCSC Part 6



Table A2.3 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Recommendations included with the Gateway Certificate

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement		Relevant EIS Section(s)
NSW Minister for Water (Cont'd)		
Groundwater (Cont'd)		
c. clarify the units in Table 6.9. It is unclear whether the recharge rate as a % of rainfall adopted in the model is 0.036 % or 3.6%.		6.7.6.1 and SCSC Part 6
d. clarify how the estimation of uncertainty have been applied to the maximum take volume and the predicted impacts to neighbours.		6.7.6.3
e. discuss how the overestimated water level in the computed water levels is likely to underestimate drawdown in neighbouring bores and the consequences for this calibration.		6.7.6.3
f. relate the model results back to the target model confidence level classification.		6.7.6.3
g. describe how the uncertainty analysis has been considered in the results.		6.7.6.4
Groundwater quality analysis and monitoring		
The piper diagram shows that the RWWB002 monitoring bore appears to have a different ionic composition to the other bores that can't be as easily explained as the shallow alluvial monitoring bore GDCMB01. RWWB002 is also the only monitoring bore to have a significant decline in water levels as it is adjacent to the Wyoming open-cut and underground. It is not discussed whether the water quality difference and decline in water level are related or whether paste-backfilling of stopes has influenced the water quality. Therefore, it is requested that the proponent please:		
a) Discuss the groundwater quality impacts of backfilling stopes with paste.		6.7.6.3
b) Include a timeseries analysis of groundwater quality changes at WYMB002 and the implications for groundwater quality changes at the San Antonio and Roswell activities.		6.7.3.3 and 6.7.6.3
The Preliminary Groundwater Management Plan		
Neighbouring bores have been identified within the model domain and although most are associated with the perched aquifer and therefore conceptualised to be disconnected, there still appears to be some bores that are a bit deeper. Although, the project is not deemed to be high-risk, the suggestion to remove triggers and only enact make-good provisions upon complaint cannot be accepted. Could the proponent please:		
a) Extend the monitoring network to include mid-point bores between the mining activity and neighbouring water supply bores.		Groundwater Management Plan (post approval)
b) Consider alternative options to bore deepening given the yield of the aquifer.		
c) Include timeframes for actions in the proposed triggers.		
d) Be explicit about proposed actions and avoid vague commitments.		
Independent Expert Scientific Committee		
General		
• Geochemical characterisation of waste rock and tailings is needed to differentiate anthropogenic contamination from the natural environment and for the assessment of disposal and storage options, cumulative impacts, and other potential impacts to the environment.		3.6.2, 3.8.2 and Appendix 4.3
• Whilst the proponent has committed to adherence to the Cyanide Code (R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Ltd 2011, p. A3-13), further information is required to characterise the chemistry of the Residue Storage Facility (RSF) and assess the associated risks to wildlife.		1.4.3, 3.8.2 and 3.8.5



Table A2.3 (Cont'd)
Coverage of Recommendations included with the Gateway Certificate

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Summarised or Paraphrased Relevant Requirement	Relevant EIS Section(s)
Independent Expert Scientific Committee (Cont'd)	
General (Cont'd)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information is required regarding the proponent's plan to mitigate potential risks associated with the RSF, including embankment failure, poor foundation conditions, overtopping and seepage leading to groundwater contamination. Additional climatic stresses, such as extreme rainfalls and fluctuating wet and dry conditions, should also be considered. 	Appendix 13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A water balance assessment to investigate the potential for sediment-laden water discharges and overflows, as these could reduce water quality and impact the condition of water-dependent ecosystems downstream (e.g. Gundong and Bulldog creeks and the Bogan River). 	3.9.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst an updated monitoring plan is proposed to be developed following project approval but prior to commencement, trigger action response plans (TARPs) should also be developed to detect and mitigate potential impacts of the project and include specific timeframes for implementation. 	Noted
Groundwater	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information is required to confirm the site's groundwater conceptualisation. Field data are particularly required to establish the extent of the perched alluvial aquifers, their degree of hydraulic connection with the Bogan River and Gundong and Bulldog creeks and verify the claim that there is no connection between the perched alluvial aquifers and the deeper regional fractured rock aquifer in the vicinity of the mapped GDEs. Based on this assessment, further groundwater modelling may be required to fully understand the magnitude and extent of drawdown and associated impacts. 	6.7.5.2 and 6.7.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The order-of-magnitude uncertainties of aquifer hydraulic parameters should be addressed by the model uncertainty analysis to capture plausible ranges of these parameters in the project area. Drawdown impacts may extend further than presently predicted. 	SCSC Part 6
Surface Water	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary water quality data (ideally, for at least two years from multiple sites and including suitable reference sites) should be collected for potentially impacted creeks to provide a more robust baseline against which to judge any impacts of the project. 	6.6.8
Ecology	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A field assessment of groundwater use (which is likely to be opportunistic) by terrestrial GDEs (e.g. riparian vegetation) along Gundong and Bulldog creeks is necessary to better characterise and assess potential impacts to these ecosystems. 	6.10.6.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional data are required on the distribution and abundance of aquatic biota, terrestrial GDEs and stygofauna (if present) to better characterise the potential impacts of the project. These data will assist with assessing the risks to biota and/or ecological communities protected under the EPBC Act and/or the BC Act. 	6.10.6.4



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Tomingley Gold Operations Pty Ltd
Tomingley Gold Extension Project

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