

Consultation Report
for
South Galilee Coal Project
January 2011

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South Galilee Coal Project Consultation Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Joint venture participants AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. Alpha is located approximately 180 kilometres west of Emerald.

Referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP), the mine will target thermal coal at depths suitable for both open cut and underground mining. It is expected to produce up to 17 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of high volatile, low sulphur thermal coal for export to international markets and have a mine life of 35 years.

As part of the proposed mining development, water, power and rail infrastructure will be required. The location of this infrastructure will depend on various factors, including potential linkages to development proposals by mining proponents to the north and third party access to a rail link to the Abbot Point Coal Terminal (APCT) near Bowen.

The workforce required for the SGCP is expected to peak at approximately 1,600 people during construction and 1,288 people during operations. It is anticipated that the workforce will be sourced from regional and south-east Queensland, although local employment will be encouraged. This workforce is expected to be Fly-In/Fly-Out (FIFO) and will be housed in an on-site accommodation village.

On 26 May 2010, the Queensland Coordinator-General determined the SGCP to be a 'significant project' for which an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. As part of the EIS process, the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP), (now the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation) released the Final Terms of Reference (Final ToR) for the EIS in November 2010.

Section 1.8 of the Final ToR states:

"The public consultation process should provide opportunities for community involvement and education. It may include interviews with individuals, public communication activities, interest group meetings, production of regular summary information and updates (i.e. newsletters), and other consultation mechanisms to encourage and facilitate active public consultation. Public consultation processes (community engagement) for all parts of the EIS should be integrated".

In order to address this requirement, development and implementation of a comprehensive Community Engagement Program (CEP) has been an integral component of the planning and approval process for the SGCP. The purpose of the CEP is to share information about the Project at key milestones and to ensure that there are opportunities for key stakeholders and the community to participate in the decision-making process and provide feedback.

This report provides a summary of **consultation undertaken from the Project's inception up to and including December 2011**. This report describes the identification of stakeholders, the consultation activities undertaken and the findings/outcomes of community engagement.

Key activities implemented as part of the CEP include:

- holding face-to-face meetings with identified stakeholders;
- distributing project information, including factsheets, information updates and media releases;
- attending Community Information Days;
- specialised project information sessions for traditional owner families;
- establishing a Community Reference Group;
- establishing a Technical Reference Group;

- establishing and maintaining community contact points (e.g. freecall number, email address, project website and mailing address);
- direct mail;
- conducting a Community Survey; and
- key project documentation.

These activities enabled stakeholders and the community to discuss values, interests, needs and aspirations, raise concerns or issues and provide comments and input into the decision-making process.

A summary of the key issues raised by stakeholders during the engagement process includes:

- stakeholders appreciated the opportunity to receive project information, provide feedback and input into the planning and assessment process;
- the SGCP is expected to provide employment opportunities and opportunities for local/regional businesses;
- the SGCP is expected to generate growth and improvement of services, amongst other socio-economic benefits;
- there is a need to balance the benefits of the Project with the potential adverse impacts;
- the SGCP has the potential to impact on existing infrastructure (e.g. transport infrastructure, housing, sewerage, water and power infrastructure) and services (e.g. health, education, emergency services);
- the SGCP will contribute to cumulative impacts from multiple mining projects in the Galilee Basin;
- it is important to assess and manage environmental and social impacts;
- it is important to the local community that they retain their lifestyle and sense of community;
- there is a need for collaboration between Galilee Basin mining proponents;
- general confusion or frustration about multiple rail lines from Galilee Basin to the APCT and support for effective third party access agreements in order to minimise potential impacts associated with the rail line/s; and
- interest in the alignment of the SGCP infrastructure corridor, particularly from affected landholders who provided input to the route selection.

The key outcomes of community engagement have been considered and/or addressed as relevant, either directly through engagement activities or through consideration/inclusion in the EIS, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) or draft Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) process.

AMCI will continue to undertake community engagement throughout the construction, operational and final decommissioning phases of the SGCP.

1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Mining & Energy Technical Services Pty Ltd (MET Serve) was commissioned to undertake a comprehensive program of stakeholder and community engagement for SGCP. Community engagement has been an integral component of the planning and approvals process for the SGCP.

A SGCP CEP was prepared to provide a framework for the engagement process. The primary objectives of the CEP were to:

- identify stakeholders and their values, concerns and issues;
- develop a consultation process that can be integrated into the community with minimal disturbance and which provides a foundation for long-term relationships between the SGCP and the community that is based on trust and mutual respect;
- promote stakeholder confidence by ensuring open and transparent two-way communication;
- develop a range of communication activities and tools that deliver regular, consistent and accurate information;
- provide factual information about the SGCP and ensure all stakeholders understand any potential benefits and/or impacts;
- acknowledge and manage the expectations of stakeholders;
- ensure community feedback mechanisms are in place to provide opportunities for input into the EIA process and seek opinions from stakeholders on matters of relevance to the SGCP;
- work with stakeholders to develop agreed outcomes and solutions to issues where practicable;
- meet the statutory requirements for community involvement in the formal approvals process and ensure stakeholder issues are appropriately addressed as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process; and
- continually improve the acceptance and reputation of the SGCP on a local, regional and state level and monitor and evaluate community acceptance of the SGCP.

The CEP was developed in consultation with the DEEDI Social Impact Assessment Unit (SIAU) to address the community engagement requirements in the Final ToR.

2 METHODOLOGY

The CEP was implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Final ToR. This section details the methodology used to identify relevant stakeholders and describes the engagement activities undertaken to date. The engagement activities proposed to be undertaken throughout the life of the SGCP are described in the draft SIMP prepared for the SGCP. This report describes the engagement activities undertaken from project inception up to and including December 2011.

The CEP for the SGCP was developed in consideration of the International Association for Public Participation Australasia's (IAP2) public participation spectrum (**Figure 2-1**). The IAP2 principles guide how the public can be involved in decision-making and the spectrum identifies five levels of public involvement, with increasing levels of public impact. The SGCP community engagement process has aimed to inform, consult and involve stakeholders and the community in the project planning and impact assessment process.

The methodology used to identify stakeholders is described in **Section 2.1** and the engagement activities are described in **Section 2.2**.

International Association
for Public Participation
Australasia

INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT

| INFORM | CONSULT | INVOLVE | COLLABORATE | EMPOWER |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Public Participation Goal: | Public Participation Goal: | Public Participation Goal: | Public Participation Goal: | Public Participation Goal: |
| To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problems, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions. | To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions. | To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered. | To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution. | To place final decision-making in the hands of the public. |
| Promise to the Public: | Promise to the Public: | Promise to the Public: | Promise to the Public: | Promise to the Public: |
| We will keep You informed. | We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision. | We will look to you for direct advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible. | We will implement what you decide. |
| Example Techniques to Consider: | Example Techniques to Consider: | Example Techniques to Consider: | Example Techniques to Consider: | Example Techniques to Consider: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact sheets • Web Sites • Open houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public comment • Focus groups • Surveys • Public meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Deliberate polling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen Advisory • Committees • Consensus building • Participatory decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen juries • Ballots • Delegated decisions |

Figure 2-1 IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum

Source: IAP2 (2004)

2.1 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholders were defined as individuals, communities, community groups, Traditional Owners, government or non-government agencies or organisations, private organisations, businesses and others who may be potentially impacted by, or who have an interest in, the Project and its outcomes.

The definitions of 'affected' and 'interested' persons provided in Sections 38 and 39 of the Queensland *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act) and the definition of an 'affected party' provided in Section 500 of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) were used to generate a preliminary stakeholder list. Title searches were undertaken for parcels of land located within or adjacent to the project tenements. A desktop review was undertaken to identify other relevant stakeholders and included a review of cadastral information, searches for mining tenement holders and Native Title claims and review of local community directories.

The list of stakeholders identified during the engagement process was split into three tiers, according to the stakeholder's level of influence and anticipated level of interest in the SGCP:

- Tier One stakeholders include individuals or groups with a high or frequent level of impact, interest or influence in/on the Project's activities and decisions. This group includes Directly Affected Stakeholders, Indigenous Traditional Owners and regulatory approval and advisory agencies;
- Tier Two stakeholders include individuals or groups with a high/semi-frequent level of impact and high/medium level of interest or influence on the Project's activities and decisions; and
- Tier Three stakeholders include individuals or groups with a medium/low level of impact, interest or influence on the Project's activities and decisions.

The SGCP has undertaken appropriate steps to identify correct Aboriginal parties in accordance with the requirements of the *Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act). This information provided an outline of Native Title Claims within the SGCP development area.

The complete list of stakeholders is provided in **Appendix A**. The stakeholder list was regularly reviewed and updated to reflect feedback received during ongoing community engagement.

2.2 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The development of a tiered stakeholder list allowed the engagement activities to be tailored appropriately to the needs of different stakeholders. For example, direct contact allowed project information to be communicated to those who may have limited access to certain tools, including the internet. A description of the wide range of activities undertaken is provided in **Section 2.2.1** to **Section 2.2.11** and the outcomes are discussed in detail in **Section 3**.

2.2.1 Formal EIS Consultation

The EIS process under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* provides two formal opportunities for public involvement, namely:

- public review and comment on the draft ToR (**Appendix B**); and
- public review of the EIS.

2.2.2 Face-to-face Meetings

Face-to-face meetings were primarily held with Tier One and Tier Two stakeholders. A summary of the face-to-face meetings held to date is provided below.

Government Departments and Advisory Agencies

Regular meetings were held with representatives of relevant government departments and advisory agencies throughout the EIS process. Agency representatives were also involved in the Community Reference Group (CRG) and Technical Reference Group (TRG) forums (**Section 2.2.5** and **Section 2.2.6**, respectively). A summary of the meetings held to date is provided below.

Barcaldine Regional Council

- Meetings with Alpha Shire Council on 31 October 2007 and 11 December 2007.
- Attendance at the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.
- Meeting with Barcaldine Regional Council (BRC) representatives on 15 October 2008, 22 March 2011 and 10 November 2011.
- BRC attended the Workforce Management Plan (WMP) Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011.
- BRC attended the Housing and Accommodation Plan (HAP) Working Group meeting on the 25 November 2011.

Central Highlands Regional Council

- Meeting with the Central Highlands Regional Council on 25 November 2010.

Clermont Growth Forum

- Attendance at the Clermont Growth Forum (also attended by various government departments and advisory agencies including Isaac Regional Council, Department of Local Government and Planning [DLGP], Queensland Health and DEEDI) on 15-16 September 2011.

Coordinator-General

- Meetings with the Coordinator-General (or representatives) on 2 December 2010, 22 July 2011, 1 November 2011 and 16 January 2012.

Department of Community

- Meeting with Skills Queensland, DEEDI, the Department of Community (DoC), Employment and Indigenous Initiatives and the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) on 4 July 2011.
- DoC attended the WMP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011.

Department of Community Safety

- DoC Safety attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.

Department of Education and Training

- Department of Education and Training representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting in August 2010.

DEEDI

- The DEEDI representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.
- Meetings with the DEEDI representatives on 26 August 2010, 7 September 2010, 27 October 2010, 3 December 2010, 2 February 2011, 28 February 2011, 15 March 2011, 12 April 2011, 4 May 2011, 2 August 2011, 6 July 2011, 16 August 2011, 22 September 2011 and 3 November 2011. Representatives from other government departments (e.g. Department of Environment and Resource Management [DERM], Department of Transport and Main Roads [DTMR] etc.) are invited to attend these meetings, as required.

-
- Meeting with Skills Queensland, DEEDI, Department of Communities (DoC), Employment and Indigenous Initiatives and OESR on 4 July 2011.
 - DEEDI attended the HAP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011.

Department of Environment, Heritage, Water and the Arts

- EPBC Referral Pre-lodgement meeting with the Department of Environment, Heritage, Water and the Arts (DEWHA).

DERM

- DERM representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting in August 2010.
- DERM representatives attended several of the regular DEEDI meetings.

DTMR

- DTMR representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.
- DTMR representatives attended several of the regular DEEDI meetings.

Galilee Basin Common Issues Forum

- Attendance at the Galilee Basin Common Issues Forum on 14 October 2009, 3 February 2010, 10 May 2010 and 10 November 2010.

OESR

- Meeting with Skills Queensland, DEEDI, DoC, Employment and Indigenous Initiatives and OESR on 4 July 2011.
- Meeting with SIAU and OESR on 26 July 2011.
- OESR attended the HAP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011.

Queensland Health

- Queensland Health attended the TRG meeting on 11 October 2011.

Queensland Police Service

- Meeting with Queensland Police Service (QPS) representatives on 30 March 2011.
- QPS representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.

SEWPaC

- Meetings with the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (now Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities [SEWPaC]) on 5 May 2010, 28 February 2011 and 6 July 2011.
- SEWPaC representatives attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit on 16-18 August 2010.

Skills Queensland

- Meeting with Skills Queensland, DEEDI, DoC, Employment and Indigenous Initiatives and OESR on 4 July 2011.
- Skills Queensland attended the WMP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011.

SIAU

- Meetings with SIAU on 26 February 2010, 13 September 2010 and 22 August 2011.

- Meetings with SIAU and OESR on 26 July 2011.

SIA Cross-agency Reference Group

- Presentation at the SIA Cross-agency Reference (CAR) Group meeting (attended by various government departments and advisory agencies) on 22 September 2011.
- Presentation at the SIA Cross-agency Reference (CAR) Group meeting (attended by various government departments and advisory agencies) on 3 November 2011.

Townsville Chamber of Commerce

- Meeting with Townsville Chamber of Commerce on 5 October 2011.

Landholders

ACMI recognises that a productive, positive and on-going relationship with landholders is critical to the success of the SGCP. AMCI representatives met with landholders throughout the EIS process to discuss the SGCP, negotiate compensation, arrange property access, discuss exploration activities, provide relevant information and address any issues or concerns.

To date, numerous face-to-face meetings have been held with the following landholders, including those listed below:

- Meetings with Paul Anderson on 19 May 2011, 5 July 2011 and 4 August 2011.
- Meetings with Russell and Cathy Hall on 31 October 2007, 24 February 2011 and 22 March 2011, 31 May 2011 and 9 August 2011.
- Meetings with the Gleeson family on 1 November 2007, 29 April 2010, 24 February 2011, 22 March 2011 and 9 August 2011.
- Meetings with Richard and Alison Hansen on 14 December 2010 and 22 June 2011.
- Meetings with Jason and Sherri Taylor on 31 October 2007, 13 August 2008, 3 June 2009, 28 April 2010, 2 August 2010, 14 December 2010, 24 February 2011, 1 March 2011, 22 March 2011 and 22 June 2011.
- Meetings with John White on 20 May 2011, 3 July 2011 and 7 September 2011.
- Meetings with the Sparrow family on 19 May, 5 July, 8 September and 19 November 2011.
- Meetings with the Bauman family on 19 May, 5 July and 8 September 2011.
- Meeting with the Everingham family on 19 May 2011 and 8 September 2011.
- Meetings with Ray and Betty Thomson on 17 June 2010 and 23 June 2011.

The outcomes of these meetings are summarised in **Section 3.1**.

Other Tenement Holders/Stakeholders

- Meeting with Hancock Coal on 15 January 2010, 8 November 2011, 25 November 2011, 7 December 2011 and 23 December 2011.
- Meeting with Queensland Coal Corporation on 20 April 2011 and 12 May 2011.
- Meeting with Waratah Coal Pty Ltd (Waratah) on 10 May 2011, 2, 15 and 16 June, 25 August, 23 September, 5 October and 25 November 2011.
- Meeting with Waratah representative on 11 July 2011.
- Meeting with Waratah and Yeats on 28 July 2011.
- Meetings with Adani on 4 and 29 July 2011.

Indigenous Traditional Owners

- Numerous meetings have been held with representatives of the Wangan and Jagalingou People, on the following dates:
 - 16 March 2011;
 - 11-12 April 2011;
 - 19-20 April 2011;
 - 18-19 May 2011;
 - 8-9 June 2011;
 - 20-21 June 2011;
 - 25-26 July 2011;
 - 2 August 2011;
 - 14 August 2011;
 - 16 August 2011;
 - 18 August 2011;
 - 5-6 September 2011; and
 - 17-18 October 2011.
- General project information sessions provided to extended Wangan and Jagalingou family groups occurred on the following dates:
 - 26 July 2011 (Emerald);
 - 2 August 2011 (Townsville);
 - 14 August 2011 (Cherbourg); and
 - 16 August 2011 (Brisbane).

Industry Groups

- AMCI had a number of meetings with Powerlink on 16 July 2010, 14 April 2011, 19 July 2011, 13 September 2011, 10 November 2011, 29 November 2011 and 7 December 2011.
- AMCI had a number of meetings with SunWater including an initial supply options meeting in July 2010, monthly Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) update meetings from November 2010 to April 2011, and Foundation Customer meetings since June 2011.
- North Queensland Bulk Ports (NQBP) attended Advisory Agency meeting in August 2010.
- AMCI has met with Queensland Rail (QR) National on three occasions from October 2010 to February 2011.
- AMCI presented at the Bowen Basin Business Forum on 21 October 2010.
- Meeting with the Regional Development Australia Committee – Fitzroy and Central West on 26 October 2010.
- Meeting with Enterprise Whitsundays on 8 November 2010.
- AMCI met with Queensland Rail in November 2010 and also had telephone discussions with QR in August 2011.
- AMCI presented at the Major Projects Summit in Bowen on 5 May 2011.

- Meeting with NOBP on 21 October 2010, 15 February, 5 and 20 December 2011 and 11 January 2012.
- Meeting with property developers in the Whitsunday region on 6 October 2011.
- AMCI presented at the Major Projects Conference on 25 October 2011.
- AMCI presented at Trade and Investment Queensland in November 2011.

Conservation Groups

- Meeting with Capricorn Conservation Council on 26 October 2010.
- Meeting with Fitzroy Basin Association on 26 October 2010.

In addition to the above, AMCI's Exploration Geologist has been based in Alpha for several years, and has engaged directly with the local community and acted as a project contact during this time.

2.2.3 Factsheets

Project factsheets were prepared to introduce the SGCP and provide ongoing accurate project information and updates to build awareness and understanding and demonstrate a commitment to sharing information about the Project as it progressed through the approvals process.

The factsheets were distributed to the local communities by unaddressed Australia Post mailout to all addresses within the postcodes 4702 (Willows Gemfields), 4724 (Alpha and Surbiton) and 4728 (Garfield, Jericho and Mexico). In addition, a copy of the factsheets was sent by direct mail to persons identified on the stakeholder list and to people who had registered with the Project team as interested persons. A copy of each factsheet was made publicly available on the SGCP website. Factsheets were also distributed at the CRG and TRG meetings and Community Information Sessions, and were available from the **BRC's** Alpha office and the Alpha Tourist Information Centre.

A summary of the information provided in the Project factsheets is provided below and copies are included in **Appendix C**.

Factsheet 1 – distributed May 2010

The initial factsheet provided:

- an overview of the SGCP;
- a profile of AMCI and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd;
- an explanation of the EIS process;
- an EIS process flowchart;
- details of the 2010 Community Information Day;
- details of the stakeholder and community engagement process;
- a summary of the progress of EIS studies (e.g. air quality, noise, ecology, economic, social, soil and land, surface water and traffic and transport studies);
- **how to register as an 'interested' person for the Project;**
- a project area map; and
- contact details for the project team.

Factsheet 2 – distributed August 2010

The second factsheet included:

- an update on the Project approvals process;
- description of the draft ToR and details of how to view the draft ToR;
- an overview of how to make a submission on the draft ToR;
- an update on the community consultation process;
- an update on the progress of baseline studies being undertaken for the EIS (e.g. terrestrial flora, terrestrial fauna, groundwater, surface water, social, mine planning and others); and
- contact details for the project team.

Factsheet 3 – distributed April 2011

The third factsheet included:

- an update on the project approvals process;
- an update on the baseline studies;
- an update on the PFS;
- infrastructure corridor options; and
- a community consultation update.

2.2.4 Community Information Day

Community Information Days were held in Alpha to provide information on the SGCP, generate two-way communication with the community and gain feedback from the community. The Community Information Days were held at the Alpha Show on 19 May 2010 and 18 May 2011.

The Alpha Show is a major local event that attracts people and business representatives from across the region and tourists. It is part of the Show circuit for central-west Queensland.

As described in **Section 2.2.8**, advertisements were placed in the Central Queensland News and the Central Rural Weekly (**Appendix D**).

By attending and sponsoring the Alpha Show, the project team demonstrated a commitment to the local community and created an opportunity for people to ask questions about the Project in a relaxed environment. Visitors were encouraged to complete the SGCP Community Survey (**Section 3.2.10**).

Display information prepared for these events included project statistics, maps, factsheets and banners. The community information display included the following information:

- project statistics;
- environmental information;
- community involvement;
- SGCP location map;
- aerial view of proposed mine development; and
- contact details for the project team.

Approximately 80 people attended the Community Information Day in May 2010 and approximately 60 attended in 2011. **Figure 2-2** shows the display at the Alpha Show Community Information Day.



Figure 2-2 Information Display at the Alpha Show Community Information Day, May 2011

Outcomes from the Community Information Days are discussed in **Section 3.3**.

2.2.5 Community Reference Group

AMCI established a CRG for the SGCP in 2010 to provide a framework for formal communication with the community and to represent broad community interests and concerns.

The CRG aims to:

- provide factual, accurate information about the SGCP and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- identify and understand existing community values and concerns;
- identify and discuss any issues of concern;
- discuss strategies to mitigate any potential negative impacts (e.g. for inclusion in the Social Impact Assessment [SIA] and SIMP);
- demonstrate that the opinions and views of the local community will be considered during the planning and operation of the SGCP;
- encourage a level of understanding in the community that the mining operation will be managed in an environmentally responsible manner;
- if the opportunity arises, liaise with CRGs from nearby projects where there is the potential for cumulative impacts and mutually beneficial sharing of information; and
- foster long-term collaborative relationships with the local community and AMCI.

As described in **Section 2.2.8**, an advertisement was placed in the Central Queensland News to invite nominations for membership of the CRG. Potential members recommended to the project team were sent letters inviting them to nominate for membership of the CRG. The CRG includes representatives from the following stakeholder groups/organisations:

- directly affected landholders;

- other local landholders;
- representatives from community groups;
- representatives from local businesses; and
- a representative from the BRC.

A copy of the CRG Charter is provided in **Appendix E**.

Four CRG meetings have been held to date (**Table 2-1**). Minutes and actions from each meeting were administered by AMCI and circulated to all CRG members, including those members who did not attend. Minutes from these meetings were also uploaded onto the project website.

In mid-2011, AMCI entered into discussions with representatives from Waratah regarding their possible involvement in some of the consultation forums established by AMCI. AMCI considered that effective collaboration between Waratah and AMCI would allow mining proponents to present project information and provide reassurance to regulators and the local community that cumulative impacts will be addressed comprehensively and transparently. This approach is considered to offer significant advantages for the local community **and mining proponents, and reduce the risk of 'consultation fatigue'**. **AMCI expanded the scope of the CRG to include other mining proponents and the first 'Galilee Basin CRG' meeting was held in October 2011 (Table 2-1).**

It is expected that the size, purpose and representation of the CRG may change over the life of the Project, depending on outcomes and stakeholder interest. AMCI recognises that sustaining ongoing stakeholder participation in consultation initiatives is difficult, particularly in rural and remote communities.

Outcomes of the CRG meetings to date are discussed in **Section 3.4**.

2.2.6 Technical Reference Group

AMCI established a TRG for the SGCP in 2010 to provide a framework for formal communication relating to technical or special interest issues (e.g. environmental, transport or workforce planning issues).

An advertisement was placed in the Central Queensland News to invite nominations for membership of the TRG. Potential members recommended to the project team were sent letters inviting them to nominate for membership of the TRG.

The TRG includes representatives from the following agencies/organisations:

- AMCI;
- BRC;
- Capricorn Conservation Council;
- DoC Safety;
- DEEDI;
- DERM;
- DLGP;
- DTMR;
- Ergon Energy;
- Hill Michael Associates;
- MET Serve;

- NOBP;
- QPS and
- SunWater.

Table 2-1 Overview of CRG Meetings

| Date | Attendees | | | Other Attendees | Topic for Discussion |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Project Team Representative/s ¹ | Government Agency Representative/s | CRG Members | | |
| 2 August 2010 | M Bouffler C Fish | | J Acutt L Clews B Dyer, A Everingham W Gleeson S Taylor | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Overview of the proposed project • Role, process and objectives of CRG • CRG Charter (AMCI, 2010a) (Appendix C) |
| 13 December 2010 | M Bouffler C Fish | B Harwood (DEEDI) | J Acutt L Clews B Dyer W Gleeson S Taylor | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project update • Groundwater assessment methods • Final ToR review • CRG Charter review |
| 2 March 2011 | M Bouffler D Ludman C Fish J Keast | B Harwood (DEEDI) L Hopewell (DEEDI) | J Acutt B Dyer A Everingham W Gleeson S Taylor | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of CRG members, sharing information, feedback • Introduction to SIA and SIMP • Current mining issues in the region |
| 20 June 2011 | M Bouffler B Harwood S Rogers | S Booth (DEEDI) L Hopewell (SIAU) | B Dyer A Everingham, J Kelly (QPS - prospective member) S Taylor | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information requested at previous meeting • Project update including approval process/infrastructure corridor/baseline studies • Overview of other studies in the Galilee Basin |
| 10 October 2011 | M Bouffler J Keast A Ellis | L Hopewell (DEEDI) | A Everingham B Bettridge L Bowers J Acutt S Taylor | N Harris Waratah Coal) N McIntosh (Waratah Coal) M Finlayson (SIA & Development Pty Ltd) A O'Brien (Yeates) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project updates • SIA methodology • SIA findings |

¹ Project team includes representatives from AMCI and/or MET Serve.

As the TRG is a 'topic-based' forum, attendance varies according to the topic for discussion, location of the meeting, and availability of members. Additional representatives are invited to attend depending on the topic for discussion. A copy of the TRG Charter is provided in **Appendix F**.

The TRG aims to:

- provide factual, accurate information about the SGCP and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- identify, understand and discuss issues of concern;
- discuss strategies to mitigate any potential impacts;
- demonstrate that the opinions and views of technical specialists will be considered during the planning and operation of the SGCP;
- encourage a level of confidence within the Local, State and Federal governments, and other identified representative groups, that the mining operation will be managed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner; and
- if the opportunity arises, liaise with TRGs from nearby projects where there is the potential for cumulative impacts and mutually beneficial sharing of information.

A summary of the three TRG meetings held to date is provided in **Table 2-2**. Minutes and actions from each meeting were administered by AMCI and circulated to all TRG members, including those members who did not attend.

TRG meetings are structured around specific issues and provide an opportunity for the project team and stakeholders to share information and expertise. The meetings provide a forum for information sharing and problem solving. Information captured at these meetings was used to identify issues to be addressed in the SIA and to develop mitigation and management measures detailed in the SIMP.

Table 2-2 Overview of TRG Meetings

| Date | Attendees | | | Topic for Discussion |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | Project Team Representative/s ¹ | TRG Representative Groups | Other | |
| 25 November 2010 | M Bouffler R McNamara J Keast | BRC DEEDI DERM Ergon Energy SunWater Hill Michael Associates | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductions • Overview of the proposed project • Role, process and objectives of TRG • TRG Charter (AMCI, 2010b), (Appendix D) |
| 3 March 2011 | M Bouffler K Hosking C Fish J Keast | DEEDI DEEDI – LG&P DTMR QPS BRC Halcrow | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project update • Galilee Basin transport infrastructure • Transport options/assumptions (road, rail, air, port) • Galilee Basin emergency services • Emergency services options/assumptions |
| 21 June 2011 | M Bouffler B Harwood S Rogers | BRC DEEDI DEEDI – Coordinator- General's Office DEEDI – DLGP, DEEDI SIAU DoC Safety DERM SunWater Skills Qld QPS | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information requested at previous meeting • Project update • Workforce profile and planning • Cumulative impacts of projects in the Galilee Basin |
| 11 October 2011 | M Bouffler J Keast A Ellis | BRC Queensland Health DLGP DEEDI | N Harris Waratah Coal) N McIntosh (Waratah Coal) M Finlayson (SIA & Development Pty Ltd) A O'Brien (Yeates) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised TRG charter • Methodology for developing SIA and SIMP • Preliminary SIA findings |

¹ Project team includes representatives from AMCI and/or MET Serve



Figure 2-3 TRG Meeting, June 2011

As described in **Section 2.2.5**, in mid-2011, AMCI entered into discussions with representatives from Waratah regarding Waratah's possible involvement in the TRG. AMCI has expanded the scope of the TRG to include Waratah Coal. The first 'Galilee Basin TRG' meeting was held on 11 October 2011.

Issues raised and feedback provided at TRG meetings to date is discussed in **Section 3.5**.

2.2.7 Project Contact Points

2.2.7.1 Freecall Number

A freecall telephone information line (1800 214 543) was established and is operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Calls to this number from within Australia are free (except from mobile phones).

2.2.7.2 Project Email

A project email address (info@southgalilee.com.au) was established and maintained to allow stakeholders to enquire about the SGCP, request information or raise issues.

2.2.7.3 Website

The project website (<http://www.southgalilee.com.au>) was established to provide information to the wider community regarding details of the Project, project updates, publications and contact details. This information was updated at key milestones and as consultation activities were undertaken. A copy of the webpage content is included in **Appendix G**.

The SGCP website includes a mechanism for the community to submit enquiries or register their interest in the SGCP.

2.2.7.4 Project Mailing Address

A mailing address for the SGCP engagement team was provided in initial project engagement materials and is provided on the SGCP website.

2.2.8 Media

An article introducing the SGCP was published in the Central Queensland News on Friday 14 May 2010. A separate advert notifying the community of the Community Information Day at the Alpha Show 2010 was also published in the Central Queensland News on the same day.

An advert was published in the Central Queensland News on 2 July 2010 to notify the community that a CRG was being established for the SGCP and to outline the nomination process to anyone who wished to apply for CRG membership.

An advert was published in the Central Queensland News on 24 September 2010 to notify the community that a TRG was being established for the SGCP and to outline the nomination process to anyone who wished to apply for TRG membership.

An article about the CRG was published in the August 2010 issue of the community newsletter, *Alpha News*. The article described the CRG membership, provided an overview of the first CRG meeting and encouraged interested community members to talk to the CRG representative members if they had any issues or concerns that related to the SGCP. The article also indicated that the draft ToR were available for public review and comment.

Public Notices regarding the draft ToR were placed in the following newspapers in order to inform the local and wider community of the scope of the EIS for the SGCP:

- Weekend Australian (7 August 2010);
- The Courier Mail (7 August 2010);
- The Longreach Leader (13 August 2010); and
- Central Queensland News (Friday 13 August 2010).

A press release was also made available on the DIP website.

A number of articles about the SGCP were published in the BRC publication, *Galilee Gazette*. These articles provided the following information:

- an introduction to the SGCP;
- **SGCP and ACMI's involvement in the Alpha Show in both 2010 and 2011**; and
- invitations to interested parties to participate in CRG and TRG.

Advertisements notifying the community of the SGCP Community Information Day at the Alpha Show 2011 were published in the Rural Weekly (13 May 2011), Central Queensland News (18 May 2011) and Central Queensland News Alpha Show insert.

Public Notices were published in selected newspapers upon submission of the EIS to the DEEDI.

Copies of the media articles described above are included as **Appendix D**.

2.2.9 Direct Mail

A summary of the letters sent directly to stakeholders is provided below and a copy of each is attached as **Appendix H**.

2.2.9.1 Letter 1

A letter was sent to the following stakeholders on 1 July 2010 inviting them to nominate their interest in becoming a member of the CRG:

- Aloma Everingham;
- Beryl Dyer;
- Judy Acutt;
- Les and Kayleen Leishman;
- Lee Clews;
- Russ and Marg Glindemann;
- Sharleen Bettridge;
- Sherri Taylor; and
- Warren Gleeson.

2.2.9.2 Letter 2

A letter was sent to the following stakeholders on 22 July 2010 inviting them to attend the first CRG meeting:

- Aloma Everingham;
- Beryl Dyer;
- Brant Bettridge;
- Judy Acutt;
- Les and Kayleen Leishman;
- Lee Clews;
- Russ and Marg Glindemann;
- Sherri Taylor; and
- Warren Gleeson.

2.2.9.3 Letter 3

A letter and copy of the SGCP Community Survey was sent on 6 August 2010 to Virginia Nelson and Graham Smith (QPS).

2.2.9.4 Letter 4

ACMI sent out a copy of the second SGCP Factsheet (**Appendix C**) to Tier One and Tier Two stakeholders and those people who had registered their interest in the Project on 12 and 13 August 2010.

2.2.9.5 Letter 5

A letter was sent to the following stakeholders on 12 August 2010 providing a copy of the draft CRG meeting notes and a copy of the second factsheet:

- Aloma Everingham;
- Beryl Dyer;
- Brant Bettridge;

- Judy Acutt;
- Les and Kayleen Leishman;
- Lee Clews;
- Sherri Taylor; and
- Warren Gleeson.

2.2.9.6 Letter 6

A letter was sent to the following stakeholders on 27 October 2010 inviting them to nominate their interest in becoming a member of the TRG:

- BRC;
- Capricorn Conservation Council;
- DEEDI;
- DERM;
- DoC Safety;
- DIP;
- DLGP;
- DTMR;
- Ergon Energy;
- NOBP;
- Powerlink;
- QPS; and
- Sunwater.

A letter was subsequently sent out to the above stakeholders to inform them of meeting details on 17 November 2010.

2.2.9.7 Letter 7

On 17 November 2010, a letter was sent to the following stakeholders to indicate meeting arrangements for the upcoming TRG meeting:

- BRC;
- Capricorn Conservation Council;
- DEEDI;
- DERM;
- DoC Safety;
- DIP;
- DTMR;
- Ergon Energy;
- Hill Michael Associates;
- NOBP;

- QPS; and
- Sunwater.

2.2.9.8 Letter 8

A letter was sent to all TRG members on 20 December 2010 providing a CD containing a copy of the Final ToR.

2.2.9.9 Letter 9

On 17 January 2011 a letter containing the previous meeting notes, an invitation to the upcoming CRG meeting as well as the finalised CRG Charter (**Appendix E**) was sent to the following the CRG members.

2.2.9.10 Letter 10

On 31 March 2011, the meeting notes from the March 2011 CRG meeting were sent to all CRG members.

2.2.9.11 Letter 11

On 31 May 2011, letters were sent to all CRG members inviting them to attend the CRG meeting on 20 June 2011.

2.2.9.12 Letter 12

On 7 July 2011, a copy of the June 2011 CRG meeting notes and presentation was sent to all CRG members.

2.2.9.13 Letter 13

A letter was sent to the Coordinator-General on 8 August 2011 in response to a letter dated 29 July 2011. The letter addressed the approach to cumulative social impact assessment and assessment of the SGCP EIS by the Office of the Coordinator-General.

2.2.9.14 Letter 14

On 26 August 2011, a letter was sent to the BRC in response to their letter dated 10 August 2011. This letter addressed future growth in Alpha, focusing on:

- use of the Alpha Aerodrome;
- road upgrades;
- industrial/commercial land requirements in Alpha; and
- proposed approach for community assistance programs.

2.2.9.15 Letter 15

On 12 September 2011, a letter was sent to Waratah, formally inviting them to participate in a collaborative approach to community consultation and SIA/management.

In addition to the above, a number of letters were received by the project team, including:

- letter from DEWHA (dated 26 May 2010) acknowledging receipt of SGCP EPBC Referral;
- letter from Judy Acutt (dated 8 July) providing a completed CRG nomination form;
- letter from Sherri Taylor (dated 13 July) providing a completed CRG nomination form;
- letter from Beryl Dyer (dated 13 July 2010) providing a completed CRG nomination form;

- letter from Ergon Energy (dated 17 November 2010) providing a completed TRG nomination form;
- letter from Jeffrey Ruddel (dated 16 May 2011) introducing the Whitsunday Airport;
- letter from Coordinator-General (dated 29 July 2011) seeking feedback on proposed cumulative SIA approach and assessment of the SGCP EIS by the Office of the Coordinator-General; and
- letter from BRC (dated 10 August 2011), to address future development in Alpha.

Four faxes were also received from landholders, industry and conservation groups providing completed CRG and TRG nomination forms.

2.2.10 Community Survey

A Community Survey was developed and distributed to:

- collect data about attitudes and aspirations of the community and key stakeholders;
- seek insight into community perceptions and understanding about the SGCP;
- better understand and manage project opportunities;
- inform planning for the Project and long-term community investments;
- provide input into the SGCP SIMP; and
- identify any risks that may influence the SGCP.

Copies of the Community Survey were distributed at the Community Information Days, to CRG members (and the groups they represented) and other interested stakeholders. Copies of the survey were also made available at the **BRC's** Alpha office and the Tourist Information Centre.

The Community Survey aimed to collect local demographic information, views on existing services and facilities available, and opinions and general views on the SGCP. The Community Survey also provided an opportunity for community members to express any issues or concerns they had on the SGCP and potential impacts.

A copy of the Community Survey is attached as **Appendix I**.

A total of 23 community members have completed the Community Survey and the findings are discussed in **Section 3.9**.

2.2.11 Key Project Documentation

Key project documentation (e.g. Initial Advice Statement [IAS], draft ToR, final ToR, EPBC Referral and EIS) was made publicly available in accordance with statutory requirements. Public notices notifying the general public of the release of such documentation are described in **Section 2.2.8**.

2.3 CONSULTATION MANAGER

Consultation Manager, a stakeholder management application, was used to capture, record and manage all stakeholder and community engagement activities undertaken for the SGCP.

Engagement with project stakeholders was recorded using the following process:

- stakeholders and their contact details were entered into the database;
- stakeholders were assigned to a tier as identified in **Section 3.1**;
- issues and event categories were established in conjunction with the EIS process;

- all contact with stakeholders was recorded and follow-up actions were assigned to the appropriate project team representative; and
- correspondence and/or documentation relating to engagement activities was attached to each stakeholder or event as appropriate.

An example of the community engagement activities recorded in the Consultation Manager database is provided in **Appendix J**.

3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

This section provides a summary of the findings of community engagement activities undertaken to date, based primarily on comments from and discussions with stakeholders.

All issues raised were addressed appropriately, through direct discussion, provision of information, follow-up action, ongoing engagement, or incorporation of issues in technical studies for the EIS. The issues raised have been broadly categorised into groups. A description of the groups of issues and where more detail on each issue can be found within the EIS is provided in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1 Issues Raised Through the Engagement Program

| Issue | EIS Section | EIS Appendix |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Rehabilitation and Decommissioning | Section 5 | - |
| Nature Conservation | Section 8 | Appendix N (terrestrial ecology) and Appendix O (aquatic ecology) |
| Water Resources | Section 9 | Appendix F (surface water) and Appendix G (groundwater) |
| Air Quality | Section 10 and Section 11 | Appendix L |
| Noise and Vibration | Section 12 | Appendix M |
| Waste Management | Section 13 | - |
| Transport | Section 14 | Appendix K |
| Cultural Heritage | Section 15 and Section 16 | Appendix P (Indigenous cultural heritage) and Appendix Q (non-Indigenous cultural heritage) |
| Social Impacts | Section 17 | Appendix R |
| Economic Impacts and Employment | Section 18 | Appendix S |
| Health and Safety | Section 19 | Appendix T |
| Hazards and Risks | Section 19 | - |

3.1 FACE-TO-FACE MEETINGS

3.1.1 Government Departments and Advisory Agencies

A summary of the outcomes of face-to-face meetings with government departments and advisory agencies is provided below. In addition to these meetings, government representatives also attended the CRG and TRG meetings (**Section 2.2.5** and **Section 2.2.6**, respectively).

3.1.1.1 Barcaldine Regional Council

An initial meeting with Des Howard of the Alpha Shire Council was held on 31 October 2007, followed by a presentation to the Alpha Shire Council outlining proposed exploration program on 11 December 2007.

AMCI met with the BRC to provide updates on the exploration program and project progress on 15 October 2008, 22 March 2011 and 10 November 2011.

The Advisory Agency meeting held in August 2010 provided government agencies with the following information and provided the opportunity for a site visit:

- SGCP introduction/update;
- summary of the approvals process;
- indicative timetable for the Project; and

- discussion of draft ToR.

BRC attended the WMP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the WMP Working Group members and to discuss:

- objectives/priorities of the WMP Working Group;
- indicative SGCP workforce; and
- WMP framework.

BRC attended the HAP Working Group meeting on the 25 November 2011. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the HAP Working Group members and to discuss:

- the objectives/priorities of the HAP Working Group;
- indicative SGCP housing/accommodation requirements; and
- HAP framework.

3.1.1.2 Central Highlands Regional Council

A meeting was held with a representative of the Central Highlands Regional Council on 25 November 2010 to provide an introduction and status update on the SGCP.

The Central Highlands Regional Council suggested that Emerald would be a good base for sourcing established coal industry services or for expansion of service industries, given its proximity and size. As a result of this feedback, the Central Highlands Regional Council Local Government Area has been included in the SIA study area, due to the likelihood of Emerald being used as a regional service centre.

3.1.1.3 Clermont Growth Forum

The Clermont Growth Forum was held 15-16 September 2011. Although this forum was not directly relevant to the SGCP, it provided useful insight into regional issues (e.g. availability/affordability of residential and industrial land, ability of existing infrastructure to keep pace with growth, fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) issues, etc.), and community concerns/aspirations. These issues were considered and/or addressed in the SIA and SIMP.

3.1.1.4 Coordinator-General

Four meetings have been held with the Coordinator-General (or representatives) to discuss third party infrastructure arrangements, the SGCP infrastructure corridor, SIA and potential mechanisms for achieving effective collaboration between Galilee Basin proponents. The Queensland Government preference is for commercial agreements to determine the rail infrastructure approach.

3.1.1.5 DEEDI

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above.

Regular meetings have been held with DEEDI representatives from the Office of the Coordinator-General throughout the EIS process. Representatives from other government departments (e.g. DERM, DTMR etc.) are invited to attend these meetings, as required. These discussions have included the following issues:

- proposed Galilee Basin infrastructure and the importance of effective third party access;
- IAS;
- opportunities for collaborative approaches between Galilee Basin proponents;
- project execution strategy;
- baseline monitoring and impact assessment approaches for various environmental aspects, including air quality, noise, vibration, surface water, aquatic and terrestrial ecology;

- DERM stream inspections;
- Mining Lease Application (MLA) process;
- project updates and mine planning processes;
- the SGCP CEP, including the CRG and TRG, Community Information Days;
- draft and final ToR;
- status of other Galilee Basin proposals;
- status of other relevant infrastructure projects including Connors River Dam and Pipeline Project, APCT and Galilee Basin Transmission Project;
- proposed SGCP infrastructure corridor approvals approach, tenure options and alignment;
- social impact assessment;
- matters of national environmental significance;
- Alpha Aerodrome as an opportunity for revenue-raising by the BRC;
- other government forums (e.g. Cross-agency Reference Group meetings, Galilee Basin Common Issues Forum);
- port allocation at the APCT; and
- outcomes of meetings with the Coordinator-General.

A meeting was held on 4 July 2011 to discuss SGCP workforce planning and profiling. The meeting was attended by DEEDI representatives, as well as representatives from Skills Queensland, DEEDI, DoC and OESR. A range of recruitment and training initiatives were discussed at the meeting and these have been considered and/or incorporated into the SIA and SIMP, where relevant.

3.1.1.6 DERM

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above. DERM representatives attended several of the regular DEEDI meetings, the outcomes of which are described above.

3.1.1.7 DoC

The outcomes of the workforce planning and profiling meeting held on 4 July 2011 are described above.

DoC attended the WMP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011. The agenda of this meeting is described above.

3.1.1.8 Department of Community Safety

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above.

3.1.1.9 Department of Education and Training

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above.

3.1.1.10 DTMR

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above. DTMR representatives attended one of the regular DEEDI meetings, the outcomes of which are described above.

3.1.1.11 Galilee Basin Common Issues Forum

The Galilee Basin Common Issues Forum covered the following issues:

- project status/updates;
- BRC issues and expectations;
- government involvement in the EIS process;
- water supply;
- transport;
- health;
- rail corridor/s; and
- APCT expansion and progress.

3.1.1.12 OESR

The outcomes of the workforce planning and profiling meeting held on 4 July 2011 are described above.

A meeting with SIAU and OESR was held on 26 July 2011 to agree on the approach and justification for delineating the SIA study areas. OESR provided specific advice on statistical indicators, settlement patterns and information sources.

OESR attended the HAP Working Group meeting on 25 November 2011. The outcomes of this meeting are described above.

3.1.1.13 Queensland Health

Queensland Health attended the TRG meeting on 11 October 2011 (described in **Section 3.5**) and the SIA CAR meetings (described in **Section 3.1.1.17**).

3.1.1.14 QPS

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above.

A meeting was held with QPS on 30 March 2011 to discuss the following:

- project introduction;
- potential impacts of the SGCP on policing, including:
 - general policing issues (e.g. appropriate planning and resourcing, funding, new police station required in Alpha);
 - emergency management;
 - road safety;
 - wet season will create issues for transport (e.g. deterioration of pavement quality, flooding, wide load delays);
 - crime;
 - policing issues associated with the accommodation village;
 - potential social issues associated with overseas labour;
 - management of over-dimensional traffic and flow-on policing constraints;
- QPS expressed their interest in being involved in the SIMP development process; and
- EIS review and comment.

In addition, QPS representatives are involved in the CRG and TRG forums.

3.1.1.15 SEWPaC

The outcomes of the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010 are discussed above. Meetings with SEWPaC were held on 5 May 2010, 28 February 2011 and 6 July 2011, to discuss the following:

- project overview;
- EIS timing and lodgement;
- Galilee Basin infrastructure requirements and the importance of effective third party access;
- APCT and associated SEWPaC approval issues for a proposal with multiple proponents (including the potential requirement for separate EPBC Referrals);
- Final ToR;
- Native Title processes;
- baseline survey results relating to threatened species and ecological communities;
- baseline survey results relating to migratory species;
- habitat mapping;
- subsidence processes and assessment;
- indirect impacts on controlling provisions, including air quality, noise and groundwater impacts; and
- post-mining land use and potential for a wider strategic rehabilitation and cumulative offsets approach, the subject of discussions between SEWPaC and the DERM.

3.1.1.16 Skills Queensland

The outcomes of the workforce planning and profiling meeting held on 4 July 2011 are described above.

Skills Queensland attended the WMP Working Group meeting held on 25 November 2011 to discuss the anticipated workforce in more detail, including specific occupations/skills. The outcomes of this meeting are described above.

3.1.1.17 SIAU

Several meetings have been held with the SIAU to discuss the approach and methodology for the SIA and SIMP, including 26 February 2010, 13 September 2010 and 22 August 2011. A meeting with SIAU and OESR was held on 26 July 2011 to agree on the approach and justification for delineating the SIA study areas.

3.1.1.18 SIA CAR Group

MET Serve presented at the SIA Cross-agency Reference Group meeting on 22 September 2011. The presentation provided an introduction to the Project, an overview of the SIA and SIMP methodology and preliminary social baseline and impact assessment findings. Particular comments which arose during the CAR group meeting included:

- the EIS needs to address impacts on medical services (including direct and indirect loads);
- importance of collaborative approach to addressing social impacts;
- Skills Queensland requested a breakdown of occupational requirements for the SGCP workforce;
- the EIS needs to address impacts on the availability and affordability of housing, particularly the cumulative effects from multiple projects; and

- timing of third party rail access arrangements.

MET Serve presented at the SIA Cross-agency Reference Group meeting on 3 November 2011. The presentation provided a summary of the SIA findings, the proposed SIMP methodology and preliminary impact mitigation and management measures. Particular comments which arose during the CAR group meeting included:

- the proposed SIMP working groups should be refined and combined, if possible; and
- the EIS needs to consider the impacts of FIFO on health and allied services (e.g. drug and alcohol and domestic violence services).

3.1.1.19 Townsville Chamber of Commerce

AMCI met with the Townsville Chamber of Commerce on 5 October 2011 to provide an overview of the SGCP and project development schedule and discuss the following issues:

- infrastructure;
- project approvals process;
- potential collaboration opportunities;
- community engagement;
- FIFO; and
- regionalisation.

3.1.1.20 Landholders

As described in **Section 2.2.2**, AMCI representatives met with landholders throughout the EIS process to discuss the SGCP, negotiate compensation, arrange property access, discuss exploration activities, provide relevant information and address any issues or concerns. Although landholders held various concerns about mining, they were co-operative and most appeared philosophical about development in the region.

The key issues discussed include the following:

- project introduction and schedule;
- Notice of Entry and Notice to Negotiate procedures;
- negotiation of compensation agreements for SGCP activities (including legal review of documentation and legal costs);
- notification procedures and access arrangements for exploration activities and baseline environmental field work (including procedures for opening/closing gates, accessing keys, etc.);
- concerns about the introduction and/or spread of weeds by SGCP contractors (particularly Parthenium);
- the alignment of the proposed SGCP infrastructure corridor, particularly its relationship to property infrastructure (e.g. access tracks, bores, dams, fences) and its potential to impact on property operations (e.g. reduce paddock size, create unusable sections of paddock, etc.);
- employment opportunities (particularly fencing, machinery operating and supervision of rail line construction);
- location of interaction with existing stock routes;
- location of exploration drill holes;
- impact on groundwater levels and quality;

- location and timing of environmental baseline fieldwork and installation of monitoring equipment;
- concerns about erosion of access roads due to SGCP exploration drilling activities; and
- concerns about impacts on livestock (e.g. exposure of stock to drilling fluids and chemicals and impacts on certification).

Based on these meetings, the following outcomes were achieved:

- notification was given to landholders prior to contractors entering their property;
- contractors undertaking baseline fieldwork conducted vehicle wash downs at the BRC wash down bay and obtained a weed clearance certificate;
- contractors used existing roads and access tracks where practicable, rather than driving through paddocks;
- the infrastructure corridor alignment was designed in consultation with surrounding landholders in order to minimise impacts on their properties, minimise environmental impacts and meet engineering/geotechnical constraints;
- local contractors have been used to undertake rehabilitation activities following exploration, where practicable;
- stock routes have been considered in the EIS assessments, where relevant; and
- access roads and exploration drill sites have been rehabilitated progressively once they are no longer required.

3.1.1.21 Other Tenement Holders/Stakeholders

Meetings with Hancock Coal were held on 15 January 2010, 8 and 25 November 2011 and 7 and 23 December 2011 to discuss port and rail access and power supply.

Meetings were held with Queensland Coal Corporation in April and May 2011 to discuss the alignment of **SGCP's proposed infrastructure corridor**. Queensland Coal Corporation suggested that the SGCP infrastructure corridor should follow the SunWater alignment as much as possible to minimise sterilisation risk.

Several meetings were held with Waratah representatives and the key issues discussed include the following:

- proposed infrastructure corridor route and investigative work;
- consent for access to EPC 1040;
- potential collaborative approaches, particularly in relation to consultation and SIA/management;
- joint application for power; and
- accommodation camp options.

AMCI met with Adani on 4 and 29 July 2011 to discuss port access and power supply.

3.1.1.22 Indigenous Traditional Owners

As described in **Section 2.2.2**, numerous meetings have been held with representatives of the Wangan and Jagalingou People at various locations in Queensland, to discuss the following issues:

- project introduction and discussion of joint venture approach;
- proposed project schedule;
- schedule of meetings;

- Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) principles and content;
- cultural heritage;
- **Native Title process and the 'Right to Negotiate' process (RTN);**
- financial components of RTN agreement (e.g. employment, training, contributions and establishment of funds, etc.); and
- non-financial components of RTN agreement (e.g. access agreements, information exchange, support etc.).

3.1.1.23 Industry Groups

AMCI had an initial application meeting with Powerlink on 16 July 2010. A pre-lodgement connection meeting was held on 14 April 2011, with a number of follow-up meetings held on 19 July 2011, 13 September 2011, 10 November 2011, 29 November 2011 and 7 December 2011.

AMCI held an initial meeting with SunWater in July 2011 to discuss supply options. SunWater attended the monthly SGCP PFS updates from November 2010 until April 2011. Meetings with the Foundation Customers of the Connors River Dam and Pipeline and the Moranbah to Alpha Pipeline have also been conducted since April 2011.

NOBP attended the Advisory Agency meeting and site visit held in August 2010. The outcomes of this meeting are discussed above. AMCI also met with NOBP on 21 October 2010, 15 February 2011, 5 and 20 December 2011 and 11 January 2012.

AMCI had three meetings with QR National between October 2010 and February 2011 regarding the potential options for using the existing Central Line Railway.

AMCI met with Queensland Rail in November 2010 and had a number of telephone discussions in August 2011 to discuss the potential options for using the existing Central Line Railway, particularly for transporting goods and materials to the SGCP as part of the transport logistics.

AMCI's presentation at the Bowen Basin Business Forum on 21 October 2010 covered the following:

- overview of the SGCP, including project timeline;
- stakeholder consultation; and
- Galilee Basin issues.

AMCI met with the Regional Development Australia Committee – Fitzroy and Central West on 26 October 2010.

AMCI met with property developers in the Whitsunday region on 6 October 2011 and with Enterprise Whitsundays on 8 November 2010 to provide an update on the SGCP and discuss the proposed workforce arrangements (e.g. FIFO model and housing options).

AMCI presented at the Major Projects Conference on 5 May 2011 and 25 October 2011. The presentation provided an overview of the SGCP and project development schedule and discussed the following issues:

- infrastructure;
- project approvals process;
- potential collaboration opportunities;
- community engagement;

- FIFO; and
- regionalisation.

AMCI's presentation at Trade and Investment Queensland in November 2011 covered the following:

- project overview;
- project development schedule;
- infrastructure;
- approvals process;
- collaboration opportunities;
- community engagement;
- FIFO; and
- regionalisation.

3.1.1.24 Conservation Groups

Meetings were held with the Capricorn Conservation Council and the Fitzroy Basin Association to discuss the following key issues:

- rail link between the Galilee Basin and the APCT, and the potential duplication of this line;
- cumulative impact assessment;
- potential for Galilee Basin-wide approach to mine rehabilitation; and
- concerns about impacts of the Connors River Dam on the Fitzroy Basin.

In addition to the above, AMCI's Exploration Geologist has been based in Alpha for several years, and has engaged directly with the local community and acted as a project contact during this time.

3.2 FACTSHEETS

Three Project factsheets were prepared and distributed to introduce the SGCP, provide ongoing project information and updates and to notify that the draft ToR were available for public review. Factsheet content is addressed in **Section 2.2.3**. No feedback directly relating to the factsheets has been received, other than the Community Survey results which indicated that respondents found them to be a preferred method of contact.

3.3 COMMUNITY INFORMATION DAY

Feedback received at the Community Information Days was generally positive, with relatively few issues or concerns raised. Many people chose to take home or complete a copy of the Community Survey. Anecdotal feedback from discussions at these sessions confirmed that people:

- were aware of the SGCP;
- appreciated the opportunity to speak with project representatives face-to-face;
- acknowledged the project team made it easy for them to obtain information about the Project; and
- were interested in employment opportunities and when the SGCP construction phase would commence.

The types of queries/issues raised by visitors at the Community Information Days include:

- project details (e.g. location, size and life of the SGCP);
- size, quality and location of coal resource;

- level of certainty about the project proceeding;
- interaction with other projects in the Galilee Basin;
- **location in relation to particular landholders' properties;**
- potential impacts on other land uses; and
- how potential impacts on community and environment would be managed.

3.4 COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP MEETINGS

The CRG has been a successful mechanism for building community understanding about the Project and sharing local knowledge and expertise. CRG members are encouraged to share information with the wider community and to discuss issues and concerns with the project team. A summary of the outcomes of CRG meetings held to date is provided below.

2 August 2010

The first CRG meeting, held on 2 August 2010, commenced with a general briefing about the Project.

Key issues discussed at the first CRG meeting included:

- the CRG Charter;
- the need for more reliable services in Alpha (e.g. power and water supplies, medical and education facilities);
- potential impacts of mining on groundwater supply and quality;
- SGCP scheduling and likely timing of the decision to commence mining;
- likely potential benefits for Alpha and surrounding areas;
- sponsorship of local groups/events;
- surface water management (particularly during natural disasters);
- SGCP employee accommodation;
- population size/growth in Alpha (the general consensus was that some growth and improvement of infrastructure would be good, but still need to maintain the small town atmosphere and sense of community); and
- upcoming public exhibition of draft ToR.

13 December 2010

The second CRG meeting was held on 13 December 2010 and addressed the following issues:

- the CRG charter;
- update on project activities and status;
- groundwater assessment process;
- issues associated with the multiple proposed railway routes between the Galilee Basin and APCT, including:
 - nobody was happy with multiple routes;
 - confusion about the location/proponents of the multiple routes and the rationale;
 - linkage between the SGCP infrastructure corridor and the common user rail line;
- property valuations;

- how to obtain and/or make a submission on the Final ToR;
- CRG members stressed the importance of the groundwater supply for Alpha and landholders;
- CRG members queried whether there is scope for collaborative approaches between mining proponents; and
- discussion of potential FIFO impacts.

2 March 2011

The third CRG meeting took place on 2 March 2011 and included discussion of the following:

- expected availability of government socio-economic studies;
- **Bandanna Energy's sale process;**
- alignment of proposed infrastructure corridor and approach to consultation with affected landholders;
- CRG members indicated that their preference would be for affected landholders to be consulted early, even if the corridor alignment has not been confirmed;
- status of the Connors River Dam;
- status of SGCP;
- discussion regarding the process of Acid Mine Drainage;
- discussion regarding surface water assessment and management and opportunity for input into this process by CRG members;
- discussion about local meteorological stations;
- discussion about SIA and SIMP;
- discussion about community values, including quality of life and freedom for children;
- discussion of the potential affects to the community of Alpha from mine development (population growth, uncertainty, impacts on roads, sewerage, health services); and
- the CRG members indicated that it is important to strike a balance between benefits of mining and associated adverse impacts.

20 June 2011

The following issues were discussed at the fourth CRG meeting held on 20 June 2011:

- role of the CRG and opportunities;
- potential to invite additional parties to participate in the CRG (including additional community representatives and other mining proponents);
- update on the status of other Galilee Basin proposals;
- update on the basis for the proposed infrastructure corridor alignment, interaction with existing infrastructure (e.g. fibre optic cable) and progress of consultation with affected landholders;
- update on key baseline studies – groundwater, visual amenity, noise and vibration, flora, fauna and aquatic ecology;
- discussion of geochemistry and waste management issues – this will be assessed in detail in the EIS;
- Native Title and Cultural Heritage issues and management plans;

- CRG members indicated that SGCP's Community Information Day had provided a good opportunity to discuss the Project; and
- distribution of the Community Survey by CRG members.

10 October 2011

The following issues were discussed at the fifth CRG meeting held on 10 October 2011:

- discussion of the Galilee Basin CRG approach and revised charter;
- SIA methodology;
- SIMP methodology;
- workforce profile;
- summary of SGCP SIA findings;
- summary of Galilee Coal Project SIA findings; and
- proposed social impact management/mitigation, including collaborative approaches to address cumulative impacts.

3.5 TECHNICAL REFERENCE GROUP MEETINGS

25 November 2010

The first TRG meeting commenced with a general briefing about the Project and key issues discussed included:

- an overview of Native Title and cultural heritage issues;
- **the BRC's specific interests are the Alpha Airport, FIFO, land, water/power infrastructure and demand;**
- **BRC's** concerns about the ability of existing infrastructure to satisfying expanding demand requirements;
- timing for completion of the SGCP PFS;
- project timeline;
- it was agreed that collaboration between regional mining proponents would be a worthwhile exercise, particularly in relation to the assessment of socio-economic impacts, strategic planning for regional post-mine landscapes and community contribution;
- the need to manage community expectations, particularly in relation to realistic population growth estimates and potential social impacts;
- addressing the skills shortage; and
- opportunity for the BRC to raise revenue via landing fees at the Alpha Aerodrome.

3 March 2011

The second TRG meeting addressed the following:

- transport and transport infrastructure overview, including road, rail, air and port;
- SGCP description and overview; and
- emergency services overview, options and assumptions including police, ambulance and fire.

21 June 2011

The issues covered during the third TRG meeting include:

- PFS;

- baseline studies to be undertaken in the proposed railway corridor;
- opportunities and issues associated with sourcing a workforce locally;
- explanation of mining stages including construction, mining and decommissioning;
- expected mine life;
- road infrastructure and effect of mine on existing available road networks;
- it was indicated that the SGCP should aim to minimise wide loads and maximise use of the existing rail infrastructure, wherever practicable;
- road safety impacts;
- **AMCI's health and safety policies;**
- expansion of the Alpha airport;
- proposed emergency medical services at the SGCP;
- details of the on-site accommodation village to house SGCP employees;
- BRC preferred that Galilee Basin mining projects do not have 100% FIFO workforces;
- AMCI committed to working with the appropriate agencies regarding recruitment and training;
- AMCI will develop an Emergency Response Plan and a Human Resources Strategy; and
- cumulative impacts resulting from mining activities.

11 October 2011

Issues covered during the fourth TRG meeting include:

- discussion of the Galilee Basin TRG approach and revised charter;
- SIA methodology;
- SIMP methodology;
- workforce profile;
- summary of SGCP SIA findings;
- summary of Galilee Coal Project SIA findings;
- update on Native Title negotiations; and
- proposed social impact management/mitigation, including collaborative approaches to address cumulative impacts.

3.6 PROJECT CONTACT POINTS

A summary of issues raised via the project contact points is provided below.

3.6.1.1 Freecall Number

A freecall hotline was set up to receive and address any concerns relating to the SGCP. A total of 27 calls to the freecall number have been received to date and the issues/comments raised include:

- queries regarding the project timeline;
- opportunities for employment;
- business promotion and queries regarding service provision/supply opportunities;
- queries relating to meeting logistics for TRG, CRG and other community engagement meetings;

- requests for attendance at conferences and events; and
- requests for participation in research.

3.6.1.2 Project Email

Approximately 78 emails have been received to date relating to the SGCP. The emails related to the following issues:

- opportunities for employment;
- business promotion and queries regarding service provision/supply opportunities;
- queries relating to meeting logistics for TRG, CRG and other community engagement meetings;
- registration of interest in being consulted about the SGCP;
- CRG and TRG nomination applications;
- requests for attendance at conferences and events; and
- general queries or information requests (e.g. in relation to media articles, the IAS, Alpha Show, project timing, sponsorship, SIA CAR group).

3.6.1.3 Website

The SGCP website was launched early in 2010 offering visitors a central source of project information and updates. The website is updated with new information and covers communications from the general project information through to engagement processes, contact information and media. There have been 32 website enquiries to date, predominantly relating to registration of interest and enquiries about opportunities for employment or service provision.

3.6.1.4 Project Mailing Address

The Project Mailing Address was made available as part of the initial project engagement materials for those wishing to make comments and address concerns.

3.7 MEDIA

As described in **Section 2.2.8**, public notices regarding the draft and final ToR as well as invitations to participate in community engagement activities were placed in a number of newspapers in order to inform the local and wider community.

3.8 DIRECT MAIL

Direct mail was largely used as a mechanism to invite TRG, CRG and other interested parties to meetings and information sessions. In addition, several completed Community Surveys were received by direct mail as well as business promotion information packages.

3.9 COMMUNITY SURVEY

A positive relationship with community and stakeholder is critical to the success of the SGCP. Community Surveys were used to collect baseline information about the community and to collect feedback from stakeholders. The surveys were also offered as a tool for anonymous comments, concerns and compliments to be collected regarding the Project.

A total of 23 members of the community completed the Community Survey and the results are discussed below.

Question 1: Which age group are you?

The first question in the survey asked respondents which age group they fit within. The largest single age group category for respondents was the 50-59 year old age group which accounted for 36 % of

all respondents. **Figure 3-1** presents the percentage of survey respondents within each age group category.

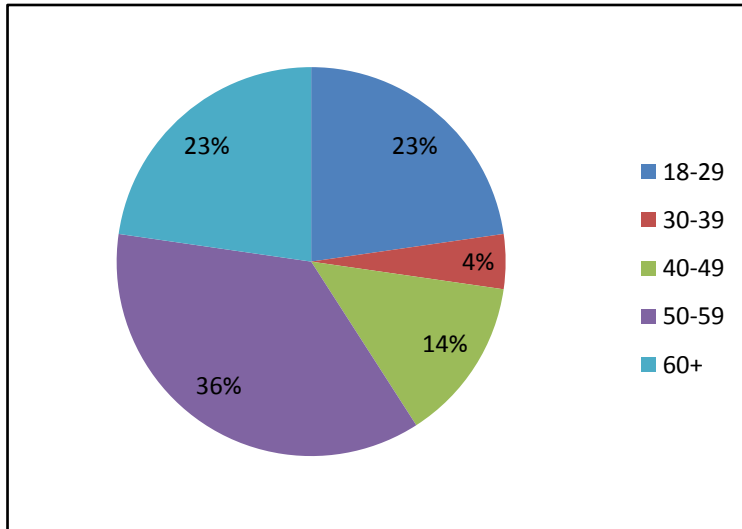


Figure 3-1 Percentage of Respondents per Age Group

Question 2: What is your gender?

The second survey question asked for the gender of the respondents. There was an approximately even gender spread of respondents, with slightly more females (55 % or 12 people) than males (45 % or 10 people).

The almost equal number of male and female respondents suggests that both genders have an equal interest in the mining industry, and more specifically the SGCP.

Question 3: Which local area do you live in?

The community survey also asked respondents to identify which local area they lived in. The majority of respondents (77 % or 17 people) lived in Alpha. This figure is representative of the town in which the Community Information Days were held (i.e. Alpha).

Figure 3-2 indicates the survey respondents’ residential location.

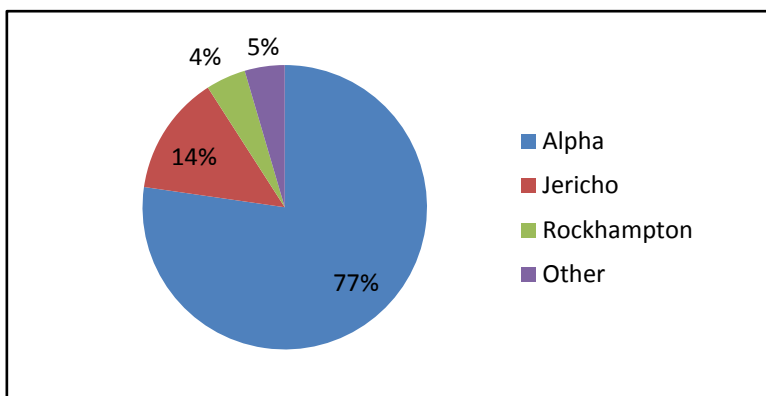


Figure 3-2 Percentage of Survey Respondents According to Location of Residence

Question 4: How long have you been living in the area?

A large proportion of respondents (i.e. 39 % or 9 people) indicated that they had been living in the area for between one and ten years. 52 % of respondents indicated that they had lived in the area for 21 years or longer. **Figure 3-3** indicates the period of time survey respondents have been living in the area.

The majority of the respondents who had lived in the area for more than 20 years were born and raised locally and have chosen to remain in the area. These respondents were considered more likely to be involved in the agricultural industries of the region, with strong, often multi-generational ties to the land.

Those respondents who reported having lived in the area for between one and five years are generally attracted to the region for employment reasons and generally live in the area for the period of their employment.

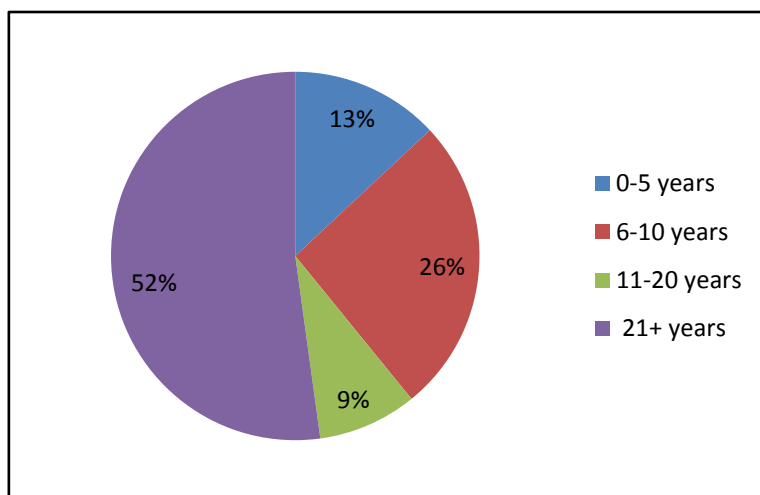


Figure 3-3 Period of Time Respondents Have Been Living in the Area

Question 5: How long do you intend to stay in this area?

When asked how long they intended living in the area, a large proportion of the survey respondents (68 % or 15 people) indicated that they intended to stay indefinitely or had no plans to leave. A further 22 % (or 5 people) indicated that they were unsure as to how long they would stay in the area and two people (or 10 %) indicated they would remain in the area as long as they had employment.

Question 6: What are your general thoughts on the SGCP?

This question asked respondents to share the initial thoughts that they had regarding the SGCP. Common themes in participant results included the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed mine, possibility of socio-economic benefits for the community, changes to the sense of community and social cohesion and concerns regarding safety.

Question 7: How do you think the SGCP will affect the following?

This question asked respondents to rate the impact they believed the SGCP will have on community services, the local economy, housing, water, ecology, local lifestyles, recreation activities, them and their family and other. Respondents were asked to rate the impact as very positive, positive, no affect, negative, very negative or unsure. Nineteen respondents (or 86 %) indicated that they expected the SGCP to have a 'positive' or 'very positive' impact on community services. In contrast, it was anticipated that the SGCP would have a 'negative' or 'very negative' impact on housing, water, ecology and lifestyle.

Question 8: What do you most value about your lifestyle and surroundings?

This question asked respondents to identify what they valued most about living in the area. **Figure 3-4** identifies what respondent's value most about their community.

The most frequent responses to this question were that the area had a quiet country lifestyle, sense of safety/freedom, sense of community and had a clean environment.

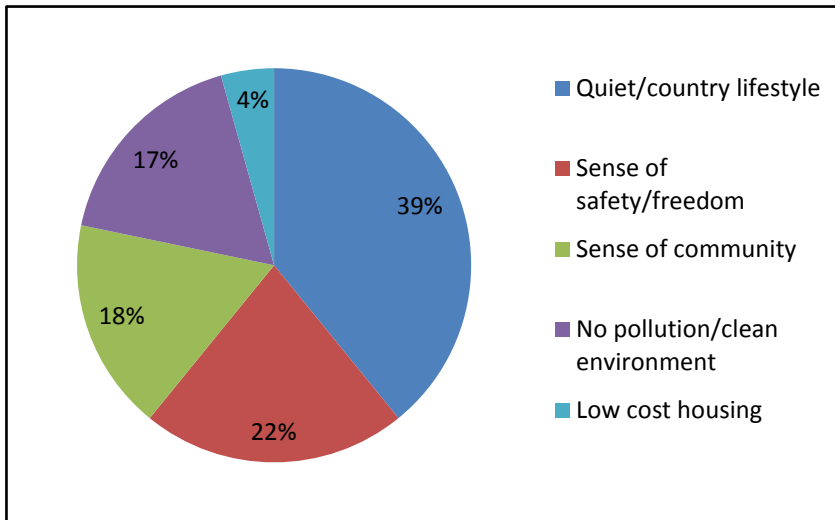


Figure 3-4 Most Valued Aspects of Lifestyle and Surroundings

Question 9: How do you think the SGCP might impact on these values?

This question asked respondents to indicate what impact they predicted the SGCP would have on identified community values. The key areas of concern identified included the potential influx of people/houses/cars, individuals with different values moving into the community, people coming only to the area for work and the potential environmental impacts. **Figure 3-5** presents the perceived potential impacts that the SGCP on existing community values.

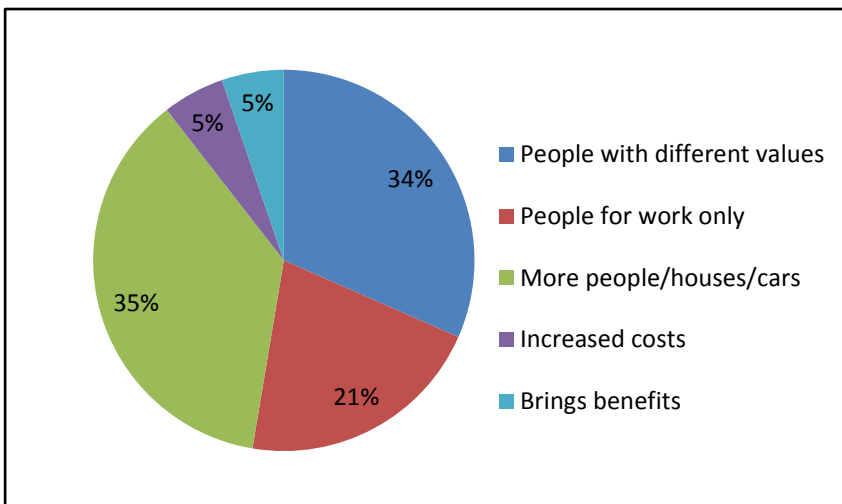


Figure 3-5 Perceived Impacts of the SGCP on Community Values

Question 10: Are you satisfied with the quality of and accessibility of services provided to you in your local area (e.g. health, education, recreation, shopping, etc.). If no, what would you change?

This question asked respondents to rate their level of satisfaction with existing services. Only five per cent of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the quality and accessibility of services in their area, while the 85 % indicated that they were dissatisfied with the services in the area.

Those respondents who indicated that they were dissatisfied with the quality and accessibility of services were asked to explain their reasons. The main reasons provided were:

- limited health services (particularly as there is no permanent doctor in Alpha);
- limited shopping facilities; and
- a tendency to be overlooked because of small population size.

Question 11: In your opinion, what could the SGCP do to contribute to the area in terms of investment and community growth?

Nineteen respondents indicated that the SGCP could contribute to investment and community growth, in the key areas identified on **Figure 3-6**. Specific suggestions included:

- improving medical facilities (e.g. employment and retention of a full-time doctor, establishment of a reliable ambulance service);
- improvement of existing facilities, including roads and airport;
- creation of new community infrastructure or improvement of existing infrastructure (particularly schooling, shops and a new motel); and
- hosting community events.

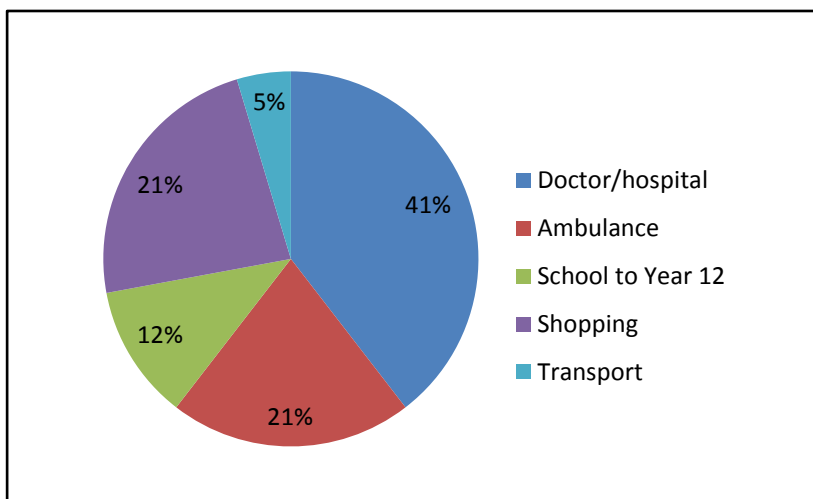


Figure 3-6 Potential Contributions to Investment and Community Growth

Question 12: Are there any other issues or comments which you feel should be identified in the EIS?

Only 50 % of respondents answered this question. The issues that were identified as being important for inclusion in the EIS included: traffic management; rehabilitation; assessment of impacts on air quality, groundwater, wildlife and the social environment.

Question 13: If you are interested in receiving updates on the Project, what method of contact would you prefer (you can choose more than one option)?

This question asked respondents whether they preferred to be contacted via factsheet, local newspaper, newsletter, Community Information Day, e-newsletter or other method. The majority of respondents indicated that they preferred newspapers, e-newsletters, factsheets and newsletters.

3.10 KEY PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Key project documentation (e.g. IAS, daft ToR, final ToR, EPBC Referral) was made publically available in accordance with statutory requirements.

3.11 CONSULTATION MANAGER

To date, over 700 consultation events have been recorded in Consultation Manager. A breakdown of these events is provided in **Figure 3-7** and a summary report of community engagement events from Consultation Manager is provided in **Appendix J**.

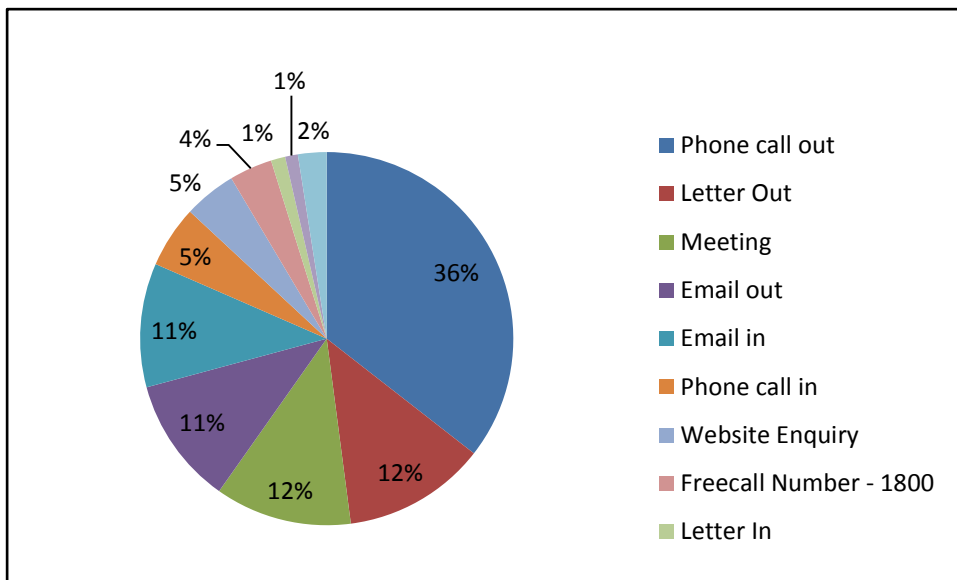


Figure 3-7 Consultation Manager Consultation Events

4 CONCLUSION

The engagement process for the SGCP was developed with the aim of ensuring a consistent approach to implementing, building and supporting positive, honest and credible relationships with local and broader stakeholders. This process enabled the identification of potential issues and allowed stakeholders and the wider community to provide feedback that would be considered in the EIS.

It was observed that at the commencement of the engagement program, there was a relatively low level of understanding of mining processes and impacts within the local community. There was apparent confusion between the mining proponents and proposals within the Galilee Basin. As the EIS process and engagement program progressed, the level of understanding increased, evidenced by feedback from the stakeholders and increased complexity of questions.

Stakeholders consulted as part of the engagement program indicated that they appreciated the opportunity to receive project information, provide feedback and input into the planning and assessment process.

Throughout the engagement process, stakeholders and the community were encouraged to provide feedback relating to any potential impacts of the SGCP on their personal circumstances, the community and the region. The key comments which arose throughout the engagement program are described below:

- the SGCP is expected to provide employment opportunities and opportunities for local/regional businesses;
- the SGCP is expected to generate growth and improvement of services, amongst other socio-economic benefits;
- there is a need to balance the benefits of the Project with the potential adverse impacts;
- the SGCP has the potential to impact on existing infrastructure (e.g. transport infrastructure, housing, sewerage, water and power infrastructure) and services (e.g. health, education, emergency services);
- the SGCP will contribute to cumulative impacts from multiple mining projects in the Galilee Basin;
- it is important to assess and manage environmental and social impacts;
- it is important to the local community that they retain their lifestyle and sense of community;
- there is a need for collaboration between Galilee Basin mining proponents;
- general confusion or frustration about multiple rail lines from Galilee Basin to the APCT and support for effective third party access agreements in order to minimise potential impacts associated with the rail line/s; and
- interest in the alignment of the SGCP infrastructure corridor, particularly from affected landholders who provided input to the route selection.

Community engagement will continue to be undertaken over the life of the SGCP as described in the SIMP.

5 REFERENCES

AMCI (2010a) South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group Charter.

AMCI (2010b) South Galilee Coal Project Technical Reference Group Charter.

International Association for Public Participation (2004) IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, [Online], Available at: <http://www.iap2.org.au/resources/spectrum>, 2011 September 11.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE SGCP

Tier One Stakeholders

Tier One stakeholders are individuals or groups who have a high or frequent level of impact, interest or influence in/on the Project's activities and decisions. This group includes Directly Affected Stakeholders (DAS), Indigenous Traditional Owners and regulatory approval and advisory agencies.

Table A-1 Tier 1 Stakeholders

| Tier One Stakeholders | |
|--|---|
| DAS/landholders/easements/encumbrances/interest holders within Mining Lease Application area (MLA) 70453 and the infrastructure corridor | Lot 4315 PH720, Lot 2 BF38 |
| | Lot 1 DM3 |
| | Lot 7 BF57 |
| | Lot 31 BF11 |
| | Lot 1160 PH286 |
| | Lot 3 BF53 |
| | Lot 5 BF5 |
| | Lot 3 CP860083 |
| | Lot 2 SP136836 |
| | Lot 4 BF50, Lot 6 BF16 |
| | Lot 7 BF16 |
| | Queensland Rail |
| | Waratah Coal Pty Ltd |
| | Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd |
| | Queensland Thermal Coal Pty Ltd |
| Australia Pacific LNG Pty Limited | |
| Road reserves within MLA 70453 and infrastructure corridor | |
| Indigenous Traditional Owners | Wangan Jagalingou People |
| | Bidjara People #3 |
| Government departments and advisory agencies | Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities |
| | Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management |
| | Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation |
| | Queensland Department of Local Government and Planning |
| | Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads |
| | Queensland Department of the Premier and Cabinet |
| | Queensland Department of Community Safety |
| | Queensland Department of Communities |
| | Queensland Health |
| | Queensland Department of Education and Training |

| Tier One Stakeholders (cont.) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General |
| | Queensland Police Service |
| | Barcaldine Regional Council |

Tier Two Stakeholders

Tier Two stakeholders are individuals or groups who have a high/semi-frequent level of impact and high/medium interest or influence in/on the Project's activities and decisions.

Table A-2 Tier 2 Stakeholders

| Tier Two Stakeholders | |
|---|--|
| Landholders adjoining MLA 70453/EPC1049 and or 1180 (not including lots partially within tenements) | Lot 71, 73 BE32 |
| | Lot 1 PER201690 |
| | Lot 5110 |
| | Lot 3 DM38 |
| | Lot 2 DM26 |
| | Lot 1 SP157678 |
| | Lot 1 SP159837 |
| | Lot 7 DM40 |
| | Lot 88 CP848588 |
| | Lot 1 PER4091 |
| | Lot 1 PER4091 |
| | Lot 74 BE129 |
| | Lot 76 BE144 |
| | Lot 75 BE144 |
| | Lot 1 BF72 |
| | Lot 1 DM10 |
| | Lot 2 DM10 |
| | Hancock Coal Pty Ltd & Wingfield Avenue Pty Ltd |
| | Reserve for Landing Ground Aircraft |
| | Reserve for stock holding paddocks |
| | Sedgeford Pastoral Company Pty Ltd |
| | Telstra Corporation Limited |
| | Road reserves adjoining MLA 70453/EPC 1049 and/or 1180 |

| Tier Two Stakeholders (cont.) | |
|---|---|
| Interested agencies/authorities/individuals /groups/organisations | Powerlink Queensland |
| | Queensland Rail |
| | Regional Port Authority |
| | Regional Aboriginal Land Council |
| | Area Basin Representative Body |
| | Conservation Groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capricorn Conservation Council; and ▪ Fitzroy Basin Association. |
| State Government-owned services | Alpha State School |
| | Jericho State School |
| | Alpha Hospital |
| | Alpha Library |
| Members of Parliament | Hon Bruce Scott (Federal Member for Maranoa) |
| | Vaughan Johnson (State Member for Gregory) |
| Local communities, including Alpha, Jericho and Tambo | |

Tier Three Stakeholders

Tier Three stakeholders include individuals or groups who have a low/medium level of impact, interest or influence in/on the Project's activities and decisions.

Table A-3 Tier 3 Stakeholders

| Tier Three Stakeholders | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Non-government groups/organisations | Business Groups |
| | Resource Industry Groups |
| | Community Clubs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpha Show Society; • Alpha Cultural Club; • Alpha Pony Club; • Alpha Jockey Club; • Alpha Swimming Club; • Alpha Junior Sporting Association; • Jellybeans Association; • Alpha HACCC; • Alpha Rodeo Association; • Alpha State School P&C; • Alpha Jets Netball Club; • Alpha Tennis Club; • Alpha Tourism Association; • Alpha Golf Club Association; • Alpha Hospital Auxiliary; • Meals on Wheels; • Anglican Church Association; • Uniting Church Association; • Catholic Church Association; • Combined Churches Community; • Jane Neville-Rolfe Art Gallery; • Senior Citizens Association; and • Alcoholics Anonymous. |
| Media | Central Queensland News |
| | ABC Western Queensland |
| | Galilee Gazette |
| | Alpha News |
| | Longreach Leader |

| Tier Three Stakeholders (cont.) | |
|--|--|
| Other interested parties | Neighbouring mining companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adani Enterprises Ltd; • Vale Australia. |
| | Australian Mines and Metals Association |
| | Construction Forestry Mining Energy Union |
| | Customers |
| | Suppliers |
| | Members of the general public |

APPENDIX B

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS ON DRAFT TOR

Submissions on draft TOR for South Galilee Coal Project

| Name of Submitter | Issue # | Section | Comment | Suggested Solution | Proponent Response | Edit TOR? | DIP Response |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| Christine and Simon Campbell (Latrobe Grazing) | 1.1 | 1.9.1 | Lack of transparency. Given the current issues with lack of evidence around impact on Condamine alluvium, the GAB needs to be mentioned specifically. | Include "Water Resource (Great Artesian Basin) Plan 2006" under <i>Water Act 2000</i> . | Ok. The project area is not within the GAB but is close to it. High level assessment will be made as to any possible impact. | Yes | amend s3.4.1 to include GAB (12) |
| | 1.2 | 3.4.1 | Similarly the Great Artesian Basin should be mentioned specifically. | Give Great Artesian Basin a specific mention when talking about groundwater and related issues. A specific line. | Ok. The project area is not within the GAB but is close to it. High level assessment will be made as to any possible impact. | Yes | amend s3.4.1 to include GAB (12) |
| Queensland Health | 2.1 | General | The proponent has identified throughout the ToR that "environmental values" will be defined, impacts described and how the values will be protected or enhanced. It is important to note that the meaning of "environmental values" incorporates the protection and/or enhancement of human health, as described in the various Environmental Protection Polices (eg Noise, Air and Waste). It is important that the proponent assesses both direct and indirect impacts on human health from the proposed development and demonstrates that the environmental values are protected and/or enhanced. | Queensland Health recommends that the ToR emphasizes that the ESI will demonstrate the protection and/or enhancement of human health (as part of the environmental values) through-out the construction and operation of the proposed development. | This is an environmental assessment not a health assessment. However, impacts on health are covered as required by legislation (eg. Air/Noise) and in H&S and H&R sections. | No | adequately addressed throughout ToR, in particular s3.5.2, s6.0 & s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 2.2 | General | It is important to highlight that when assessing the impacts of the project that any construction and/or accommodation camps that are associated with the construction and operational phases of the project are considered sensitive receptors. For example within S3.7 p36 the proponent has identified that all sensitive receptors adjacent to the project components will be identified and assessed against relevant noise and vibration criteria. It is recommended that his | It is recommended that the ToR highlights that sensitive receptors include any construction and/or accommodation camps. | OK | No | adequately addressed throughout ToR, in particular s2.0 - proponent to note |
| | 2.3 | Noise and Vibration S3.7 pg 36 | The proponent also stated that within this section that likely operational noise and vibration management measures for sensitive places would be developed (last dot point S3.7.2 pg 44). The proponent did not highlight that these measures will mitigate any adverse affect on human health caused by noise and vibration. | This section should also emphasize that the impact on human health at the sensitive receivers will be appropriately mitigated to achieve a satisfactory internal noise level for the preservation of health and well-being identified within the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008</i> . It is recommended that the proponent also provide management options at the sensitive receivers when noise attenuation at the source does not | Already covered under Noise and Vibration assessment. | No | adequately addressed in s3.7, s6.0 & s8.0 proponent to note |
| | 2.4 | Health and Safety S6.2 Pg 49 | The proponent has not identified water and waste-water management as a key component of the maintenance of the health and safety values of the community, workforce, suppliers and other stakeholders of the proposed development. The ToR should identify that the EIS will supply appropriate information on the testing, treatment and storage of water and waste water (including sewage) so it will not pose a risk to human health. This should also include during times of extreme meteorological events and/or catastrophic failures. | Queensland Health recommends that any waters proposed to be reused on site (including effluent from onsite sewerage treatment plants and rain water captured within tanks), complies with the Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling - managing health and environmental risks (Phase 1) (2006). This provides guidance on water quality and management planning for recycled water. This document can be located at http://www.nepc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/39 . Any waters to be utilised for human consumption must also be shown to comply with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines and other relevant water-re-use legislation (such as Coal Mining Safety and Health regulations). The proponent should also identify whether or not they are a drinking water provided as regulated by the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> and the <i>Public Health Act 2005</i> . The EIS must also highlight how potable waters will be appropriately tested, treated, transported, stored (and protected from potential contamination), reticulated and monitored to ensure that it does not pose a risk to human health. The management of waste water (including construction and operational phases) must be highlighted and shown that Queensland Health recommends; | Already covered in TOR under commitment to comply with legislation and the health and safety EIS requirements. | No | adequately addressed in s3.4, s3.8, s6.0 & s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 2.5 | Health and Safety S6.2 Pg 49 | Queensland Health believes that the Health and Safety component of the EIS must encapsulate the following aspects; - The impacts the project will have on the regional health services. - The projects potential to generate and harbour disease vectors. - The potential health impacts of unsafe foods being supplied to the projects workforce. | - That the proponent assesses the impact the project will have on regional health services and describe any necessary management strategies, including consultation with the appropriate regional health service district. - That the proponent develops a "mosquito management plan" for the entire site and in particular areas where it is intended to pond significant volumes of water. Reference should be made to Queensland Health's "Guidelines to minimise mosquito and biting midge problems in new development areas". - Provision of food to the workforce must be in compliance with the <i>Food Act 2006</i> , administered by Local Government. The camp kitchen must be approved and licensed by the relevant Local Government prior | This will be dealt with in the Health and Safety, Hazard and Risk, Social Environment and Environmental Management Plan sections. Consultation will occur where required. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s6.0 & s8.0 proponent to note |
| Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation | 3.1 | Part A, Section 7 General EIS Format | The identification of land use conflicts when assessing draft Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) can be imprecise as a result of interpreting the exact locations of project footprints on the basis of hardcopy maps and digital image maps. | The Terms of Reference (ToR) should be amended to include a requirements for provision of map data for the project footprint, including transport routes, in digital (GIS) format (MapInfo format and ArcView shape files, with associated metadata) to aid in the assessment of the EIS. | Whatever maps are necessary to meet the TOR will be produced. DEEDI are welcome to approach AMCI for copies of these maps, but sending out separate information to different Departments will not be undertaken as this is too confusing and outside the TOR requirements. | No | adequately addressed throughout ToR, in particular s3.2 - proponent to note |
| | 3.2 | Part B, 2.3.2 Construction | Section 2.1 of the Initial Advice Statement recognises the need to address the supply of extractive materials for road construction and ballast material. This interest should be reflected in the ToR. | A bullet point should be added that considers the estimated volumes and potential sources for extractive materials that will be needed for the construction of site access and interior haul roads. | OK | No | adequately addressed in s2.3 - proponent to note |
| | 3.3 | Part B, Section 3.2.4 Land Use and Tenure | In the list of potential land uses there is no mention of extractive operations that may occur within or adjacent to the project area and its associated infrastructure. | In addition to those land uses listed in bullet point one, the proponent should also identify any extractive permits that exist within, or adjacent to, the footprint of the project and the associated infrastructure. | Already done. All land tenures within or surrounding the SGCP are identified as part of consultation requirements. | Yes | amend s3.2.4.1, dot point 1 as per submission |
| | 3.4 | Part B, Section 5.1.2.1 Strategies for Local Participation | The impact of depletion of limited resources, particularly quarry materials, is often poorly addressed by EISs and warrants highlighting in the Terms of Reference to ensure its consideration. | The ToR should be amended to highlight the need for the EIS to discuss the volume of extractive materials needed in the construction of the proposed facilities and the potential impact on the normal supply/demand of extractive resources in the regions impacted by the project, including any mitigation measures. This may be achieved by adding an additional dot point under the paragraph beginning "The assessment of economic impacts should outline..." as follows: "the potential impact on extractive resource availability in the regions both during and after construction and any economic consequences for the regions." | OK | Yes | amend s5.1.2, dot point 4 - proponent to note |
| | 3.5 | 2.2 Location | This section does not refer to all waterway types that could potentially occur in the area | Please include all waterway and other fish habitats including permanent, ephemeral, vegetated and bare water bodies | | No | adequately addressed in section 2.2 & s3.3.4 (see change p30) |
| | 3.6 | 2.5 Associated infrastructure | Location of existing infrastructure (waterways crossings and barriers) should be included Alternatives do not consider timing (fish spawning and passage) | Include existing and proposed permanent and temporary waterway barriers associated with the proposed development | | Yes | Edit s2.5 (1) |
| | 3.7 | 3.3.4.1 Aquatic Biology - Description of environmental values | Include a description of existing fish habitats within and adjacent (upstream and downstream) to the site, fisheries resources, and environmental values which may be affected by the proposal including waterway values, aquatic and riparian vegetation and aquatic fauna | Areas adjacent to the proposed development should be included (upstream and downstream) Bullet point 2 should refer to 'aquatic' rather than 'marine' species Bullet point three refers only to the project area Bullet point six should also include upstream habitats Bullet point eight should refer to location and extent of natural and existing barriers within, upstream and downstream of the project area | | Yes | amend s3.3.4.1 BP2 - change to aquatic (2) BP3 - no edit adequately covered in s3.3.4.1 BP6 - include reference to upstream (3) BP6 - include reference as per submission (4) |
| | 3.8 | 3.3.4.2 Aquatic Biology - potential impacts and mitigation measures | This section refers only to the potential impacts on aquatic ecosystems and the proposed mitigation actions | Include all actual (direct and indirect) impacts along with potential impacts and identify impacts as either permanent or temporary. This should include the impacts on access to fisheries resources and cumulative impacts resulting from development within and adjacent to the development site. This section should also include discussion of all measures to be implemented to avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts to fish habitats and fisheries resources. Monitoring programs to identify and confirm the positive and negative impacts to fish habitats and fisheries resources along with offset proposals to address residual impacts should be included in this section. | | Yes | amend s3.3.4.2 include reference to permanent and temporary and measures to avoid, minimise... (5) BP7 - include reference to upstream and downstream and delete reference to direct discharge (6) |
| | 3.9 | 4.2 Potential impacts | Social impacts on Indigenous and recreational fishing groups are not addressed | Address economic values of the site and all adjacent areas to both the Indigenous and recreational fishers | | No | not applicable to this project |
| | 4 | 5.1.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Economic values and impacts to the recreational and commercial fishing industries are not addressed | Address economic values of the site and all adjacent areas to both the recreational and commercial fishing industries | | No | not applicable to this project |
| 4.1 | 9.5 Monitoring and reporting | Impacts to be monitored should include positive and negative impacts and the responsible party for remedial actions should be identified | Monitoring programs for positive and negative impacts to fish habitats and fisheries resources and to be included | | No | adequately addressed BP7 | |
| Queensland Police Service | 4.2 | 2.3 | QPS has a need to understand the impact of any pre-construction transportation. This would include contractor vehicles and the transportation of heavy machinery and the movement of over dimensional loads. | This requirement should be added to Section 2.3.1. | Already covered in the Transport section. | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 |

| Name of Submitter | Issue # | Section | Comment | Suggested Solution | Proponent Response | Edit TOR? | DIP Response |
|---|---------|--|---|---|--|-----------|--|
| | 4.3 | 2.5 | Because of the isolated locations, QPS and other Emergency Services may need to establish communications. | Inclusion of an additional sub-section under Section 2.5 (Associated infrastructure - Telecommunications, that will detail (a) the type of communications to be provided to the mine and accommodation facilities, (b) The capacity of the communications service to allow for additional services, (eg broadband access for RoIP) that would facilitate other users communications needs. | OK | Yes | amend s2.5 to include reference to telecommunications as per submission. (7) |
| | 4.4 | 3.9 | One of the primary focus areas for the QPS in its service delivery is: enforcing traffic laws and reducing road trauma. | Section 3.9.3 and 3.9.5 should mention QPS in addition to the 'Transport Authorities' as a stakeholder in any discussions. | OK. QPS is already being included as a stakeholder. | Yes | amend s3.9.3 and 3.9.5 to include QPS (8) |
| | 4.5 | 3.9 | One of the primary focus areas for the QPS in its service delivery is: enforcing traffic laws and reducing road trauma. | Section 3.9.3 should include an assessment of the impact on itinerant seasonal traffic including vehicles towing caravans ("Grey Nomads") by traffic associated with the project. | Traffic impacts will be assessed in Transport Section. The impact will be the same, regardless of what other traffic is on the road. | No | adequately covered in s3.9 - proponent to note |
| | 4.6 | 4.2 | QPS has a responsibility for public safety. | SOW (Section 4.2) to detail a list of the "relevant management units and state authorities". This would allow inter-agency discussion and improve consultative efficiencies through aligned approaches. QPS would desire representation. | OK | Yes | amend s4.2 to include QPS (9) |
| | 4.7 | 6 | There are legislative requirements on QPS as the incident controller for Disaster and Incident Management. | QPS seeks to have the SOW indicate that the QPS is a stakeholder with other Emergency Services in any consultation process for Section 6. | OK | Yes | amend s6.1 to include QPS (10) |
| Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts | 5.1 | Section 3.3.1 (page 26) | Where the ToRs refer to... "ecosystems listed as presumed extinct, endangered or vulnerable under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999". This should say... "ecological communities listed under the Commonwealth Environment | | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.1.1 as per submission (11) |
| | 5.2 | Chapter 9 (page 53 and 54) | All scientific species names should be italicised. | | OK | Yes | amend Ch9 as per submission where appropriate |
| Blackall-Tambo Regional Council | 6.1 | Part A, 1 Project Summary (page 1) | The term 'of housing in Alpha and nearby townships' is used. It is felt that the towns of Blackall and Tambo will be directly affected by the South Galilee Coal Project. Therefore it is felt that the terms of reference need to clearly identify and reference that Blackall and Tambo are directly located close to the mine just as much as Alpha. The closest near by towns to this project are Blackall and Tambo. It appears that the southern end of the mine will directly link to the boundary of Tambo. The township of Tambo is only 160 km to Alpha along the Tambo-Alpha road. This road is currently half sealed with imminent plans for all weather road access. Blackall to Alpha is 175 along the Jericho Road. These are both comparative distances to that of Barcaldine to Alpha which 141km. | The area of concern should be clear to include possibly the whole of Blackall-Tambo Regional Council and reference Blackall and Tambo on all social, economic and environmental concerns throughout the entirety of the document. All distances are comparative and it is expected that due to this closeness Blackall and Tambo will be affected by the impact of mining as much as the Barcaldine region. The TOR needs to include reference to Blackall and Tambo alongside Alpha and the Barcaldine regional area. It is important that Blackall-Tambo Regional Council is included in the equation and inclusion of any consultation directly occurring with regional Council's and community. | The TOR already include requirements to assess the environmental, social and economic impact to the local and surrounding regions. IF the Blackall-Tambo Shire is impacted by the project, the environmental, social and economic studies will identify this already - there is no need to specifically mention this Shire, nor is there any logical reason to assume this shire will be impacted to the same extent as the towns and Shire within which the mine is actually proposed. It is not agreed that there will be significant (or potentially any) impact on Blackall or Tambo. AMCI will meet with the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council to discuss their concerns. | No | adequately addressed in ToR - proponent to note |
| | 6.2 | Page 2 | Page 2 refers to issues of water supply, power, coal extraction, waste disposal and transportation. There is no reference to the possible use of current or existing resources such as timber on the land or the possible impact of the loss of Agricultural land and loss of agricultural productivity. | A statement needs to be included to consider options for use of existing timbers uses or other resources available on the land. There may be a way to harvest some of the timbers for use by local graziers or other community persons. | This is included in the land assessment. The proposed use of timber is unlikely | No | adequately addressed in s3.2 of ToR - proponent to note |
| | 6.3 | Part B, 1.8 (Consultative Process) | The consultative area needs to be as wide as possible and as publically as possible. | There is a need to reinforce that the consultation process needs to include public meetings and focus group meetings. | This is already happening. | No | adequately addressed in s1.8 and s6.0 in ToR - proponent to note |
| | 6.4 | Section 3, p. 19 | The impacts of the mine on the Great Artesian Basin, Wild Rivers processes and the Murray Darling Basin should be expressly addressed. | Ensure these three issues are addressed as relevant. | OK | No | amend s3.4.1 to include GAB (12) |
| | 6.5 | Page 20 | Flood Plain Management | Include a section that addresses potential risk management in the event of a flood. It is unlikely that any flood is the same and historic data indicates that flooded areas are not consistent with previous years. Mechanisms need to be in place to ensure flood related risk management strategies. | This is already included in the TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s3.1.1 of ToR - proponent to note |
| | 6.6 | Section 3.4 Water Resources (page 31) | Impacts of the mine on the Great Artesian Basin need to be expressly addressed. | Ensure that this issue of the Great Artesian Basin in addressed as a separate point of concern. | OK | No | amend s3.4.1 to include GAB (12) |
| | 6.7 | 3.9 Transport (page 38) | It is anticipated that the Alpha to Tambo and Blackall to Jericho roads will be particularly impacted. | Ensure that these roads are expressly mentioned in the Terms of Reference. A section should be created to allow the EIS to address the need to upgrade existing rods to all weather with support of the mining industry and Governments. | This is already included as part of the Transport assessment in the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 - proponent to note |
| | 6.8 | 3.10 Indigenous cultural heritage (page 39-40) | A significant amount of cultural heritage is in the area between Alpha and Tambo. An electronic copy of a thesis on the cultural heritage will be provided. Concerns are expressed for the preservation and conservation of cultural assets. | Electronic copy of a thesis on cultural heritage will be provided. Consideration will be given for the protection of cultural assets possible with infrastructure requirements to preserve and conserve. | This is already included as part of the Cultural Heritage assessment in the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.10 - proponent to note |
| | 6.9 | 4 Social values etc. (Pages 43-45) | The social and cultural area mentioned needs to be as wide as possible and include reference to Blackall and Tambo. The impact of this, and other, mines on employment, wages, affordable housing both rental and ownership and general real estate values etc. is likely to affect Blackall and Tambo. | Specifically include Blackall and Tambo. Need to include a section about Community Infrastructure and possible establishment of a Community Infrastructure Fund supported by the South Galilee Coal Project to allow Blackall-Tambo Regional Council to deal with the social issues. Include a point referencing the possibility to appoint a Community Officer supported by the mines to assist with community and workforce issues and liaisons between mines, Council and community. Needs to include a section on Local Purchasing that develops a strategy of commitment to ensure that the community can optimise its access to purchasing expenditure. A clear strategy needs to be developed to allow business to engage with mines to supply goods and services or become part of the mines supply database. A section needs to be addressed regarding workforce issues such as training workforce as well as negotiations to share workforce. A local workforce supply and training plan needs to be considered in partnership with the mines and Councils. | The TOR already include requirements to assess the environmental, social and economic impact to the local and surrounding regions. IF the Blackall-Tambo Shire is impacted by the project, the environmental, social and economic studies will identify this already - there is no need to specifically mention this Shire, nor is there any logical reason to assume this shire will be impacted to the same extent as the towns and Shire within which the mine is actually proposed. AMCI will meet with the Blackall-Tambo Regional Council to discuss their concerns. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 - proponent to note |
| | 6.10 | 9 Matters on national environmental significance | The impact of the mine on the Great Artesian Basin, Wild Rivers area and Murray Darling Basin need to be specifically mentioned. | Specifically include these factors. | OK. This is covered in the DEWHA section. | Yes | amend s3.4.1 to include GAB (12) |
| Department of Transport and Main Roads | 7.1 | 3.9.2 Transport (page 38) | The EIS requires the proponent to provide traffic generation information for the project during construction and operation phases. | The EIS should include traffic data as AADT and percentage of vehicle by class - for example; light vehicles, heavy vehicles etc. | This is already included as part of the Transport assessment in the TOR | Yes | adequately addressed in s3.9 - proponent to note |
| | 7.2 | 2 Description of the project 2.2 Location (page 16) | In describing the location of the project, the EIS should include the railways in the locality. | Amend dot point 4 of s2.2 as follows: - The location of existing infrastructure such as roads, railways, weirs, power lines and marine infrastructure as relevant; | OK | Yes | amend s2.2 as per submission (13) |
| | 7.3 | 2 Description of the project 2.5 Associated infrastructure | The description of the rail infrastructure component items of the project in this section should be augmented to include additional requirements as follows: - new level crossings (both open level crossings and occupational crossings); and - grade separated crossings over major roads (eg the Capricorn Highway) and the existing Central Line railway. | Add an additional dot point in paragraph 2, s2.5 as follows: - points of interface, - the Central Rail Line; - the Capricorn Highway; - other local government roads; - the Hancock Coal and/or Waratah Coal rail infrastructure; and - other infrastructure (e.g. pipelines) | This is already included as part of the Transport assessment in the TOR | Yes | amend s2.5 as per submission (14) |
| | 7.4 | | | Amend dot point 4 of s2.5 as follows: - location and boundaries of the rail project footprint showing all key aspects including excavations, stockpiles, areas of fill, watercourses, bridges, culverts, hardstands, open level crossings and occupational crossings etc. | Information will be provided as required for the approval process and under the existing TOR. Information relevant to assess impacts will be provided, but detailed design and construct information is not available at the approval stage. | Yes | amend s2.5 as per submission (15) |

| Name of Submitter | Issue # | Section | Comment | Suggested Solution | Proponent Response | Edit TOR? | DIP Response |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|---|--|---|-----------|--|
| | 7.5 | 3.5 Air quality 3.5.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures (Page 34) | This section addresses Air Quality, and related matters including the management of coal dust emissions. This improved management of coal dust emissions along all coal transport corridors in Queensland is a high priority for the Queensland Government. As a reflection of this priority, in 2007 the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM), directed that QR Limited (QR) undertake an Environmental Evaluation of the impact of coal dust from trains in Central Queensland. This Environmental Evaluation has been completed and the evaluation report recommended a number of dust mitigation measures for implementation including: - The use of spray-on chemical dust suppressants on loaded coal wagons; - The installation of improved coal-train loading infrastructure at coal mines (to control over-loading and minimise spillage of parasitic coal onto sills and bogies during loading); and - Improved load profiling systems to create a more streamlined and consistent surface of coal in each wagon. The Environmental Evaluation and a subsequent Transitional Environmental Program have been approved by DERM. Further to this, in consultation with The CDMP was developed in collaboration with the Queensland Resources Co Coal Producer measures for implementation at new coal projects include the - Development of an effective veneering strategy in close consultation with C - Implementation of an effective veneering strategy in collaboration with QR - Implementation of veneer spray stations at coal load-outs consistent with t - Development of standards informed by monitoring processes and coal type - Implementation of wagon loading practices. - Installation of profiling chute loaders and skirts. - Implementation of appropriate coal moisture regulating systems. - Installation of batch weighing load out system. - Implementing coal type testing for dustiness. | It may be advantageous for the South Galilee Coal Project to obtain the services of QR Network to facilitate this process, as they will have developed a whole-of-system approach, and are undertaking such measures in conjunction with a large number of coal projects. It would be a case of piggy-backing on their systems, knowledge, technology and experience in implementing veneering systems as part of an integrated Coal Dust Management Plan. QR Network aims to have 11 veneering stations installed by the end of 2010, a further 5 in 2011 and veneer spray stations installed at all Central Queensland mines by 2013. | Impacts and mitigation measures will be assessed under the Transport and Air Quality sections already covered in the TOR. A CDMP will be developed as required in regard to existing leading practice. AMCI will meet with QR to discuss these options. | No | adequately addressed in s3.5.2 - proponent to note |
| | 7.6 | 3 Environmental values and | A description of existing infrastructure alterations arising from the project should include analysis of the construction and operational traffic impacts on rail level crossings (whether they are public level crossings or occupational crossings). | Include a new dot point in s3.9.4 as follows: - Requirements to upgrade existing level crossings arising as a result of increased project traffic during both the construction and operations phase of the project. | This is already included as part of the Transport assessment in the TOR | Yes | amend s3.9.4 add BP as per submission (16) |
| | 7.7 | management of impacts 3.9 Transport 3.9.4 Infrastructure alterations (page 39) | Dot-point 1 requires that the EIS should detail: - any proposed alterations or new transport-related infrastructure and services required by the project (as distinct from impact mitigation works). The South Galilee Initial Advice Statement (under 3.2 Port Allocation) made reference to proposed North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation (NQBPC) planned expansion on Abbot Point Coal Terminal to 110Mtpa capacity (x110). This information is out-of-date. | | OK | No | No edit required - for proponent to note |
| | 7.8 | | The planned x110 expansion is now to be undertaken by BHP-Billiton and Hancock Coal in the form of two expansions of 30Mtpa each with further potential expansions by each party to 50Mtpa and 60Mtpa capacity respectively. While these are to be dedicated terminals for these proponents, there may be some opportunity for South Galilee to use Hancock Coal stockpile facilities for a period, but this is a matter that should be taken up with Hancock Coal. | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 7.9 | | Separate from the above developments, NQBPC is planning to develop a further Multi-User Coal Stockpile of approximately 120Mtpa capacity. It is within this 120 Mtpa facility proponents such as South Galilee and Waratah could establish their own stockpile facilities. This Multi-User Stockpile development will form the onshore component of a larger project called the Multi-Cargo Facility (MCF). The offshore component of the MCF will comprise a bundled harbour with up to 12 ship berths. An EIS for the offshore Multi-Cargo Facility has already been developed and is being assessed by the Federal Department of Environment, Water, Arts and Heritage. With respect to the development of the South Galilee Coal Project EIS, the South Galilee proponents should contact North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation (NQBPC) to receive more comprehensive information on these developments. The relevant NQBPC contact is: Mr Martin McAdam General Manager Business Development Phone 3224 7775 | | This is already underway. | No | proponent to note |
| Central Highlands Regional Council | 8.1 | General | The Central Highlands Regional Council supports the South Galilee Coal Project and commends AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd on their initiative in undertaking a resource project of this scale in Central Queensland. | | Noted. Not up to AMCI. | No | proponent to note |
| | 8.2 | Power Supply: Section 1.6 Co-location Opportunities, 3.2.4.1 Land Use and Tenure and 3.8.2 'Waste Management' | The Project Summary advises that one option for providing power for the project is the extension of the existing 275 kV power-grid from Lilyvale, east of Capella. It then touches upon provision of power in section 3.2.4.1 'Land Use and Tenure' in regard to power line routes and section 3.8.2 'Waste Management' in regard to optimum by-product reuse for power generation. The Initial Advice Statement identified three options in section 2.7 'Power and Fuel' for potentially sourcing energy for the proposal. If this upgrade to infrastructure was undertaken it would increase the reliability and availability of energy through out this part of the central western Queensland power network. It is anticipated that this option would be raised as one of the energy options in Section 2.7.6 of the final EIS. | The final TOR should include a section on 'Energy' that describes all energy infrastructure and energy. | This is already covered in the Infrastructure section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.5 - proponent to note |
| | 8.3 | Transport Routes: Section 3.9 Transport | The section 2.8 on Service Roads in the SIA states that "the main access to the site will be along the Capricorn Highway from Emerald to Alpha". It is anticipated that the standard of the Capricorn Highway would require upgrading and that additional infrastructure in terms of pull over areas and flood proofing would be necessary. The Council is also concerned about the increase in heavy and wide load vehicles and how they would navigate through existing urban centres whose network were not designed for this type of traffic. | The final TOR should consider the issue of how flood prone the route is and if flood proof upgrading of the route is required to increase its reliability. It should also consider the need to review options and the recommendation of a strategy to cater for the increase in traffic, particularly of heavy/oversized loads, through existing urban centres. | This is already covered in the Transport and Environmental sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 - proponent to note |
| | 8.4 | Government Programmes : 5 Economies and Management of Impacts | All three tiers of government have invested in a range of programmes and policies to strengthen and improve established communities, industries and workforces in the central west. Where possible the new project should access and find support from existing programmes and policies to optimise resource utilisation. | In section 5.1.1 it should include a requirement for the current government programmes and policies that affect the project to be identified and then in section 5.1.2 the analysis should set out how the mitigation strategies to manage the impacts of the project can be channelled through existing government policies and programs. | OK to add a point to include the utilisation of existing strategies where possible. | Yes | Amend s5.1.1 to include reference to programmes and policies (17) Amend s5.1.2 to include reference to programmes and policies (18) |
| | 8.5 | Baseline Data: 4 Social Values and Management of Impacts, 5 Economies and Management of Impacts and 7 Cumulative Impacts | The social and economic aspects of the EIS require the collation and analysis of data, including the setting of benchmarks upon which future impacts can be measured. As a number different proponents are undertaking SIAs for an EIS they are producing different benchmarks from what are essentially similar data sets. This results in duplication of basic research rather than expansion of the knowledge base. It would be preferable if the benchmarking work that has been previously undertaken by other proponents could be accessed via the Department of Infrastructure and Planning - Social Impact Assessment Unit and utilised in this project so that there is commonality in benchmarks. | | There is little information currently available. AMCI would welcome a valid and justified benchmark to commence social impact assessment from, however any benchmark would have to be undertaken using parameters and assumptions that AMCI could agree to. | No | proponent to note |
| | 8.6 | Ongoing Liaison: Section 4.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Management Strategies | This section raises the issue of ongoing liaison between the proponent, Council and the community within a general context and can be inferred in the text. Given that the life cycle of the project is over several decades it is fundamental that an ongoing communication channel should be established between all parties which will enable the proponent to proactively address both anticipated and as yet unknown impacts from all aspects of the project. | The final TOR should include a specific dot point in section 4.2.1 requiring an action plan and annual reporting against the provision of the liaison function or, alternatively, expand the first dot point "assignment of accountability and resources" to include reference to a liaison strategy. | This is already covered under the Social assessment in the TOR. That said, any ongoing reporting or liaison requirements may be committed to in the EIS, but any detail should be negotiated once approval has been confirmed. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 - proponent to note |
| | 8.7 | | The site of this project is to immediate west of the Council boundary over the Drummond Range. Council comments are focussed on its local government area. As a consequence, it is to be expected that other agencies will be providing comment on matters within their specific field upon which Council has not provided a response. | | OK | No | proponent to note |
| | 8.8 | | The Council looks forward to working with the Department and the South Galilee Coal Project proponents AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd in the preparation of the EIS. | | Noted | No | proponent to note |

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| Mackay Conservation Group | 9.1 | | Tenure" Alpha Coal Pty Ltd holds EPCs 1048, 1049, 1179 and 1180 over the area and intends to apply for a mining lease covering the proposed mining area of the project (Figure 2). How big an area will be covered? ~ 1,6000 sq. km? | | This has already been provided in the public EPBC referral. Is also already covered as part of the project description requirements in the TOR | No | adequately covered in s1.0 and s2.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.2 | | Water requirements and supply: The project's total annual water demand would be approximately 3000 megalitres (ML) per annum, although the final design and process systems could reduce this volume. It is currently proposed that the water requirements for the mine will be supplied from a combination of - groundwater, HOW MUCH? - collected internal site runoff - recycled and potentially treated process water and | | This is already included in the Water Resources section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.4 - proponent to note |
| | 9.3 | | Power requirements and supply: the mine would require in the order of 60-70 MVA (millions of volt amps) per annum, based on similar mining operations. There are currently two options for the supply of electricity for the SGCP including: 1. extending the existing 275kV power grid from Lilyvale through the Powerlink and Ergon supply system to the project site. or 2. the successful approval and development of one of the currently proposed mine mouth power stations in the region, with suitable third-party | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 9.4 | | Any viable options for utilising renewable energy sources will be incorporated into infrastructure planning and construction. Define viable and renewable energy source options that will be considered. | | This is already included in the Project Description and Greenhouse gas sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s3.6 - proponent to note |
| | 9.5 | | Diesel fuel and possibly petrol will need to be supplied to the site for the operation of mine equipment. Some form of onsite fuel storage facility will be required. | | No. The mine is outside the 100 year flood plain. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.6 | | Coal extraction: there are five principal coal seams from 2 m to 5 m in depth containing sub-bituminous highly volatile perhydrous coals. Open cut mining methods will be determined following further mine planning, but will involve - truck and shovel, - shovel and conveyor, - and/or dragline options and is likely to involve a number of active pits. Consecutive or simultaneous? How will they be closed e.g. will the voids | | This is already covered in the Project Description and Land sections of the TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s3.2- proponent to note |
| | 9.7 | | Coal processing and waste disposal: The mined coal will be transported and stockpiled in a ROM area prior to processing via a CHPP facility. Processing involves separation of the coal and waste materials through - screening, - crushing, - grinding, - washing and - dewatering Coal reject materials (coarse and fine) would be transferred to appropriate containment facilities. What constitutes appropriate containment facilities? | | This is already covered in the Waste, Water and Project Description sections of the EIS. Any tailings and/or hazardous waste containment facilities are required to meet the appropriate engineering standards and to have signoff from the relevant DERM specialists. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0, s3.4 and s3.8 - proponent to note |
| | 9.8 | | Coarse rejects will be deposited to a stockpile adjacent to the CHPP, while tailings material would be pumped to a tailings dam for future rehabilitation. How will that work? Overburden will be stockpiled in out-of-pit spoil dumps and will also be used to partially backfill the pits | | This is not referenced anyway in the IAS: This comment may well be a cut and paste from an earlier submission for a different project. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s3.8 - proponent to note |
| | 9.9 | | Coal product transportation requirements: The Project will include the construction of a rail spur to connect to the proposed common user rail and port infrastructure that is currently under consideration for environmental approval by Hancock Coal Pty Ltd, Waratah Coal Pty Ltd and North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation Limited. Please note Waratah is planning its own line separate to Hancock so how many lines will there be? | | Noted. Not up to AMCI. | No | outside project scope |
| | 9.10 | | AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd, which will manage the joint venture and is the project's proponent, is a subsidiary of the AMCI group - a privately owned global mining, investment and trading business operating in the resources industry. What is AMCI's prior environmental history? | | This is not relevant for the ToR. | No | adequately addressed in s1.0 - Project Proponent |
| | 9.11 | | EIS Objectives The proponent: a mechanism by which the environmental impacts of the project are identified and understood, including information to support the development of management measures, such as an environmental management plan, to mitigate the effects of adverse environmental impacts of the development. | | This describes the EIS process that identifies impacts and proposes mitigation measures to satisfy State and Federal Government requirements. | No | adequately addressed in ToR - impacts and mitigation measures documented throughout. Proponent must meet government guidelines |
| | 9.12 | 1.3 Project rationale | Contents of the EIS The specific objectives and justification for the project should be described including its strategic, economic, environmental and social implications, technical feasibility and commercial drivers. The status of the project should be discussed in a regional, state and national context. As this is a project for exports its international implications in light of pollution should also be discussed. What Chinese and UN environmental and human justice legislation might apply? The project's compatibility with relevant policy, planning and regulatory frameworks should also be mentioned. | | This is already covered in the Air and Greenhouse Gas section of the TOR. Greenhouse gas information will be covered to the level currently required by government. | No | adequately addressed in s3.6 |
| | 9.13 | 1.8 Public consultation process | The public consultation process should provide opportunities for community involvement and education. It may include interviews with individuals, public communication activities, interest group meetings, production of regular summary information and updates (i.e. newsletters), and other consultation mechanisms to encourage and facilitate active public consultation. Public consultation processes (community engagement) for all parts of the EIS should be integrated. This section should outline the methodology that will be adopted to: - identify the stakeholders and how their involvement was facilitated - identify the processes conducted to date and the future consultation strategies and programs including those during the operational phase of the project - indicate how consultation involvement and outcomes were integrated into the EIS process and future site activities including opportunities for engagement and provision for feedback and action if necessary. A list of the stakeholders consulted during the program should be provided as well as any meetings held, presentations made and any other consultation undertaken EIS process. Information about the consultation process that has taken place results should be provided. | | This is already covered in the Consultation Report of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.1.2 |
| | 9.14 | 1.9 Project approvals 1.9.2 Relevant plans | This section should outline the project's consistency with the existing national, state, regional and local planning framework that applies to the project location. This should include reference to all relevant statutory and non-statutory plans, including Water Resources Plans under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , planning policies, guidelines, strategies and agreements. | | Covered already | No | adequately addressed in s1.9 |
| | 9.15 | | What water resource plan applies to the proposed mine area and the dam and pipeline area? | | The Water Resource plan for the impacted areas will be incorporated into the Water Resources section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s1.9 and s3.4 |
| | 9.16 | | Are they adequate for this large a project given reasonable future expected demands from other potential users? | | This is already covered under the impacts and mitigation assessment in the Water Resources section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.4 and s7.0 |
| | 9.17 | 2 Description of the project | The objective of this section is to describe the project through its lifetime of construction, operation and potentially decommissioning. The project description also allows further assessment of which approvals may be required and how they may be managed through the life of the project. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.18 | 2.2 Location | This section should describe, through maps at suitable scales, the regional and local context of the project and all associated infrastructure. Real property descriptions of the project should be provided. Maps should show the precise location of the project area, in particular: - Location should include latitude and longitude coordinates for the boundaries of the proposed mining leases and the mine and associated infrastructure. - The location of geomorphic features such as waterways (e.g. rivers, streams, creeks and other waterbodies), shorelines and wetlands. - This should include creek and river catchment boundaries affected by the mining operation. As well as the boundaries of the 100 year floodplain and what mining infrastructure lies within that floodplain. - Endangered, of concern regional remnant ecosystems, essential habitat for flora and fauna species, migratory bird habitats and areas of high biodiversity values and any wildlife corridors should also be shown | | This is all covered in the relevant sections of the TOR (Project Description, Water Resources, Nature Conservation etc), although not in the location section to the detail suggested. | No | adequately addressed in relevant sections of the TOR - too detailed for s2.2 |
| | 9.19 | 2.3 Construction | The following information should be provided on the pre-construction, construction and commissioning of the project including detailed plans where appropriate. | | Noted | No | comment only |

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| | 9.2 | 2.3.1 Pre-construction activities | This section should set out a description of all the pre-construction activities, including: - any land acquisitions required, be it in full or as easements, leases etc. - vegetation clearing; - site access; - earthworks; - interference with watercourses (e.g. rivers, streams, creeks or other water bodies and wetlands); - site establishment requirements for construction facilities, including access restriction measures - temporary works - upgrade, relocation, realignment or deviation of roads and other infrastructure | | This is all covered in the relevant sections of the TOR (Project Description, Water Resources, Nature Conservation etc), although maybe not in the location being suggested. | No | adequately addressed in relevant sections of the TOR - too detailed for s2.3.1 |
| | 9.21 | | Areas where there are likely to be downstream adverse impacts on communities, properties, waterways including water quality and quantity | | This is already covered in the Water section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.4 |
| | 9.22 | 2.3.2 Construction | Show locations of any hazardous construction materials that will lie within the 100 and 50 year floodplain boundaries. | | This is already covered in the Water section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.0, s3.4 and s3.8 - proponent to note |
| | 9.23 | 3 Environmental values and management of impacts 3.1.1.1 Potential impacts and mitigation measures of flooding | Include downstream impacts of major flooding, especially of any contaminated waters from failed wastewater detention ponds, reaching Lake Dalrymple at the Burdekin Dam. | | This is already covered in the Water section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.4 - proponent to note |
| | 9.24 | 3.2.1 Scenic amenity and lighting 3.2.1.3 Lighting | Describe ways in which the impact of lighting on the health of wildlife could be mitigated. Current research shows that all night lighting in native vegetation can disturb wildlife metabolism and breeding rates. | | Lighting impacts are already covered in the visual amenity assessment under the Land section in the TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s3.2.1 - proponent to note look at breeding |
| | 9.25 | 3.2.2 Topography, geology and soils 3.2.2.1 Description of environmental values | Where relevant maps should include latitude and longitude locations. Include mapping showing the extent and width of riparian vegetation. | | This is already covered under the Nature Conservation section of the TOR. However it should also be noted the mine is outside any significant riparian vegetation. | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.26 | 3.2.2.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Land disturbance All proposals should protect any residual voids from 'probable maximum flood level' based on Bureau of Meteorology's 'probable maximum precipitation' forecast for the locality from nearby watercourses such that the protection is sustainable for the foreseeable future. The EIS should also demonstrate where final voids and uncompacted overburden and workings at the end of mining would lie in relation to flood levels up to and including | | This is already included in the Water Resources TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.6 and s3.4 - proponent to note |
| | 9.27 | | As flood history records are so short for the region, and each Wet Season "one in 500 year" floods are not uncommon, Bureau of Meteorology records are insufficient to determine 1/100, 1/500 and 1/1000 year floods. As coal mines are in the floodplains flooding history should be determined by a fluvial geomorphologist, going back at least 1,000 years, to minimise risk. | | This is already included in the Water Resources TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.4 - proponent to note |
| | 9.28 | 3.2.4 Land use and tenure | Identification of reserves should include any Nature Refuges i.e. all land which is part of the national reserve system of protected areas. | | This is already included in the Nature Conservation TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.29 | 3.2.4.1 Description of environmental values | Riparian areas should also be identified as these areas act as wildlife corridors and provide connectivity across the landscape, especially in times of drought. | | This is already included in the Nature Conservation TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.30 | 3.3 Nature conservation | This section should detail the existing nature conservation values that may be affected by the proposal. The environmental values should be described in terms of: Important to retain tree hollows for woodland arboreal species common in this region and water courses for wildlife. | | This is already included in the Nature Conservation TOR, specifically the Rehabilitation and Decommissioning section | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.31 | | Survey effort should be sufficient to identify, or adequately extrapolate, the floral and faunal values over the range of seasons, particularly during and following a wet season. The survey should account for the ephemeral nature of watercourses traversing the proposal area, and seasonal variation in fauna populations. | | This work has already been completed and will be included in the Nature Conservation section of the EIS. | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.32 | | Because of a lack of baseline biomonitoring, and large year to year variability in climate conditions multi-year surveys should be undertaken before mining commences where remnant vegetation remains. Plans should also be made to document common as well as threatened species and their welfare and changes in populations should be monitored for the life of the mine and following post-mine rehabilitation of regional ecosystems to quantify the success of rehabilitation efforts. Local and regional organisations should be encouraged to participate in this work. | | Baseline monitoring has been undertaken in line with current standards. Any future monitoring will be identified in the Environmental Management Plan in the EIS and negotiated with the relevant Government departments following approval. | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.33 | 3.3.1 Sensitive environmental areas 3.3.1.1 Description of environmental values | Common as well as more threatened species should also be monitored, as their numbers are expected to decline, given the scale of mining and associated infrastructure planned for the Galilee Basin. | | Impacts and mitigation measures, including species management plans, will be identified and proposed as required. This is already covered under the Nature Conservation section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3, s8.0 and s9.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.34 | | Areas of special sensitivity include the marine environment and wetlands, wildlife breeding or roosting areas, any significant habitat or relevant bird flight paths for migratory species, bat roosting areas, any significant habitat or relevant bird flight paths for migratory species, bat roosting and breeding caves including existing structures such as audits and shafts, and habitat of threatened plants, animals and communities. | | Impacts and mitigation measures, including species management plans, will be identified and proposed as required. This is already covered under the Nature Conservation section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.35 | | Areas of tree hollows should be retained as this region has many arboreal species and tree hollows take 100+ years to form. | | The SGCP has been significantly cleared for grazing purposes and is not considered a significant area for tree hollows and arboreal species. Impacts and mitigation measures, including species management plans, will be identified and proposed as required. This is already covered under the Nature Conservation section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 - proponent to note |
| | 9.36 | 3.3.1.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Incorporate protective buffer zones as well to minimise environmental losses. | | Buffer zones will be incorporated into the mitigation strategies if required. This is already covered under the Nature Conservation TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.37 | | If offsets are proposed as a result of the unavoidable loss of vegetation, it must be explained how the offsets would be managed in a way consistent with the Queensland Government's Environmental Offsets Policy. | | If required, offsets will meeting both State and Federal Government guidelines | No | adequately addressed in s3.3, s8.0 and s9.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.38 | 3.3.2.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Offsets would need a management plan, biomonitoring and a regular schedule for audits of the success of the management program. | | If required, offsets will meeting both State and Federal Government guidelines | No | adequately addressed in s3.3, s8.0 and s9.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.39 | 3.4 Water resources 3.4.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Information on impacts on water resources should be made available to the public in a timely manner and posted in local or regional papers or on a website. An annual report would also be helpful to the community, as water resources are a very important asset in this semi-arid region. The location of areas where liquid wastes or other contaminants are buried or released into waterways should also be mapped and data made available to the public. | | Impacts and mitigation measures for water management are already included in the Water Resources TOR. Regular reporting to Government regarding environmental impacts and controls is undertaken as part of any mining approval. There is no requirement to provide this information to the general public, most of who would not understand the information or the context. | No | adequately addressed in s3.3, s3.8 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.40 | 3.5 Air quality | See comments in previous section. Data should be made available together with an explanation when safe levels of contaminants are exceeded. | | This is not relevant for the TOR, however this information will be provided to Government as required. | No | adequately addressed in s3.5 and s8.0 - proponent to note |

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| | 9.41 | 3.6 Greenhouse gas emissions 3.6.2 Potential impacts and mitigation measures | Locations of geosequestration sites for CO2 and other GHG emissions should be provided to the public, together with an annual report on GHG management of the project. | | This is already covered in the Greenhouse Gas section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.6 - proponent to note |
| | 9.42 | 3.7 Noise and vibration | Noise monitoring data should be available to the public in a timely manner together with explanations when noise standards are exceeded. | | This is not relevant for the TOR, however this information will be provided to Government as required. | No | adequately addressed in s3.7 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.43 | | Noise also can affect wildlife and some reporting of any noted adverse impacts and mitigation measures should also be reported. | | This is already covered in the Noise and Nature Conservation sections of the TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s3.7 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.44 | 3.8 Waste | The community should be able to have access to information about the waste stream from the project, how it is disposed of, where it is disposed in relation to the 1/500 and 1/1,000 year floodplain, waste monitoring data, and what the company is doing to minimise waste. | | This is already done through the National Pollution Inventory | No | adequately addressed in s3.2.3, s3.4, s3.8 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.45 | 3.9 Transport | Many wildlife species, e.g. black-headed snake, koalas, emus etc. are unused to heavy traffic and are easily killed. Where species are likely to cross roads, provision should be made to avoid or minimise wildlife losses. Echidnas cannot negotiate the dirt barriers of soil graders push up along the road sides. Some thoughtful design changes may vastly improve wildlife losses. | | OK. Mitigation in the form of fauna tunnels would be assessed and incorporated where necessary. | No | adequately addressed in s3.3 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.46 | 3.11 Non-Indigenous cultural heritage 3.11.1 Description of existing non-Indigenous cultural heritage values | It is important to return a landscape to the way it looked prior to disturbance. People profoundly mourn the loss of the landscapes they grew up with. That is as much a part of their cultural heritage as the built environment they know. | | This is already covered in the visual amenity assessment in the Land Section and the Cultural Heritage TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.6, s3.2, 3.11 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.47 | 4 Social values and management of impacts | This project will bring about great social changes, especially to the Alpha community which is so close to the mine site. Ongoing genuine communication, shared information and resources, and timely responses to issues that arise will be crucial to deal with the many changes that are expected. Regular and genuine engagement will be necessary. As time comes for the mines' closure there should be in place a trained workforce of local people who are transitioning to alternative industries and occupations that the company has worked with the community to replace them. | | This is already covered in the Consultation and Social sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 and s5.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.48 | 4.1.3 Social baseline study | Should include a study of the "soft" cultural values of the affected communities e.g. how people value what they now have and how those values can be protected as much as possible to maintain quality of life and community well-being. | | This is already covered in the Consultation and Social sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.49 | 5 Economics and management of impacts 5.1 Economy | A means of ongoing measurement of the impact of the mine over time on the local and regional economy in comparison with other industries at the local and regional scale should be put into place to quantify the long-term costs versus benefits of coal mining to the area., and assess its economic sustainability. Ongoing annual or biannual economic, social and environmental sustainability reports to the public should be provided to show the real value of the industry to the region. | | This is already covered in the Economics section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 and s5.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.50 | 6 Hazard and risk 6.1 Hazard and risk assessment | Levels of risk to community health and well-being should also be assessed with regard to levels of risk e.g. coal dust fine particulate matter impacts on nearby communities. | | This is already covered in the Air, Noise and Health and Safety sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in various sections under s.3.0, s6.0 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.51 | 6.2 Health and Safety 6.2.1 Description of public health and safety community values | Fine particulate matter from coal dust i.e. less than 2.5 microns, should be regularly monitored in communities near the coal mines, and data provided to the community together with interpretation of the data in supporting reports. Wildlife and livestock can also be affected by fine coal dust and any impacts should also be monitored and dealt with. | | This is a valid issue and will be incorporated into air quality baseline monitoring and modelling. If identified as a potential ongoing issue than ongoing monitoring will be proposed as a mitigation strategy. | No | adequately addressed in various sections under s.3.0, s6.0 and s8.0 - proponent to note |
| | 9.52 | 7 Cumulative impacts | These should be assessed at the local and regional scale. | | This is already covered in the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s7.0 - proponent to note |
| Department of Education and Training | 10.1 | 4.1.4 Workplace Profile | Could you ensure that the proponent has a clear idea where they will source their labour/workforce? | | This is already covered in the Economics and Social sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| | 10.2 | | Will they recruit from the local area? | | Yes. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| | 10.3 | | Destinations where they will source their FIFO workforce. | | This is already covered in the Economics and Social sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| | 10.4 | | Are they planning to bring in migrants? | | This is already covered in the Economics and Social sections of the TOR regarding labour sourcing. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| | 10.5 | | They need to be clear about this as they usually don't give too much thought to this significant issue and there are so many competing interests at the moment. | | Noted and agreed. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| | 10.6 | | I notice you have asked for specific numbers for each occupation which is our other concern. | | This is already covered in the Economics and Social sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, s5.0 and s7.0 - proponent to note |
| Department of Community Safety | 11.1 | 3.1 Climate, Natural Hazard & Climate Change and 6.1 Hazard and Risk | State Planning Policy 1/03 – Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood Bushfire and Landslide (SPP 1/03) The TOR commits to addressing the requirements of SPP 1/03 in the above sections. DCS is satisfied with this commitment and will undertake a detailed assessment of these issues during the Environmental Impact Statement review period, when further detail is available. DCS requires no further information regarding natural hazard mitigation at this stage. | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.2 | | This project has the potential to increase QAS demand in an area with limited response capacity. The project also has the potential to increase the usage of the helicopter based service and fixed wing aircraft. | | Agree. This will be considered in the Social section. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0, and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.3 | | The QAS would seek an opportunity to meet with the Principle regarding a proposal for the provision of dedicated paramedical services on site during the construction period. | | Agree. This will be considered in the Social section. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note consultation |
| | 11.4 | | The QAS would discuss with the Principle, the possible formulation and introduction of a Contract for Service between QAS and the Principle in line with similar contract held with other mine sites in the region. | | Agree. This will be considered in the Social section. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note consultation |
| | 11.5 | | The project is likely to increase both the local population and road usage which may in turn also increase demand for service. | | This will be covered in the Social and Transport sections. | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 s4.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.6 | | The project will require mitigation strategies around the provision of emergency care on site, on-going consultation and information, around the project status and emergency access to ensure a timely and appropriate QAS response. | | This will be covered in the Social and Transport sections. | No | adequately addressed in s4.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.7 | Point (2.2) – Location | Provide maps outlining the precise location of the project area. o Site induction to be completed annually for staff at surrounding stations. o The closest permanent ambulance station is located at Barcardine which is approximately 136 kilometres west of Alpha. o Ambulance services in Alpha are currently provided in partnership with Queensland Health staff based at the Alpha hospital. | | General information is noted. Inductions will be undertaken according to industry standards and accepted leading practice. | No | adequately addressed in s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.8 | Point (2.3.3) – Construction | Describe plant/equipment to be employed and chemicals to be used on the project site. o Advise of any potential stockpile wind drift and impact on community health or housing. | | This is already included in the Air, Health and Safety and Waste sections of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s2.3, s3.5, s3.8 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.9 | Point (3.9) – Transport | Identify the use of existing transport infrastructure and networks and any expected increase in traffic that may impact on the delivery of ambulance operations from the ambulance stations to road network locations within the project area. | | This is already addressed in the Transport section of the TOR | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |

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| | 11.10 | Point (4.1.4) – Workforce Profile | Workforce numbers expected for the project from commencement through to project completion, and any expected increase in population created by the project. o Details of any camp sites and permanent operational villages or other residential development, and fuel storage areas to be notified. o An evacuation and access map of these facilities to be provided along with a possible landing site identified for the rescue helicopter service if required. o Notification if any accommodation camps will be alcohol free. Include a copy of the Major Emergency Incident plan and identify details of | | Details of proposed camp sites will be provided in the EIS. Final site management plans and procedures will be completed following mine approval | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.11 | | The QFRS has a legislative jurisdiction to provide input into the design of a building or structure's fire safety systems as an advice agency. The advice provided by the QFRS must be in accordance with the <i>Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009 - Schedule 7, Table 1</i> , for Building Work assessable against the <i>Building Act 1975</i> . | | This will be undertaken following mine approval as part of the design and construct details. | ? | |
| | 11.12 | | The QFRS is aware that development approval for the 'South Galilee Coal Project' is being sought via the legislative framework outlined in the <i>Draft TOR for an EIS - Part A, Section 3</i> and understands objectives, guidelines and consultation proposed in <i>Sections 4, 5 and 6</i> . | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.13 | | We understand the applicant's intent is to comply with criteria and strategies detailed in the <i>Draft TOR for an EIS - Part B, Chapter 6</i> and accept the following mitigation measures; <i>6.1 Hazard and risk assessment</i> o Describe potential hazards and risks to people and property o Provide a preliminary risk assessment for all components of the project in accordance with Australian Standard/New Zealand AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk Management o Consultation with emergency services agencies o Safeguards that reduce the likelihood and severity of hazards o Risk management plan <i>6.3 Emergency management plan</i> o Development of emergency planning and response procedures in consultation with state and regional emergency service providers | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.14 | | QFRS having reviewed the document is satisfied with the content and provisions contained within. | | Noted | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.15 | ToR – Section 3.9 Transport, Clause 3.9.3 | The EIS is to outline the expected volumes and weights of materials, products and hazardous materials and dangerous goods being transported, and the likelihood and nature of spills that may occur with these products. | | This is already covered in the Transport and Waste sections of the TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0, s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.16 | Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The EIS will be required to outline any preventative measures to be implemented and the requirements for dealing with any spills. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.17 | | The EIS will also be required to address the impacts of increased vehicle movements on the road networks, which will include the safety, efficiency and condition of road operations and assets and the management of driver fatigue. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.18 | | The QFRS identifies that the location of the project is south-west of the township of Alpha and the response time frames to road traffic crashes in the area of the project may be extenuated. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.19 | ToR – Section 4 Social Values and Management of Impacts, Clause 4.1.4 Workforce Profile | There are approximately 1500 employees stated to be employed during the construction of the proposed mine with 750 permanent personnel employed during operation. It is identified that due to the remoteness of the site, a fly in-fly out (FIFO) roster is the most likely scenario. If the FIFO roster is to be implemented, the ToR states that an accommodation village is required to be constructed. The EIS will be required to describe where staff are to reside and should not only address the impact on residential issues due to the accommodation of workers directly employed by the project, but also the impact of the numbers of contractors and service providers attracted by the employment opportunities. The EIS assessment is to provide information on the accommodation camps including the number, size, location, proximity to the construction site, fuel storage areas and facilities (safety | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s2.0, s4.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.20 | ToR – Section 6 Hazard and Risk, Clause 6.1 Hazard and Risk Assessment | It is identified that the vulnerability of the area to natural or induced hazards such as floods and bushfires will be addressed. The EIS will be required to describe any likely causes of fire due to the construction and maintenance activities of the proposed development and the existing fire hazard severity of the areas on and immediately adjacent to the project site using the State Planning Policy 1/03 "Mitigating the Adverse Impacts of Flood, Bushfire and Landslide", or a similar assessment method. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.21 | | The EIS will be required to discuss any likely effects of fire on the planning, construction, operation and maintenance activities of the proposed development and demonstrate how the management of any likely causes of fire resulting from these activities will be addressed along with any preventative maintenance activities and regimes to be implemented. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.22 | | The EIS will be required to provide an inventory for each class of substances listed in the <i>Australian Goods Codes</i> to be held on site. These could pose a hazard to personnel and the environment in the event of an incident. Manifests and inventories should be formulated and this information provided to the QFRS in the form of an 'Off Site Plan', as required under legislation. | | This level of detail is not available during the approval process, although estimates are provided in the relevant sections. Final details will not be available until the mine enters final design and construction phase. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.23 | | The EIS will also be required to provide details on the safeguards proposed for the transport, storage, use, handling and on-site movement of the materials to be stored on-site. | | Noted | No | adequately addressed in s2.0 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.24 | | An Integrated Risk Management Plan is to be developed for the lifespan of the project including the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. QFRS should be involved in any consultation process in the development of this Plan. | | Health and safety, including risk management, plans will be developed for and by the mine following the approval process. This will be in consultation with the relevant parties. | No | adequately addressed in s2.0, s3.9 and s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.25 | | The Integrated Risk Management Plan must address: o Operational hazard analysis o Regular hazard audits o Fire safety, emergency o Response plans o Construction safety o Qualitative risk assessment | | Not relevant for the TOR or the approvals stage. | No | adequately addressed in s6.0 - proponent to note |
| | 11.26 | | The QFRS will provide any advice requested on fire management systems to ensure the retention on site of fire water or other fire suppressants used to combat emergency incidents. | | Noted. | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.27 | | The QFRS identifies that any incident in remote rural locations within Central Region requiring Fire Service response will initially be provided by the QFRS Rural Fire Service with secondary response from the nearest Auxiliary/Urban Station. Rural response would be predominantly to combat any rubbish, vegetation or bushfire incidents. The Alpha auxiliary fire and rescue station would provide the initial urban response; however due to the remote location of the site, extenuated response times may be encountered. | | Noted. | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.28 | General - Further Consultation | In addition to specific reviewing officers cited above, general regional contacts for the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service, Queensland Ambulance Service and Emergency Management Queensland are attached for ongoing emergency response consultation. | | Noted. | No | proponent to note |
| | 11.29 | | Should you require any further information regarding this submission please contact, Mr Peter Mason, Policy Advisor, Policy and Legislative Reform on telephone number (07) 3247 8249. | | AMCI will contact the identified person as part of the ongoing stakeholder consultation. | No | proponent to note |
| Department of Environment and Resource Management | 12.1 | Part A: Section 6 | Stakeholders are identified in Part A, Section 4 of the document, not Section 5 as is specified under Stakeholder Consultation. | Change text in Part A, Section 6: Stakeholder Consultation, 1 st paragraph, second line: "...stakeholders identified in Part A: Section 4. Consultation with advisory agencies." | Noted. | Yes | amend pA s6 as per submission to read s4 |
| | 12.2 | Section 2.5.1 Water distribution infrastructure | Section 2.5.1 seems more appropriate for terms of reference for a coal seam gas extraction project. | Consider deleting or rewording section 2.5.1. | OK. Suggest deleting. | No | section applies to water pipelines |

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| | 12.3 | Section 2.6 Decommissioning and rehabilitation | The TOR should address the rehabilitation of stream diversions and dams, and the location of final voids and waste rock dumps in relation to the probable maximum flood level. The TOR should also address the maintenance and monitoring that would be required after decommissioning of the project. | <p>Include the following text in section 2.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rehabilitation of diverted creeks during operations and the reinstatement of the creeks after operations cease the removal of dams or the transfer of responsibility for dams to the landholder and their on-going management the final drainage and seepage control systems rehabilitation objectives, indicators and completion criteria. <p>The EIS should also demonstrate where final voids and uncompacted overburden and workings at the end of mining would lie in relation to flood levels, up to and including the 'probable maximum flood level' based on the Bureau of Meteorology's 'probable maximum precipitation' forecast for the locality.</p> <p>Describe the transfer of responsibility to the landholder and the ongoing maintenance and monitoring that would be required for any features of mining activity, such as dams, that would remain after the mine is</p> | This is already covered in the Water Resources TOR. | No | adequately addressed in s3.2.2 - proponent to note |
| | 12.4 | | The TOR do not satisfactorily address the availability of viable native seed bank in topsoil proposed to be stripped ahead of mining and which would be used for rehabilitation purposes. The TOR should address the appropriate management methods for stripping, handling, limiting compaction, placement, stockpile heights, and optimal storage times that would ensure the continued viability of the seed bank. | <p>Insert the following text in section 2.6:</p> <p>The description of topsoil management will address the transportation, storage and replacement of topsoil to disturbed areas. It will address the identification and management of topsoil (including stripping, handling, limitation of compaction, placement, stockpile heights, and optimal storage times) that would ensure the continued viability of the native seed bank. It will also address the identification and management of topsoil that may be contaminated with weed or exotic species, and which would be unsuitable for use in rehabilitation without treatment.</p> | This is already covered in the Land and Nature Conservation TOR. AMCI does not believe this level of detail is required in the TOR. | Yes | amend s2.6 as per submission |
| | 12.5 | Section 3.4.2 Water resources – potential impacts and mitigation measures | There is insufficient detail regarding the impacts and management of stormwater. | <p>Add the following text to section 3.4.2:</p> <p>Provide a description of the proposed stormwater drainage system and the proposed disposal arrangements, including any off-site services. Illustrate the description with figures with contours at suitable intervals (one metre contours in areas of low relief) showing drainage pathways and the locations and discharge points of sediment detention basins, and any other stormwater quality improvement devices.</p> <p>The stormwater drainage system should be appropriate for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the topography of, and climatic conditions affecting, the receiving environment; soil type, its characteristics and the way it is managed; and the characteristics and containment of the material or waste that is exposed to rainfall or stormwater run-off | This is already covered in the Water Resources and Land TOR. | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.6 | Section 3.2.2.1 Topography, geology and soils – Description of environmental values | The requirements for the description of the soils, soil sampling and assessment for agricultural use and topsoil stripping are not adequate and needs to be amended. | <p>Replace paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 3.2.2.1 with the following text:</p> <p>Review the existing land system and land unit data of the Nogoia-Belyando Area (CSIRO, 1967) for the project area. Conduct a soil survey of the project area at 1:100,000 scale, following the standards in Land Suitability Assessment Techniques in the Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland (1995). Discuss the relationship of the soils, land system and land unit data sets.</p> <p>Describe soil profiles according to the Australian soil and land survey field handbook (National Committee on Soil and Terrain, 2009), grouped according to their parent material and position in the landscape and classified according to the Australian soil classification (Isbell, 2002). Include particular reference to the physical and chemical properties of the materials that will influence erosion potential, storm water run-off quality, rehabilitation and agricultural productivity of the land. Representative soils must be sampled down the profile for laboratory</p> | This is already covered in the Land TOR, but AMCI has no objection to this additional wording. | Yes | amend relevant parts of s3.2.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.7 | Section 3.2.2.2 Topography, geology and soils – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The QASSIT guidelines referred to in section 3.2.2.2 have been developed for coastal acid sulphate soils and are not appropriate for managing acid mine drainage developed from sulfidic materials such as overburden rock. | <p>Replace references to "acid sulphate soils" and "soils" with "potentially acid forming materials".</p> <p>Replace "...Acid Sulphate Soils Management Plan...Guideline 2/02" with:</p> <p>...Acid Mine Drainage Management Plan prepared in accordance with the Assessment and Management of Acid Drainage guideline of the Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland series (DME, 1995), Managing Acid and Metalliferous Drainage published by the Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program (Commonwealth of Australia, 2007) and any other applicable best practice guidelines.</p> | Ok. Although should be noted that the Acid Mine Drainage Management Plan can only be completed to a draft stage using the information that is available during the approvals process. | Yes | amend s3.2.2.2 as per submission |
| | 12.8 | | In addition to considering acid drainage, the TOR should require the EIS to address the potential for saline, neutral or alkaline drainage from excavated material. | <p>Insert the following text in section 3.2.2.2:</p> <p>Discuss the potential for acid, saline, neutral or alkaline drainage from waste dumps. Characterise the potential quality of leachate from the mined waste under field conditions, including contaminants such as sulphate, pH, chloride, iron, major cations and anions, and any chemical species in sufficient quantity that is likely to cause environmental harm including nuisance. Provide cross-references in this section to those sections of the EIS that assess in detail the potential impacts of any direct or indirect discharge of leachate on downstream sensitive</p> | This is already covered under the Waste and Land (geochemistry) sections of the TOR | Yes | amend s3.2.2.2 as per submission |
| | 12.9 | Section 3.2.2.2, Land Disturbance | Should address alternatives to leaving final voids on decommissioning. | <p>Insert the following text in section 3.2.2.2:</p> <p>Discuss alternatives to leaving a final void and derive a preferred option.</p> | OK | Yes | amend s3.2.2.2 as per submission |
| | 12.10 | Section 3.2.4.1 Land use and tenure– Description of environmental situation | The requirements for the assessment of agricultural suitability need clarification. | <p>Amend the second and third dot points of section 3.2.4.1 as follows:</p> <p>existing land uses and facilities surrounding the project. The land use suitability of the project area in terms of the physical and economic attributes, in particular for broadscale rainfed cropping and grazing should be assessed. The assessment should set out soil and landform subclasses assigned to soil mapping units in order to derive land suitability classes. The limitations and land suitability classification system should comply with that Assess the suitability of the soils mapped in the project area for rainfed broadacre cropping and beef cattle grazing according to the limitations and land suitability classification system in Attachment 2 of Land Suitability Assessment Techniques in the <i>Technical Guidelines for the Environmental Management of Exploration and Mining in Queensland</i> (DME, 1995)</p> | OK but need to limit the assessment to the 'major limiting factors' for the land suitability to save having to do assessment against a range of factors even after the classification has been determined. | Yes | amend s3.2.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.11 | | | <p>The Agricultural Land Classes should be assessed and Good Quality Agricultural Land identified according to State Planning Policy 1/92 Guidelines. Provide land suitability maps of the mapped soil units and an Agricultural Land Class map according to the <i>Planning Guideline: The Identification of Good Quality Agricultural Land</i> (DPI/DHLGP 1993). Comment on and assess any variation with the GQAL mapping shown in the Strategic Plan for the former Jericho Shire as required under SPP 1/92, <i>Development and the Conservation of Agricultural Land</i>. Identify any land shown as Strategic Cropping Land on current trigger maps</p> | OK. | Yes | amend s3.2.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.12 | Section 3.2.4.2 Land use and tenure– Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The TOR does not adequately address impacts on Good Quality Agricultural Land or Strategic Cropping Land. | <p>Insert a new dot point in section 3.2.4.2 as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assess the impacts on Good Quality Agricultural Land or Strategic Cropping Land with particular reference to any residual impacts on the area, class or productivity of such land | OK | Yes | amend s3.2.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.14 | | | <p>Insert the underlined text in section 3.3:</p> <p><u>The flora and fauna surveys should address species structure, assemblage, diversity and abundance. Survey effort should be sufficient to identify, or adequately extrapolate, the plant and animal values over the range of seasons, particularly during and following a wet season. In tropical areas, a major part of the survey effort should be undertaken between 1 February and 31 March, assuming the wet season follows a typical pattern. The survey should account for the ephemeral nature of watercourses traversing the proposal area, and seasonal variation in animal populations. Methodologies and standards used for flora and fauna surveys should be described and compared to best practice in the appendices to the EIS.</u></p> | Disagree with the first underlined sentence, particularly diversity and abundance as this is already addressed under the State's Regional Ecosystem mapping - which is already covered in the TOR. Methodologies are already included in the TOR but to compare to best practice is illogical - best practice varies significantly for different areas and species. Ecologists explain their methods and why they chose them, but is almost impossible to say what is 'best practice'. | Yes | amend s3.3 as per submission |

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| | 12.15 | | | And delete the following sentences at the end of sections 3.3.2.1 and 3.3.3.1 respectively: The methodology used for flora surveys should be specified. The methodology used for fauna surveys should be specified. | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.16 | | | | | Yes | amend s3.3.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.17 | | | Amend the dot points and text of section 3.3 as follows: · integrity of ecological processes, including habitats of rare near threatened and threatened species · conservation of resources · biological diversity, including habitats of rare near threatened and threatened species | Near threatened is a lower classification of environmental significance however the ecology studies already identify the range of significant habitats | Yes | amend s3.3 as per submission |
| | 12.18 | | | · important habitats of species listed as extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and/or as extinct, extinct in the wild, critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and conservation dependent under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 as presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable or rare · any species that are poorly known but suspected of being rare near threatened or threatened · any rare near threatened or threatened marine species | OK | Yes | amend s3.3 as per submission |
| | 12.19 | | | | OK | Yes | amend s3.3 as per submission |
| | 12.2 | | | | OK | Yes | amend s3.3 as per submission |
| | 12.21 | Section 3.3.1.1 Sensitive environmental areas – Description of environmental values | The TOR should address species that breed in colonies. | Amend the last paragraph of section 3.3.1.1 as follows: Areas of special sensitivity include the marine environment and wetlands, wildlife breeding or roosting areas, any significant habitat or relevant bird flight paths for migratory species, bat roosting and breeding caves including existing structures such as adits and shafts, colonial breeding species and habitat of threatened plants, animals and communities. | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.1.1 as per submission |
| | 12.22 | Section 3.3.1.2 – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The TOR should specifically address category A or B environmentally sensitive areas. | Insert the following paragraph at the start of section 3.3.2.1: Specifically assess any potential impacts on a category A or B environmentally sensitive area and propose measures to avoid impacts. | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.23 | | There is an incorrect reference to the vegetation management offsets policy in section 3.3.1.2. | Amend the dot point in section 3.3.1.2 as follows: · Policy for Vegetation Management Offsets (NRW, 2007/DERM, 2009) | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.1.2 as per submission |
| | 12.24 | | | Amend the first paragraph of section 3.3.1.2 as follows: This section should discuss all the likely direct and indirect impact of the project on species, communities and habitats of local, regional or national significance in sensitive environmental areas as identified above. Terrestrial and aquatic environments should be covered and any fragmentation impacts should be addressed. It should also include human impacts and the control of any domestic animals introduced to the area. | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.1.2 as per submission |
| | 12.25 | Section 3.3.2.1 Terrestrial flora – Description of environmental values | The TOR refers to a superseded edition of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation. | Amend the second dot point of section 3.3.2.1 as follows: location of vegetation types of conservation significance based on regional ecosystem types and occurrence of species listed as protected plants under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1999 2006 and subsequent amendments, as well as areas subject to the Vegetation Management Act 1999 | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.26 | | | Amend the following dot points in section 3.3.2.1: · the surveys to include species structure, assemblage, diversity and abundance · the relative abundance of plant species present to be recorded | OK - given that diversity and abundance are already identified under the DERM Regional Ecosystem mapping | Yes | amend s3.3.1.2 as per submission |
| | 12.27 | | | | OK | Yes | amend s3.3.1.2 as per submission |
| | 12.28 | | | · survey data should include tree heights, canopy cover and species composition sufficient to determine the remnant status of the vegetation and identify the regional ecosystems | Disagree. This level of details is not required to identify the remnant status of the vegetation or to identify the regional ecosystems therefore is extra work for no benefit. | Yes | amend s3.3.2.1 as per submission |
| | 12.29 | | | · specimens of species of conservation significance, including those listed as protected plants under the Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 1994-2006, other than common species, are to be submitted to the Queensland Herbarium for identification with sufficient information to enable their lodgement as voucher specimens. | OK. This already happens anyway. | Yes | amend s3.3.1.2 as per submission |
| | 12.30 | Section 3.3.3.2 Terrestrial fauna – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The TOR does not adequately address requirements of Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 regarding tampering with animal breeding places or the Nature Conservation Act 1992 regarding restrictions on taking protected animals. | Insert the following paragraph in section 3.3.3.2: Describe and assess the potential impacts of any actions of the project that require an authority under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, and/or would be assessable development for the purposes of the Vegetation Management Act 1999. The assessment and supporting information should be sufficient for the administering authority to decide whether an approval should be granted and developing recommended conditions. | Disagree. These Acts are not relevant for the approval of mining operations therefore should not be included as part of the TOR. | Yes | amend s3.3.3.2 as per submission |
| | 12.31 | | The TOR should require more than an indication of quality and quantity of water resources and the users and uses of those resources. | Correct the reference in the first paragraph of section 3.4.1 as follows: ...the EPA Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009 (DERM, 2009). | OK | Yes | amend s3.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.32 | | | Amend the second paragraph of section 3.4.1 as follows: Describe present and potential users and uses of water in areas potentially affected by the project, including municipal, agricultural, industrial and recreational uses of water, and reference to any licences held by users. An indication Provide a detailed description of the quality and quantity of surface and ground water resources in the area potentially affected by the project vicinity of the project area should be given. | This is already covered in the Water Resources TOR. The level of detail for this information can only be what is publically available or identified during technical studies for the project. | Yes | amend s3.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.33 | | | Amend the third paragraph of section 3.4.1 as follows: The surface water and groundwater quality should be described considering seasonal variations in depth and flow and all times of natural flow in ephemeral streams. This Parameters should include a broad range of water quality indications likely to be affected by the proposal such as indicators including, but not necessarily limited to, electrical conductivity, sulphate major cations and anions, dissolved metals (dissolved including Al, Ag, As, B, Br, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Mo, Mn, Ni, Pb, Se, U, V, Zn), minor ions (such as ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, fluoride), hydrocarbons, any other potential toxic or harmful substances, turbidity, suspended sediments and pH. All sampling should be performed in accordance with the Water Quality Sampling Manual (DERM 2009 EPA, 1999) or the most current edition. The description of water quality should include medians, ranges and percentiles appropriate for comparison with appropriate trigger levels and guidelines for the protection of aquatic ecosystems and downstream users. | This level of detail is excessive for the requirements of a mining approval and is not possible given they already admit the seasonal variations that occur. We can commit to providing information over both wet and dry season conditions but we cannot provide the full range of conditions that may occur. The range of water quality parameters given are clearly excessive and should be limited to those parameters generally associated with the current and potential use of the water. DERM should either justify why they need such an extreme range of parameters sampled OR pay for the sample costs - then some logical requirements may be set | Yes | amend s3.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.34 | | | Insert the following text in section 3.4.1: The EIS should investigate the relationship between groundwater and surface water to assess the nature of any interaction between the two resources and any implications of the proposed mine that would affect the interaction | This already occurs during the Grounwater modelling and impact assessment. | Yes | amend s3.4.1 as per submission |
| | 12.35 | Section 3.4.2 Water resources – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The TOR does not adequately address how the impacts of groundwater take on existing users or groundwater dependent ecosystems will be assessed and mitigated. | Include the following dot points under the first paragraph of section 3.4.2: · the likely volume of groundwater to be dewatered during the operations, and its likely quality characteristics, including salinity · an assessment of the impacts on groundwater resources in each aquifer of any take of groundwater or dewatering as a result of the mine's operation · a description of how extracted groundwater will be managed in the surface water management system to minimise the likelihood of discharging highly saline water · measures to prevent, mitigate and remediate any impacts on | This already occurs during the Grounwater modelling and impact assessment. | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.36 | | The TOR should address the potential impacts and management of wastes of all kinds on all water resources. | Insert the following dot points in section 3.4.2: · how contaminants and wastes are avoided, minimised, treated and managed in accordance with section 13 of the Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 2009. · environmental monitoring to check the effectiveness of mitigation measures | This is already covered in the Water Resources TOR. Environmental monitoring is proposed in the EMP and then negotiated with DERM following approval. | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.37 | | The TOR should address the impacts on all surface water resources and changes to hydrology as a result of the project. | Insert the following text in section 3.4.2: The EIS must contain an outline of the impacts on all surface water resources and changes to flow immediately downstream of the project by: · describing local overland flow catchment characteristics and estimated change to mean and median (50th percentile) annual runoff from local overland flow catchments · describing changes to flows, including mean and median | Disagree. This requirement has little relevant to ephemeral systems. Once again it is a lot of extra work for little real benefit. Changes to runoff are already given in terms of areas and percentages - what does this extra level of details provide DERM? | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |

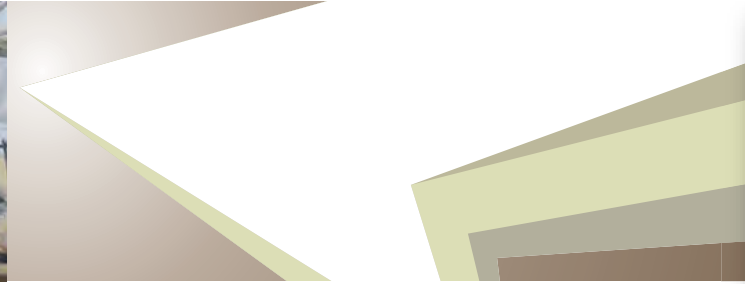
| Name of Submitter | Issue # | Section | Comment | Suggested Solution | Proponent Response | Edit TOR? | DIP Response |
|-------------------|---------|---|---|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | 12.38 | | The TOR does not adequately address the diversion of watercourses. The impact of diversions on water resources and mitigation measures should be included. The TOR should require enough conceptual information on the diversion to demonstrate the any diversion can be constructed to meet engineering requirements and relevant regulatory guidelines with specific reference as to how the design and the monitoring of the diversion will meet the ACARP and Departmental guidelines relating to watercourse diversions. Further assessment of the diversion, including detailed functional hydraulic design, rehabilitation and monitoring requirements, will be required as part of approval processes under the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and associated approvals under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> . | Add the following text to Section 3.4.2: Describe and illustrate any proposed diversions of watercourses, including any staging and whether the diversions are proposed to be temporary or permanent. Provide a description, with photographic evidence, of the geomorphic condition of any watercourses likely to be affected by disturbance or stream diversion. The results of this description will form the basis for the planning and subsequent monitoring of rehabilitation of the watercourses during or after the operation of the proposal. Base the design of any diversions on the geomorphic condition of the original watercourses and demonstrate consideration of, and accordance with, best practice guidelines and reports, such as those produced by DERM or ACARP for mines in the Bowen Basin. The EIS should contain enough information on each diversion to demonstrate the diversion can be constructed to meet | OK | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.39 | | The TOR do not adequately address the potential impacts of subsidence on water resources | Add the following text to Section 3.4.2: The EIS must address the effects of subsidence on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · surface water resources · local drainage patterns · floodplains and overland flow · areas susceptible to higher levels of erosion such as watercourses confluences · ponding areas within the floodplain · volumes of local and large scale catchment runoff, including the interception of low flow events · downstream users The EIS must assess any potential surface water and groundwater interaction as a result of subsidence of a watercourse. Also assess the potential impacts on the groundwater regime in alluvial and deeper aquifers due to altered porosity, permeability and interconnectivity from any land disturbance, including subsidence. The EIS must assess the potential impacts of subsidence on the sediment load within watercourses. The EIS must identify any existing Quarry Material Allocation Notice (QMAN) Holders in, or downstream of, subsidence areas; and if there are any QMAN Holders, assess whether th The EIS must assess the impacts of subsidence on the ecological conditio | There are a lot of points in this comment - some of which are already included in the Water Resources, Nature Conservation and Subsidence TOR. For the other points, DERM is proposing to take out reference to the approved EPP Water legislation and replacing it with additional detail that is not legislatively required. We are concerned that anybody in a Government department can provide comments on the draft TOR that may then get incorporated into the final TOR without the benefit of any industry consultation or higher approval. | ? | |
| | 12.40 | | The EIS should include information on the take of overland flow water and whether it is of a capacity required to meet an environmental authority. | Insert the following underlined text in section 3.4.2: Describe the options for supplying water to the project, and assess the consequential impacts in relation to any water resource plan, resource operations plan and wild river declaration that may apply. Water allocation and water sources will be established in consultation with DERM. The EIS should detail the proposed capacities of water storages and indicate whether they would capture clean water (including overland flow) or would hold mine affected water to comply with an | Why do DERM need to be involved in water allocation and the establishment of water sources - isnt that what Sunwater do? | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.41 | | The first paragraph of page 34 duplicates material that is already in, and better placed and expressed, in section 3.4.1. | Delete the following paragraph in section 3.4.2: The environmental values of the surface waters potentially affected by the project should be identified in accordance with the EPP (Water). Surface water quality objectives should be determined after consideration of the Queensland Water Quality Guidelines (EPA, 2007) and the Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZECC & ADMCANZ 2000) | Disagree. This paragraph should be kept and the above two points removed. | ? | |
| | 12.42 | | The TOR needs expansion in regard to monitoring programs for water quality, which need appropriate sampling locations to allow proper assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures. | Insert the underlined text into second last paragraph of section 3.4.2 (p 34): Management strategies should be adequately detailed to demonstrate best practice management and that environmental values of receiving waters will be maintained to nominated water quality objectives. Monitoring programs, which will assess the effectiveness of management strategies for protecting water resources during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project, should be described. <u>Such programs will include upstream and downstream sampling sites at the proposed area and at reference locations, i.e. non-impacted sites. Downstream monitoring will include sites located near to the proposed discharge points in addition to other relevant downstream locations. Sites will include permanent and semi permanent water holes, known aquatic habitat, weirs or reservoirs. Complementary stream flow data should also be obtained (where available) and discussed to aid interpretation.</u> This section should also outline how management strategies will be incor | OK | Yes | amend s3.4.2 as per submission |
| | 12.43 | Section 3.5.2 Air quality – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The draft TOR does not provide sufficient guidance on potential impacts and mitigation measures | Insert the following dot points after the first dot point in section 3.5.2 on page 34: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The accurate description of the activities carried out on the site and process flow diagram clearly showing all unit operations to be carried out on the premises and detailed discussion of all unit operations. · Description of all pollution control equipment and pollution control techniques employed on the premises and the features of the proposal designed to suppress or minimise emissions, including dusts. · Describe the back up measures to be incorporated that will act in the event of failure of primary measures to minimise the likelihood of upsets and adverse air impacts. · Conduct air emission inventory of the proposed site for all potential point, area and volume sources including fugitive emissions of dusts. Provide a complete list of emissions to the atmosphere including SOx, NOx, CO2, particulates, PM10 and PM2.5. · All expected emissions of the hazardous air pollutants must be identified and their emissions from known and fugitive sources must b · Estimation of emission rates should be based on actual meas · Undertake an impact assessment with relevant inputs of emis · Describe the background ambient air concentration from the · The averaging period for ground level concentrations of pollu · Identify the worst case meteorological conditions based on th · The limitations and accuracy of the applied atmospheric dispe · Where there is no single atmospheric dispersion model that is | The majority of this information will be provided in the Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas sections from existing TOR. Some requirements assume there is a history of air quality information from this location which is NOT the case, therefore only information that is readily available can be provided, along with some logical assumptions for anything else. | Yes | amend s3.5.2 as per submission |
| | 12.44 | Section 3.7.1 Noise and vibration – Description of Environmental Values | The TOR should require a map showing the location of sensitive noise receptors identified under section 3.7.1. | Insert the underlined text into second last paragraph of section 3.7.1: ... and standards nominated. <u>The locations of any noise sensitive receptors, as listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008, should be identified on a map at a suitable scale.</u> | OK | Yes | amend s3.7.1 as per submission |

| Name of Submitter | Issue # | Section | Comment | Suggested Solution | Proponent Response | Edit TOR? | DIP Response |
|-------------------------------|---------|---|--|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | 12.45 | Section 3.8.1 – Waste generation | Section 3.8.1 does not adequately address the issues related to waste generation. | <p>Delete the following text in section 3.8.1: The EIS should identify and describe all sources, likely volumes and quality (where applicable) of waste associated with construction, operation and decommissioning of all aspects of the project. This section should describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste generated by delivery of material to site(s) - all chemical and mechanical processes conducted on the construction sites that produce - waste - the amount and characteristics of solid and liquid waste produced on site by the project - hazardous materials to be stored and/or used on site, including environmental toxicity - data and biodegradability. <p>And replace it with the following text:</p> <p>Provide an inventory of all wastes to be generated by the project during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. In addition to the expected total volumes of each waste produced, include an inventory of the following per-unit volume of product produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the tonnage of raw materials processed - the amount of resulting process wastes - the volume and tonnage of any re-usable by-products. <p>Provide schematic diagrams of processes to be used at each distinct stage</p> <p>Each subsection on waste management will assess how the proposed me</p> | Disagree with schematic diagrams, otherwise ok. | Yes | amend s3.8.1 as per submission |
| | 12.46 | Section 3.8.2 – Waste management | References to Waste Management legislation need to be corrected. | <p>Amend the first paragraph of section 3.8.2:</p> <p>Having regard to best practice waste management strategies and the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000 and the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000, this section</p> | | Yes | amend s3.8.2 as per submission |
| | 12.47 | | The TOR does not adequately address the characterisation and management of waste rock and tailings. | <p>Delete the following text in section 3.8.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste rock: this section should identify and describe waste rock characteristics including but not limited to: net acid producing potential; salinity; the following contaminants: iron (Fe), aluminium (Al), copper (Cu), magnesium (Mg), manganese (Mn), calcium (Ca), sodium (Na) and sulphate (SO4) and the physical properties of the waste rock; - excavated waste: this section should describe the proposed management methods including the location, design and methods for constructing dumps for waste rock and subsoil. The location of the dumps should be shown on a map relative to topography and other natural features of the area; - tailings: this section should describe the tailings waste produced by preparation and/or processing plants and the proposed methods for its disposal. Describe alternative options for tailings disposal including the proposed location, site suitability and volume of any tailings storage and/or disposal site(s), including the method of construction; - describe the approximate quantity of tailings to be produced by the - the construction of the tailings storage facility should be described - describe the strategies to monitor and manage seepage into ground <p>And replace it with the following text:</p> <p>Excavated waste: Describe the materials to be excavated as waste. Also, Estimate the tonnage and volume of waste rock and subsoil to be excavated. Describe the chemical and physical properties of the waste rock and subsoil. Discuss the potential for acid, neutral, alkaline or saline drainage from waste rock and subsoil. Use the estimated amounts and characteristics of excavated waste to determine</p> | OK | Yes | amend s3.8.2 as per submission |
| | 12.48 | Section 3.11.1 – Description of existing non-Indigenous cultural heritage values | The cultural heritage study should describe the history of the study area to provide the historical context for identifying, and assessing the significance of, heritage places in the study area. | <p>Insert the following text in section 3.11.1: The desktop component of the cultural heritage study will include a literature review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local, regional and thematic histories - primary sources as appropriate - any existing literature available from Queensland <p>Government sources or provided to the consultants by local community groups and organisations relating to the affected areas</p> <p>any other relevant heritage surveys, reports and publications</p> | | ? | |
| | 12.49 | | The TOR mentions "constraints analysis...to identify and record places of non-indigenous heritage significance", but gives no clear indication of whether a field survey will occur of the footprint of the study area, or how the survey should be reported. | <p>Insert the following text in section 3.11.1:</p> <p>The EIS will describe a systematic field survey of non-Indigenous cultural heritage of the project footprint area undertaken by a qualified heritage professional. The report of the survey should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legislative and regulatory framework - background research and relevant environmental data - methods used - results of field surveys, with an illustrated description (including location, photographs, maps etc.) of the significant artefacts, items, places or landscapes of conservation or cultural heritage values likely to be affected by the project - an assessment of the significance of artefacts, items or places of conservation or non-Indigenous cultural heritage value likely to be affected by the project and their values at a local, regional, state and national level. | OK | Yes | amend s3.11.1 as per submission |
| | 12.50 | Section 3.11.2 Non-Indigenous cultural heritage – Potential impacts and mitigation measures | The TOR does not adequately address potential impacts on non-Indigenous cultural heritage, nor training for site personnel. | <p>Insert the following text in section 3.11.2:</p> <p>The EIS will assess the potential impacts on non-Indigenous historical cultural heritage values. It will also propose measures for the avoidance or mitigation of impacts, and the enhancement of identified values, in a historical heritage management plan. The historical heritage management plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - address the legislative requirements - include practical measures for the recognition, reporting and preservation of cultural heritage material - provide a process for managing yet undiscovered values should they become apparent during development of the project - describe training that will be provided to site personnel during the site induction - require a plain English manual summarising the training that | OK EXCEPT for last dot point. | Yes | amend s3.11.2 as per submission |
| | 12.51 | Section 7 – Cumulative Impacts | The project is located near other major projects proposed by Hancock Coal and Waratah, and it has already been identified that these projects will impact on groundwater through mine dewatering and a temporary mine water supply. The projects are all located in the intake areas for a major aquifer (Colinlea Sandstone). Consequently, the cumulative impacts section should specifically address the cumulative impacts on groundwater | <p>Insert the following text after the second sentence of section 7:</p> <p>Cumulative impacts on the groundwater resources in the area, including impacts on existing users and any groundwater dependent ecosystems, should also be assessed.</p> | OK | Yes | amend s7 as per submission |
| Department of Communities | 13 | N/A | The Department of Communities considers that the matters of interest are adequately address and appreciates the opportunity to review the draft EIS when it becomes available. | | | No | proponent to note |
| State Development Areas (DIP) | 14 | 2.5 Associated Infrastructure | Any development within the Abbot Point State Development Area will need to address the Development Scheme for the Abbot Point State Development Area. Furthermore, any development will need to demonstrate consistency with the more detailed planning work being undertaken by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning and North Queensland Bulk Ports regarding coal stockpiling and the alignment of any rail line within the Abbot Point State Development Area. It will need to be demonstrated there will be no net worsening to the natural environment within the APSDA | | Happy for the comment to be included in the TOR as it is unlikely to impact on the SGCP EIS. Our current proposal would be to utilise expansion works undertaken by NQBP's, not to develop anything in that area ourselves, therefore they would undertake the approval process for that work. | Yes | Amend s2.5 as per submission |

NB: All references to DEWHA need to be updated to reflect their new name - Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC)

APPENDIX C

FACTSHEETS



COMMUNITY INFORMATION DAY

AMCI will be holding Community Information sessions at the Alpha Show from 17th - 19th May 2010.

Local community members are encouraged to visit to find out more about the Project.

THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS

Members of the community will be encouraged, at all stages of the EIS process, to register their interest in the SGCP which will enable them to be kept updated with project activities. Please note that employment opportunities are separate from this process and will be advertised when the project is due to commence construction.

A 'Stakeholder' is any person affected or interested in the project. Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken as part of the EIS assessment process to:

- ensure all affected and interested persons are aware of the benefits and impacts of the proposed developments;
- ensure stakeholder concerns and ideas are recorded, considered and implemented in the EIS assessments; and
- inform stakeholders on how their concerns and ideas will be addressed and incorporated into the EIS process.

STUDY PROGRESS

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Air and Noise | Detailed assessments of Air and Noise will be completed as part of the EIS process. |
| Ecology | Baseline studies have been completed for terrestrial and aquatic ecology. |
| Economic | Detailed assessments of Economic impacts will be completed as part of the EIS process. |
| Groundwater | A monitoring program is being developed and studies are taking place to ensure this is sufficient. |
| Social | Detailed assessments of Social impacts will be completed as part of the EIS process. |
| Soil and Land | Detailed assessments of Soil and Land will be completed as part of the EIS process. |
| Surface Water | Detailed assessments of Surface water resources will be completed as part of the EIS process. |
| Traffic and Transport | Detailed assessments of Traffic and Transport impacts will be completed as part of the EIS process. |

How to become an interested person

To become an interested person please provide your contact name and address via any of the options provided below.

Contact us:

Postal: South Galilee Coal Project
Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
Matrixplus Consulting
PO Box 10502, Adelaide St Post Office,
Brisbane QLD 4000

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

Tel: 1800 214 543
(Freecall in Australia except from mobile phones)

Web: www.southgalilee.com.au



AMCI Company Info

The AMCI Group (AMCI) was founded in 1986 and is a private global mining, investment and trading business operating in the resources industry. AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd is the manager of and joint venture partner with Bandanna Energy in the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

AMCI is experienced in coal exploration and mine development, and was instrumental in the development of several mines in Queensland and New South Wales, including Coppabella, Moorvale, Carborough Downs and Glennies Creek.

Please go to www.amcicapital.com for further information about AMCI.

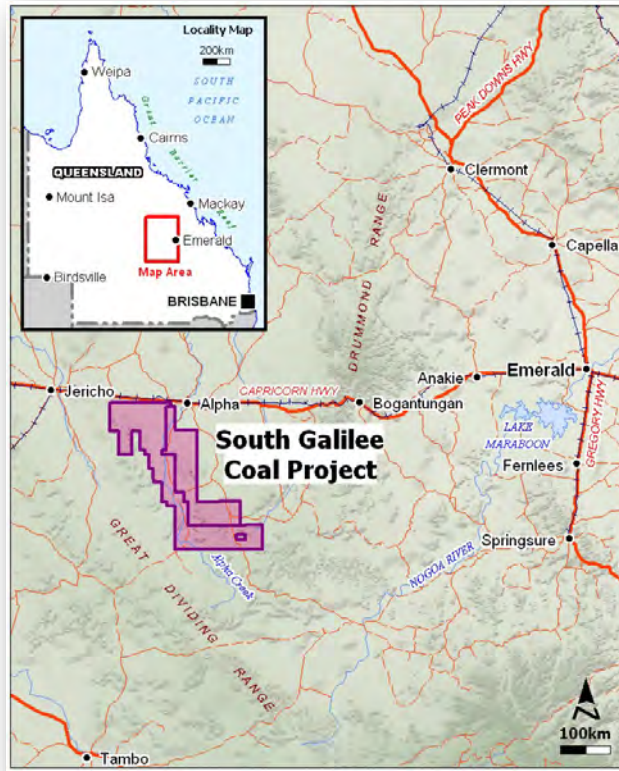
Bandanna Energy Company Info

Bandanna Energy is an ASX listed coal exploration company with tenements in the Bowen and Galilee Basins. Alpha Coal Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bandanna Energy holding four coal exploration tenements in the south eastern Galilee Basin, referred to as the SGCP.

Please go to www.enterpriseenergy.com.au for more information about Bandanna Energy.



PROJECT LOCATION



AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy), the Proponents, are seeking to establish a new coal mine on two of their exploration tenements near Alpha in the Galilee Basin. The mine will produce up to 20 Million tons per annum (Mtpa) of high volatile, low sulphur thermal coal for export to international markets. The Project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

The SGCP is located south-west of the township of Alpha, approximately 160 km west of Emerald.

The SGCP will target thermal coal at depths suitable for both open cut and underground mining. The currently proposed mine life is 43 years, however the Proponent will continue to explore the tenements areas to further quantify the coal resource and quality to assist in mine planning.

The Proponent is currently undertaking feasibility and environmental assessments with the findings to be incorporated into the project planning process. Specific operational criteria will be determined upon completion of the necessary exploratory, environmental and feasibility assessments and will be fully detailed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) documents.

APPROVALS PROCESSES

Federal Approval Process

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999) provides the Federal Government with a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. In compliance with the Act, the Proponent referred the SGCP to the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) for assessment.

The SGCP has been referred to DEWHA under the EPBC Act. A determination on the controlled status will be decided by early June 2010. The State Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, as detailed on the following page, will be required regardless of the outcome.

State Environmental Impact Assessment Process

Given the nature, scale and location of the proposed coal mine, AMCI voluntarily proposed to undertake an EIS under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act), administered by the Co-ordinator General (CG) of the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP).

The Project qualifies for 'significant project' status under the SDPWO Act.

A summary of the EIA process is outlined below. Further information on this process can be found on the DIP website under Infrastructure and Projects (www.dip.qld.gov.au).

EIS Process Flowchart

Current Status:
Preparation of draft Terms of Reference (ToR).

ToR
The DIP will release the draft ToR which identifies the specific requirements for the EIS content for public comment. The final ToR will be released following consideration and incorporation of written submissions made by stakeholders.

Draft EIS
The draft EIS is released for public comment.

Supplementary EIS
A supplementary EIS report may be required to address specific matters raised by stakeholders during the public consultation period.

Coordinator General Assessment Report
At the completion of the EIS process, the DIP will issue a report evaluating the EIS and related material, providing an assessment of the project and outlining any environmental protection conditions that will apply to the development.



BASELINE STUDY UPDATE

Terrestrial Flora

- Wet and dry season flora surveys were conducted in 2009.
- One Commonwealth listed Threatened Ecological Community (a Brigalow community) has been recorded within the SGCP area, although no areas of this community are proposed for direct disturbance.
- 24 Regional Ecosystems listed under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 have been recorded within the SGCP area. Four of these are classified as being 'Endangered' or 'Of Concern'.
- Two Regional Ecosystems with a DERM biodiversity status of 'Endangered' were identified within the SGCP area.
- No flora species listed as threatened under the EPBC Act were recorded in the SGCP area.
- Impacts to threatened flora species are considered to be minimal because the majority of habitat likely to contain these species is not within the proposed operational area.

Terrestrial Fauna

- Dry and wet season surveys were conducted in October 2009 and April 2010, respectively.
- One Commonwealth listed species (Brigalow Scaly-foot) was found within the SGCP area, with six additional listed fauna species classed as 'potentially' occurring within the SGCP.
- Two migratory bird species (Rainbow Bee-eater and Eastern Great Egret) were recorded within the SGCP area, with an additional six species classed as 'potentially' occurring within the SGCP.
- The SGCP is not expected to have any significant impacts on populations of the Brigalow Scaly-foot or the migratory species because the proposed activities generally occur outside the species' habitat, or due to the abundance of appropriate habitat for the species.

Groundwater

- A bore census has been conducted to identify current groundwater bore locations and usage in the area.
- Groundwater monitoring bores are currently being installed within the SGCP area. These bores will monitor groundwater quality and standing water levels.
- Detailed groundwater modelling will be undertaken once mine operational details have been confirmed.

Surface Water

- Surface water flow and quality sensors have been installed in Alpha Creek and Sapling Creek to monitor creek flows and water quality.
- 3D aerial photography has been flown over the SGCP area to enable a detailed ground topography model to be generated.
- Detailed surface water modelling will be undertaken once mine operational details have been confirmed.

Social

- A SGCP Community Survey was distributed at the Community Information Day held at the Alpha Show in May 2010.
- A desktop study has commenced to characterise the baseline demographic characteristics of the region, using statistical data and other government and regional information.

Mine Planning

- Pre-feasibility studies are currently being conducted to characterise the coal resource and define the preliminary design criteria for the SGCP. This process will result in the preparation of preferred mine plans and schedules to assist with determination of detailed investigations required to be carried out as part of a definitive feasibility study in 2011-12.

Other

- Detailed studies on a range of other environmental aspects (e.g. air, noise, soils, land use, traffic and transport) will be undertaken once mine operational details have been confirmed.

Contact us:

Please contact us if you have any queries/concerns or would like to discuss any aspect of the SGCP:

Postal: South Galilee Coal Project
Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Serve
PO Box 306
Fortitude Valley Post Office
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Tel: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia except from mobile phones)
Web: www.southgalilee.com.au



July 2010

Joint venture participants AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. The project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

The SGCP is currently in the assessment stage as AMCI and Bandanna Energy address the requirements of the Commonwealth and State approvals processes.



APPROVALS PROCESS UPDATE

Commonwealth Approval Process

The SGCP was referred to the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) on 17 May 2010 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

DEWHA determined the SGCP to be a controlled action on 16 June 2010, due to the potential impacts on the following matters of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act:

- listed threatened species and ecological communities (Section 18 and 18A); and
- listed migratory species (Section 20 and 20A).

As a controlled action, the SGCP will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, whereby DEWHA has accredited the Queensland Environmental Impact Assessment process.

The SGCP will require approval from the Commonwealth Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts before it can proceed.

State Environmental Impact Assessment Process

AMCI lodged an Initial Advice Statement and applied for significant project status from the Coordinator General under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 on 11 March 2010.

On 26 May 2010, the Coordinator-General declared the SGCP to be a significant project for which an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. The declaration of the project as significant does not indicate support for, or approval of, the project by the Coordinator-General or the Queensland Government. Rather it is a requirement for the project to undergo a rigorous EIS process.

As part of the EIS process, the Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP) released the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for public exhibition and comment. The draft ToR detail the information and specific criteria that need to be addressed by the Proponent in the EIS document. The DIP will release the final ToR following their consideration and incorporation of relevant written submissions made by stakeholders.

Further information on this process can be found on the DIP website (www.dip.qld.gov.au).

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

If you are interested in making a submission on the draft ToR, copies are available as follows:

Electronic copies are available at the following websites:

- <http://www.dip.qld.gov.au/projects/mining-and-mineral-processing/coal/south-galilee-coal-mine.html>
- <http://www.southgalilee.com.au/>

Hard copies of the draft ToR are available for inspection at:

- Barcaldine Regional Council Office (71 Ash Street, Barcaldine);
- Barcaldine Regional Council (Alpha) Office (43 Dryden Street, Alpha); and
- Central Highlands Regional Council Office (corner of Egerton and Borilla Streets, Emerald).

Public Submissions on Draft ToRs

Members of the public are invited to make submissions on the draft ToRs. Further information on how to make a submission and deadlines for submissions is available on the DIP website (<http://www.dip.qld.gov.au>).

The Coordinator-General will consider all properly made submissions in finalising the ToR for the EIS. Comments raised in submissions to the draft ToR must relate to the draft ToRs and must not make an assessment of the merits of the project, nor argue a position on particular impacts.

It is important that the submission process, as explained on the DIP website, is followed correctly to ensure your concerns are properly addressed.

A properly made submission is one that is:

- made in writing to the Coordinator-General;
- received on or before the last day of the period of time allowed for submissions;
- signed by each person who made the submission;
- states the name and address of each person who made the submission;
- states the grounds of the submission and the facts and circumstances relied on in support of the grounds.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION UPDATE

Community Information Day

A Community Information Day for the SGCP was held during the Alpha Show on 19 May 2010, where a booth was set up to display maps and enable the community to find out more about the project. Approximately 80 people attended the display and spoke with SGCP representatives. Issues of interest included employment opportunities, potential environmental impacts and proposed timing for the SGCP.

Community Reference Group

A Community Reference Group (CRG) has been established for the SGCP, to provide a formal communications process to represent the local community interests. The first CRG meeting has been scheduled for August 2010. The CRG is expected to meet at appropriate stages during the EIS process, then as mutually agreed following an approval decision for the SGCP. Notes from the CRG meetings will be made available on the SGCP website.

Technical Reference Group

A Technical Reference Group (TRG) for the SGCP will be established in the near future, to provide a formal communications process for government advisory agencies and specific interest groups. Further details of the TRG will be provided on the SGCP website and in future newsletters.

Traditional Owners

We recognise indigenous Traditional Owner groups as key stakeholders in the proposed SGCP area. We aim to work collaboratively with these groups to jointly agree on a Cultural Heritage Management Plan about how the project is to be managed so as to avoid or minimise harm to cultural heritage. Cultural heritage surveys will be conducted with Traditional Owners as part of the EIS process to identify indigenous cultural heritage values relating to the project area.





PROJECT UPDATE

Baseline Studies

Difficulties with access and poor ground conditions during the 2010-2011 wet season have hampered the progress of baseline field surveys. Desktop baseline studies are being progressed and AMCI plans to recommence field work as soon as practicable.

Pre-feasibility Study

AMCI has conducted a Pre-feasibility Study to characterise the coal resource and define the preliminary design criteria for the SGCP.

AMCI intends to prepare and refine the preferred mine plan and schedule as part of a Definitive Feasibility Study to be carried out in 2011-2012.

Infrastructure Corridor Options

As part of the proposed development, water, power and rail infrastructure will be required to link to the SGCP. AMCI is considering several infrastructure corridor options, the location of which will depend on various factors, including potential linkages to development proposals by mining proponents to the north.

Community Consultation

AMCI is committed to environmentally and socially responsible development as well as maintaining long-term relationships with the local community. Integral to this is an appreciation of, and respect for, the lifestyle enjoyed by the Alpha community.

Consultation undertaken to date has highlighted the importance that the Alpha community attaches to ensuring development in the Alpha area is consistent with existing environmental and social conditions in the region. AMCI plans to minimise the social impacts of the SGCP on the Alpha community, in part, by accommodating the majority of the mine workforce at the mine site.

A Social Impact Assessment and a Social Impact Management Plan will be prepared as part of the EIS to assess these issues and propose appropriate management strategies and recommendations.

You can have your say by coordinating your comments through the Community Reference Group (CRG) or the Technical Reference Group (TRG) or by attending the next community event. You can also contact the SGCP Stakeholder and Community Engagement Team via the contact details provided on this fact sheet.

Community Reference Group

A CRG has been established to provide a formal communications process to represent the local community interests. Three CRG meetings have been held to date - in August 2010, December 2010 and March 2011. The next CRG meeting will be held in mid-2011. Notes from the CRG meetings are available on the SGCP website. You are invited to contact the CRG members about the SGCP:

- Judy Acutt
- Brant Bettridge
- Lee Clews
- Beryl Dyer
- Aloma Everingham
- Warren Gleeson
- Les and Kayleen Leishman
- Sherri Taylor

Technical Reference Group

A TRG has been established to provide a formal communications process for government agencies and specific interest groups on technical aspects of the SGCP. Two TRG meetings have been held to date – in November 2010 and March 2011. Issues discussed at these meetings include transport, transport infrastructure and emergency services.

Community Information Day

For the second year, a Community Information Day for the SGCP will be held during the Alpha Show on 18 May 2011. You are invited to visit the display to obtain information about the SGCP, meet with company representatives or raise any comments or questions about the SGCP.

Traditional Owners

Indigenous Traditional Owner groups are key stakeholders in the proposed SGCP area. The identified Traditional Owners for the SGCP are the Wangan and Jagalingou People. Other Indigenous parties that have indicated interest in the project include the Bidjara People #3 and the Iningai People.

AMCI is currently working with the Wangan and Jagalingou People towards the development of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to identify and manage any culturally significant sites and/or artefacts that may be impacted by the SGCP.

CONTACT US

If you require more information or have any questions or concerns about the SGCP, please contact us.

Postal: South Galilee Coal Project
 Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
 MET Serve
 PO Box 306
 Fortitude Valley Post Office
 Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
 Tel: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia except from mobile phones)
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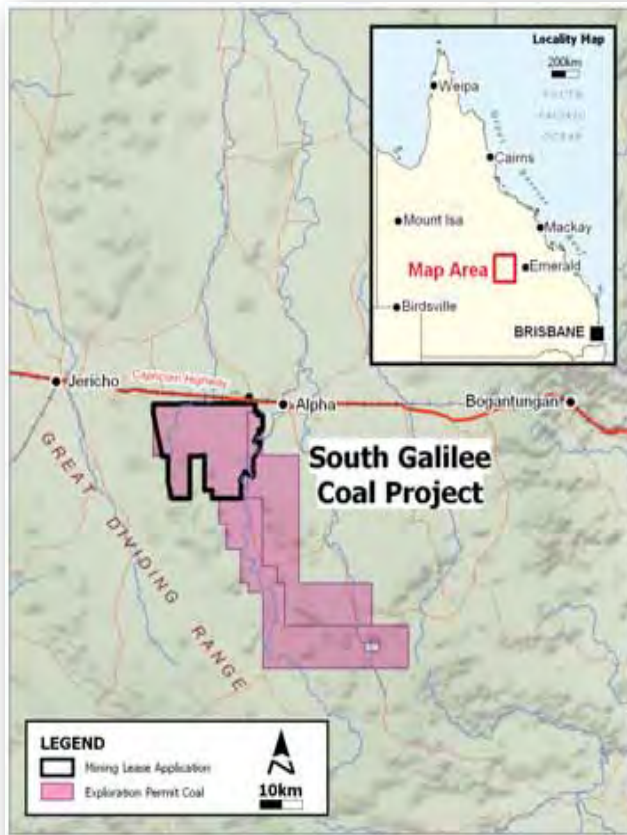
Fact Sheet 3 April 2011

Joint venture participants AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. The project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

This project is currently in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) development stage as AMCI and Bandanna Energy address the requirements of the Commonwealth and State approvals processes.



SOUTH GALILEE COAL PROJECT



This map shows the regional location of the South Galilee Coal Project, the existing exploration tenements and the proposed Mining Lease Application area. A Mining Lease is required to carry out activities associated with mining.

APPROVALS PROCESS UPDATE

Commonwealth Approval Process

The SGCP was referred to the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) on 17 May 2010 under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

On 16 June 2010, DEWHA determined the SGCP to be a controlled action due to potential impacts on the following matters of national environmental significance under the EPBC Act:

- listed threatened species and ecological communities (Section 18 and 18A) and
- listed migratory species (Section 20 and 20A).

DEWHA is now referred to as the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC). As a controlled action, the SGCP will be assessed under the bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, whereby SEWPaC has accredited the Queensland Environmental Impact Assessment process.

The SGCP will require approval from the Commonwealth Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities before it can proceed.

State Environmental Impact Assessment Process

On 11 March 2010, AMCI lodged an Initial Advice Statement and applied for significant project status from the Coordinator General, Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP) under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*.

On 26 May 2010, the Coordinator-General declared the SGCP to be a significant project for which an EIS is required. The declaration of the project as significant does not indicate support for, or approval of, the project by the Coordinator-General or the Queensland Government. This declaration means the project is required to undergo a rigorous EIS process.

Final Terms of Reference

As part of the EIS process, DIP (now referred to as the Department of Local Government and Planning) released the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for public exhibition and comment on 31 July 2010.

Following a comprehensive assessment of comments and submissions received in response to the draft ToR, the final ToR was released on 29 November 2010.

If you are interested in viewing the final ToR, copies are available at the following websites:

- <http://www.dlgp.qld.gov.au/resources/project/south-galilee-coal/south-galilee-coal-terms-of-reference.pdf>
- <http://www.southgalilee.com.au/>

The EIS will be developed in accordance with the requirements of the final ToR. The EIS is expected to be completed in late 2011, when it will be assessed against the ToR before being released for public comment. Comments and submissions will be addressed prior to the EIS being finalised for approval by the Department of Local Government and Planning (DLGP).

Further information on this process can be found on the DLGP website (www.dlgp.qld.gov.au).

EIS Process

Draft Terms of Reference:

Preparation of draft Terms of Reference (ToR) has been completed.

Final Terms of Reference

The final ToR was released following consideration and incorporation of written submissions made by stakeholders on the draft ToR.

Current Status

Preparation of the EIS.

EIS

The EIS is expected to be released for public comment in late 2011.

Supplementary EIS

A supplementary EIS report may be required to address specific matters raised by stakeholders during the public consultation period.

Coordinator General Assessment Report

At the completion of the EIS process, the Coordinator General of the DLGP will issue a report evaluating the EIS and related material, providing an assessment of the project and outlining any environmental protection conditions that will apply to the development.



APPENDIX D

MEDIA

South Galilee Coal Project



Deane Ludman in the field as part of the SGCP exploration drilling program

The South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) is the name of a proposed new coal mine that will be situated to the south-west of Alpha. AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) have formed a joint venture to investigate the feasibility of a new mine in this area.

The company's Exploration Geologist, Deane Ludman, who is living in Alpha during the exploration drilling program, advised that based on drilling to date the SGCP would have a life of around 40 years, but this would be further verified by the results of ongoing exploration activities.

If approved, the new mine would generate approximately 1,500 jobs during the construction phase and 750 jobs during mine operations as well as a number of support jobs for local and state suppliers and contractors.

AMCI and Bandanna Energy have commenced studies as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), in accordance with the requirements of State and Commonwealth legislation. Once complete, the EIS will be made available for public review and comment.

Both AMCI and Bandanna Energy look forward to developing relationships with the local community. Anyone with questions or comments or who is interested in the SGCP is invited to contact AMCI on the contact details provided below or visit us at our booth at the Alpha Show on Wednesday 19th May 2010.

Venue: Alpha Showground Location: Opposite the catering bar

Date: Wednesday 19th May 2010 Time: 7:30am - 5:30pm

For further information please contact

the South Galilee Project Team:

Phone: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia, except from mobile phones)

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Buy a burger meal to support schools

Chaplains serving up your food

If you head to McDonalds next week you may get a shock.

School chaplains will be working behind the registers as part of McChappy Week to raise funds for local schools.

Ross Grierson, Luther Cora and Tanya Gullo who work with Denison, Emerald North, Emerald State and Emerald State High schools; will be working at McDonalds in Emerald next week.

A portion of sales made from Monday to Friday between 3.30pm and 4.30pm will go towards local school chaplaincy programs.

For every large burger or burger meal sold, \$1 will go towards supporting the local chaplaincy programs.

Scripture Union Queensland chief executive officer and former NRL referee Tim Mander says school chaplains provide encouragement and support for students who are struggling with a variety of issues.

"They offer a friendly listening ear for all students, staff and parents, in the good times as well as the bad," he said.



■ **FRIES WITH THAT?:** School chaplains Tanya Gullo and Luther Cora with Emerald McDonalds owner Jeff Watkins.

School chaplains can run breakfast clubs, lunchtime clubs and craft groups, and organise games and visiting bands.

Many chaplains are also involved in activities such as camps, sports, induction pro-

grams and school ceremonies. Scripture Union Queensland is the largest supplier of school chaplains in Australia and is endorsed by Education Queensland as an accredited employing authority for school chaplains.

Learning all the right moves

■ **STUDENTS** from the Emerald Academy of Dance attended workshops with So You Think You Can Dance season one Top 10 finalist Anthony Ikin. The juniors learnt a hip hop routine and seniors learnt a lyrical dance and tried out new jazz, contemporary, hip hop moves and aerobics tricks.



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Tourism CEO
Mary Carroll
thanks all
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IMAGINE working for the same employer for 20 years - but doing it for free.

Carol Ferguson has done exactly that - Carol is one of Capricorn Tourism's wonderful volunteers who donates her time each week to work at the Central Highlands Information Centre in Emerald, and is still loving it.

As we celebrate National Volunteering Week, Capricorn Tourism pays tribute to our 120 wonderful volunteers who collectively donate 2500 hours each month at our five visitor information centres throughout the Capricorn Region (Emerald, Rockhampton and Yeppoon).

These wonderful people ensure our visitors are welcomed seven days a week from 9am to 5pm (and often later).

But it's not just in our visitor information centres our volunteers give their time.

Some assist us at travel shows in the capital cities throughout the year, others deliver our local visitor guides throughout the region and beyond, and some volunteer for a number of other community organisations in addition to their work for Capricorn Tourism.

It's not just our visitor information centres which would not operate if it were not for these selfless people.

A number of our tourist attractions are reliant upon volunteers to open their doors.

Emerald Pioneer Cottages (next to the Visitor Information Centre) is operated by a

Community information centres in Springsure and Duaringa are manned by wonderful volunteers also.

Regular market days held in our towns throughout the region would not occur if it weren't for the selfless volunteers from a whole raft of local service clubs.

This column is not big enough to mention all of our fantastic volunteer community groups, but I trust these examples remind us all how important these people are in ensuring our locals and vis-

itors alike experience our beautiful region, thanks to their contribution and dedication.

We pay tribute to each and every one of you in this National Volunteer Week. Thank you, thank you, thank you again.

So next time you visit any of these places, remember to say thank you to these great people in our community.

Until next time... Enjoy a holiday in your own backyard. www.capricornholidays.com.au

group of incredibly dedicated volunteers.

Capella Pioneer Village would not operate if it were not for volunteers who assist in guided tours and restoration work.

The Old Rainworth Fort in Springsure also would not operate if it were not for more fantastic people giving freely of their time.

The Australian Miners Historic Centre in Rubyvale was founded and is operated by volunteers.



THANK YOU: Carol Ferguson has been volunteering for Capricorn Tourism at the Emerald Visitors Information Centre for an impressive 20 years.

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**South Galilee Coal Project
Community Information
Session**
The proponents of the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP), AMCI (Alpha Pty Ltd and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy)), will be holding a Community Information Session at the Alpha Show on Wednesday 19th May 2010 to introduce the SGCP, disseminate information and consult with the local community.
Anyone who would like to obtain information about the SGCP, meet with company representatives or raise any comments or questions about the SGCP is invited to attend the Community Information Session.
Venue: Alpha Showground
Locations: Opposite the catering bar
Date: Wednesday 19th May 2010
Time: 7:30am - 5:30pm
For further information please contact the South Galilee Project Team:
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Queensland Country Life - 27 July 2010

What will mining mean for Alpha?

BY JULIAN LUKE

27 Jul, 2010 04:00 AM

ALPHA - one of the last non-mining towns in Central Queensland - will soon be smack bang in the middle of four super mines, if a number of large mining companies get their way.

The mines - Hancock Coal's Alpha Coal and Kevin's Corner projects, Waratah Coal's China First Mine and Bandanna Energy/AMCI's South Galilee Project - could create thousands of jobs.

Alpha could more than double in size. Hospitals, schools, roads and shopping centres could all receive major upgrades to cater for this population.

But by the same token, the very nature of Alpha could change and property owners could be forced to move on to allow for the massive mines to be built.

Importantly, none of the mines have yet been approved, but Alpha is abuzz with mine vehicles, men and women in fluorescent shirts and the prospect of a new lease of life on a daily basis.

The property owners

FOURTEEN years ago Jason and Sherri Taylor fulfilled their dream.

This dream was not to live overseas, or to become millionaires. It was to own a cattle station.

But should one of the mines go ahead - Bandanna Energy and AMCI's South Galilee Project - their dream may end.

They could potentially be forced to leave the 21,000ha Creek Farm near Alpha, the cattle station their daughters Tori and Brooke would someday like to help run.

The Taylors are not necessarily against mining. They are just unsure of what the future holds, and whether in 10 years time the infrastructure they're currently putting in place was all for nothing.

"It's really up in the air," Mr Taylor said.

Mrs Taylor admitted people had questioned what they were still doing, with the prospect of mining on their doorstep.

"It has been said to us 'why are you still investing in your property with the miners coming?'," she said.

"This year we have really started to think about the future. We're beef producers and we want to always be beef producers."

Mrs Taylor, whose family go back to the founding of Alpha, said it would be sad to see the nature of the town potentially change, should the miners be granted approvals.

Making tracks

ONE of the key factors to any mine succeeding in the Galilee Basin near Alpha, is the ability to transport the coal from the region to port.

Earlier this month the potential of mining in the area was given a huge boost when the Coordinator-General approved the proposed 495km Hancock Coal rail corridor to port at Abbot Point.

Should it go ahead, the building of the railway - deemed to be an Infrastructure Facility of Significance (IFS) - could create up to 1600 jobs.

Premier Anna Bligh said the approval could only be sought by projects which would have the potential to contribute to the State through economic growth or new jobs.

"It's an important milestone towards a project that could help open up the Galilee Basin for the first time," Ms Bligh said.

The approval by the Coordinator-General of the \$2 billion project was not given lightly, as it gives the office the power to acquire land to build the link.

Infrastructure and Planning Minister Stirling Hinchcliffe said compulsory acquisition would only be used as a last resort.

"The declaration of the IFS means Hancock now has a defined corridor within which they can continue to study the feasibility of their plans," Mr Hinchcliffe said.

The approval of the corridor as an IFS does not in any way constitute approval, or endorsement, of the project's separate Environmental Impact Statement.

The miners

RAY Shaw considers his company's project to be the "baby" of the Galilee Basin coal projects.

Having said this, the South Galilee Project being investigated by Bandanna Energy, of which Mr Shaw is the managing director, and AMCI, has the potential to pump out between 15-20 million tonnes/year of coal for the next 40-50 years.

"If it were in existence today, it would be the largest coalmine in Australia," Mr Shaw said.

But he is right - it is the baby.

It is half the size in terms of projected yearly output of the Waratah Coal mine, which is anticipated to have a production of up to 40 million t/year, and far smaller than Hancock's Alpha Coal and Kevin's Corner projects which are each expected to be around the 30 million t/year mark.

"It's an area where potentially we have an enormous abundance of coal," Mr Shaw said.

"We are unapologetically the smaller of the three proponents but the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning Hinchcliffe has made it clear that the Government is looking at a whole-of-basin approach.

"They want to see a rational development of infrastructure."

Hancock Coal's two prospective projects are projected to provide up to 5000 jobs in construction and 3600 ongoing positions. Waratah Coal's mine 6000 during construction and 760 ongoing and Bandanna Energy/AMCI 750 during construction and up to 400 permanent.

"The township of Alpha could grow to a population of 1500. There are issues of hospitals, airports, education - the whole bit," Mr Shaw said.

Given the size of the projects Mr Shaw believes it will not be until at least 2014 before coal is starting to be mined, should the sites get approval.

"They are such large projects so the ramp-up time will be somewhere in the order of a decade," he said.

"Because these mines are going to be around for 40-50 years time, the lead-in time is, on a proportional basis, quite large."

Mr Shaw sympathised with the Taylors and the lack of clarity as to what their future might hold, but said that was the nature of mining.

"We have this situation where the current landholders are basically in that position of uncertainty," he said.

Mr Shaw emphasised that while the potential for mining was there, no decisions had yet been made and his company's potential mine, in particular, was still in the early stages.

The town

BELYANDO Livestock and Property owner Ed Wood is openly excited about the prospect of Alpha becoming a mining town.

He sees mining as Alpha's ticket to prosperity.

"At this stage we don't see anything really happening. We see a bit of activity and blokes walking around in coloured shirts," Mr Wood said.

"We notice a bit more equipment and heavy vehicles and we seem to be getting a lot more through traffic.

"We came here, ironically because there wasn't any coal. Ironically at that stage Alpha was one town on the Central Highlands that didn't have coal."

He said the mining activity, even though still in the initial phases, had already caused housing prices to explode.

"You could buy a house for \$25,000-\$40,000 five years ago. Now for the same property you would pay anywhere from \$220,000-\$300,000."

"There are only 140 homes in Alpha with just 60 vacant lots on the current town plan.

"Two or three years ago there were a heap of people who were sceptical but we've now evolved into optimistic, confident.

Barcaldine Regional Council chief executive officer Des Howard said the council was not opposed to the mines and was in constant discussions with the State Government and the miners about future development of Alpha, should the mines go ahead.

Where it's all at

BEFORE any of the companies can start mining, they must pass a series of rigorous approval processes and ultimately obtain a Mining Lease.

All of the prospective mining applications must undergo a number of thorough assessments, including environmental and community impacts, native title, technical and commercial viability and safety and health issues.

Community Reference Group

South Galilee Coal Project



AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) are the two joint venture parties assessing the options for a new coal mine approximately 15km south-west of Alpha. The project is called the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

The SGCP will be the closest of the Galilee Basin mines to the township of Alpha, so AMCI and Bandanna Energy look forward to developing relationships with the local community and have established a Community Reference Group (CRG) to start communicating with the local residents about their concerns or issues relevant to the project.

The CRG is made up of nine local residents and is co-ordinated by AMCI. Members include a number of property owners, including property owners whose land is directly within the proposed mine area, and Alpha small business owners. The CRG includes members who cover a cross-section of the community, including one who is on the Barcaldine Regional Council, some who are involved in local sporting associations, have children at the local school, drink at the local pubs/clubs or who have lived in Alpha all their life. The CRG members' common interest is that they want the best for the town.

The first CRG meeting was held at 6.30pm on Monday 2 August 2010 at the Alpha Town Hall. Issues discussed at the meeting included the timing for a definite decision on the SGCP, the possible surface water and groundwater impacts and how infrastructure (e.g. power and water supply) will be managed to meet the increased demand. CRG members also wanted to know how Alpha could benefit from having major mining projects nearby. While AMCI and Bandanna don't have all the answers at this stage, issues raised at the CRG meetings will be incorporated into the assessments currently being prepared on the potential impacts and mitigation measures for the SGCP. Notes from the CRG meetings will be uploaded to the SGCP website shortly (<http://www.southgalilee.com.au>).

CRG members have been encouraged to talk to the local community and bring any issues or concerns to the regular meetings that will be held in Alpha. If you would like to have a say or suggest an issue for discussion at the CRG meetings, feel free to discuss this directly with the CRG members.

It is also worth noting that as part of the State Environmental Impact Assessment process, the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP) has released draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for public comment. The draft ToR detail all the information and criteria that AMCI and Bandanna will need to address in the SGCP Environmental Impact Statement.

The draft ToRs are currently available for public viewing and comment and you are invited to make submissions on the draft ToR before 5 pm Monday 13 September 2010. Information on how to make a submission is available on the DIP website (<http://www.dip.qld.gov.au>).

If you have any queries or would like more information, please contact us:

Postal: South Galilee Coal Project
 Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
 MET Serve
 PO Box 306
 Fortitude Valley Post Office
 Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

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A Mines and Energy spokesman for the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation said the community would be invited to provide comment or objections prior to any decision by the State Government whether to reject or grant an application.

Hancock, Waratah and Bandanna Energy/AMCI all hold granted Exploration Permit Coal (EPCs) and Hancock also has a granted Mining Development Lease, the spokesman said.

All an EPC gives the companies the right to do is explore the designated area on the permit for coal deposits that they may in future apply for a Mining Lease to dig it up.

Each of the companies will need to develop EISs for the projects, before any approval to mine is granted.

Queensland Country Life's calls to Hancock Coal were not returned before deadline and the appropriate people to comment on Waratah Coal's project are out of the country.

Queensland Country Life
Source: <http://www.queenslandcountryl...>

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comments

No comments yet. Be the first to comment below.

post a comment



Sherri and Jason Taylor and their daughters Tori and Brooke own and run the 21,000-hectare Creek Farm near Alpha, which could potentially be mined in the future.

around the HIGHLANDS

Hard hats, open wallets

MIDDLEMOUNT Coal and contractors Sedgman, MCG, G&S Engineering and ODG held a barbecue fundraiser at the MAC camp for the McGrath Foundation and prostate cancer, raising \$6000 on the night.

The auction of four bright pink hard hats, worn by brave men on the mine site after they were nominated by their peers, attracted bids totalling \$2950.



Kestrel workers cut into healthy lunches

■ KESTREL Mine workers and contractors enjoyed the taste of Healthy Lunch Week last week, a new health initiative combining nutritional information and healthy lunches away from desks.



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South Galilee Coal Project Technical Reference Group

Joint venture partners AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. The project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

AMCI and Bandanna Energy propose to establish a Technical Reference Group (TRG) to provide a formal communications process to discuss and address technical or specialist issues relating to the SGCP.

The TRG will be an open and honest forum for discussing technical aspects relating to the SGCP.

As positions on the SGCP TRG are limited, membership will be determined by AMCI and Bandanna Energy based on the information provided in the completed TRG nomination forms. The selection of TRG members will consider the ability of individual nominees to represent a relevant sector/group and/or to provide technical input.

AMCI and Bandanna Energy have already established a separate Community Reference Group (CRG) to represent the broad community interests. The nomination and selection process for the TRG is separate to the CRG.

To apply to become a member of the SGCP TRG, please obtain an application form from the SGCP website (<http://www.southgalilee.com.au>) or call the Community Call Line on 1800 214 543. Completed application forms (including any relevant attachments) should be returned to the SGCP Team by Friday 1 October 2010.

Post: SGCP Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Serve
PO Box 306, Fortitude Valley Post Office
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006
Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

You will be notified in writing as to whether your nomination has been successful or not.

Thank you for your interest in the SGCP TRG.



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Central Edition Contacts

Reporter



**Reporter
Daniel Burdon**
Ph: (07) 4930 4273/0417 876 602
Fax: (07) 4930 4366
Email: daniel.burdon@capnews.com.au

Editorial



**Editor
Mike Knowling**
Ph: (07) 4930 4255
Fax: (07) 4930 4366
Email: mike.knowling@capnews.com.au

Advertising



**Rockhampton
Account Manager
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Email: sarah.o@capnews.com.au



**Emerald
Account Manager
Ingrid Clothier**
Ph: (07) 4980 0810
Fax: (07) 4982 2833
Email: ingrid.clothier@capnews.com.au



**Biloela
Account Manager
Narelle Schnitzlering**
Ph: (07) 4992 1533
Fax: (07) 4992 2214
Email: narelle.schnitzlering@centraltelegraph.com.au

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Editorial

Southern
Doug Parrington
P: (07) 4690 9302
F: (07) 4690 9302
E: news@ruralweekly.com

Northern
Sonia Ball
P: (07) 4957 0349
F: (07) 4953 4009
E: sonia.ball@dailymercury.com.au

Wide Bay
Clint Heathorn
P: (07) 4153 8310
F: (07) 4153 1028
E: chiefstaff@news-mail.com.au

Advertising

Southern
David Brereton
P: (07) 4690 9375
F: (07) 4690 9259
E: david.brereton@ruralweekly.com

Northern
Rebecca Lambert
P: (07) 4957 0440
F: (07) 4951 1800

Wide Bay
Linda Timmons
P: 4153 8529
F: (07) 4153 1028
E: linda.timmons@news-mail.com.au



Give us certainty

By BRENT FINLAY



Government failing agriculture: Brent Finlay.

PRI-MARY producers need security so they can make decisions about investment, expansion and property development.

We already have to factor seasonal uncertainty and market fluctuations into our daily management but often our ability to implement long-term strategies is hindered by the lack of security over land tenure, land value and access to water.

Much of this uncertainty is the result of government decisions which fail to consider the framework required by agriculture to continue producing sustainable food and fibre.

Recent land valuations are one of the issues creating uncertainty for many AgForce members and their fellow rural landholders. In noting the significant slump in the rural property market in last week's release of land valua-

tions, the Queensland Valuer-General picked up on something that will not be a surprise to rural industry.

He noted: "There is a degree of pessimism in the grazing and farming industries with concern over possible rising interest rates and a general tightening of lending policy by all major banks following the GFC."

The Valuer-General's report showed the market value of some grazing properties had fallen by 20% to 30% since the height of the rural property boom in 2007-08. This means values have fallen back to around 2005-06 values.

Worryingly, rural leaseholders still face uncapped rents of 1.5% in 2017 when the 20% leasehold rent cap is removed.

This uncertainty in rental costs is exacerbated by other challenges rural producers face. Over the past decade, Queensland primary producers have been impacted by implementation of legislation and policies that fail to consider the agricultural sectors.

AgForce has long campaigned that legislation such as the Wild Rivers Act and the Reef Regulations should have incorporated Regulatory Impact Statements assessing the real economic, social and environmental impact of these frameworks before assent in Parliament.

Government decision-makers must recognise that their agricultural policies have a far-reaching impact, affecting not only producers but also their local communities, service providers, etc.

Competition for land use created by the rapidly expanding resource sector is also creating angst in regional communities as they look down the barrel of uncertain environmental impacts.

An increasing number of producers are impacted by the resource sector and have been forced to endure the uncertainty of "on-

Land Valuation Information

Landholders who disagree with their new statutory valuation land value must lodge their objections by July 4.

To assess information on land valuation movements across local government areas and in your own locality, valuation rolls and market trend reports are available online at <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/property/valuations/Index.html>. Valuation rolls in hard copy are available at selected DERM business centres and local government offices.

again, off-again" negotiations with government and resource companies while watching mining/resource activities erode their cropping land and precious water supplies.

Again, uncertainty results. The uncertainty looming over agricultural production on a national scale is best demonstrated by the reinvigorated debate over a carbon scheme.

Producers watched the Federal Government meet Kyoto targets from carbon reduction policies derived from introduction of vegetation management legislation in Queensland. It then promised a real carbon scheme in which producers could play a part - and farmers were handed this new carbon farming initiative which is unlikely to benefit most producers in its current form. Additionally, the agricultural sector is still dealing with uncertainty of how they will fit within the larger emissions trading scheme.

A great season does

not compensate for long-term uncertainty, so AgForce will drive governments to commit to policies which do not jeopardise future investment in agriculture. Agriculture deserves certainty and requires government to deliver a plan and vision to create it.

Next week, Queensland's rural leaders will gather in Brisbane for AgForce's state council meeting. AgForce's five key policy groups will meet to discuss Biosecurity, Transport and Infrastructure, Rural and Regional Economic Development, Industry Image and Land Management and our leasehold land committee will gather to respond to concerns about land rents.

I personally commit to AgForce's members that through these forums, your elected representatives will continue to develop strategies to combat the uncertainties facing broad-acre agriculture.

■ Brent Finlay is AgForce president.

Budget 'ignores' agriculture

AGRICULTURE had been treated as if it hardly existed in Tuesday's Federal Budget, according to a statement made in the Senate on Wednesday.

Nationals' Senator Fiona Nash (NSW) told the Senate that agriculture had rated just 7½ pages out of the 350-page Budget document.

Of those, she said, five were devoted to the winding up of drought assistance and exceptional circumstances measures, leaving only 2½ pages to

deal with the entire industry.

Sen Nash said it was disgraceful that the coalition of Labor, Greens and Independents that was running the country had ignored an industry that generated \$155 billion in income for Australia and represented 12.5% of its gross domestic product.

■ For coverage of this week's Federal Budget, turn to Page 7 of today's Rural Weekly CQ.

Letters to the Editor

Investments put on ice

THE Budget missed the one important point that should have been in the Treasurer's opening sentence.

The Treasurer should have repeated PM Gillard's election promise by saying: "There will be no carbon tax from any government of which I am Treasurer."

If Tony Abbott's reply says: "There will be no carbon tax under any government I lead", it would go down as an historic budget of national reconciliation which put the long-term interests of Australia above party politics. As things are, it is best described as "same garbage, different flies".

For too long now, investments in the electricity, steel, cement, fertilis-

er, metal-refining and oil-refining businesses have been put on ice while the Gillard/Green coalition conducts internal battles on how they can best resurrect Senator Wong's failed carbon ration-and-tax scheme.

More investments will now be deferred or shelved because of legitimate fear and confusion as to the carbon tax - who pays, when, how much and what does the fine print say?

We now face more delays and uncertainty, more chance of electricity blackouts and greater increases in the price of electricity, food and building materials.

Viv Forbes, Chairman, Carbon Sense Coalition, Rosedale.

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SouthGalilee
COAL PROJECT

Come and talk to us

Community Information Session

The proponents of the South Galilee Coal Project, AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Bandanna Energy), will be at the Alpha Show on Wednesday 18 May 2011.

Project team representatives will be available to provide information about the proposed South Galilee Coal Project, gather feedback and discuss issues or concerns. Please come and see us.

Venue: Alpha Showground
Location: Opposite the catering bar
Date: Wednesday 18 May 2011
Time: 7:30am - 5:30pm

For further information please contact the South Galilee Project Team.
Phone: 1800 214 543
(Free call in Australia, except from mobile phones)
Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Visit: www.southgalilee.com.au



■ TRAGIC CRASH: The wreckage of Russell Parker's Robinson 22 chopper was found in a valley where trees were 45 metres tall.

See our
classifieds:
Pages 22-27

**BERNIE'S
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**BE SMART AND DON'T MISS OUT
GREAT BARGAINS EVERYTHING MUST GO
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Mt Ogg mustering tragedy

By DI STANLEY

A ROLLESTON grazier's eagerness to take to the skies in his new helicopter and muster stock was discouraged by his flight instructor as not a "good idea".

The Australian Transport Safety Bureau has found Russell Parker, killed in a chopper crash last November, had not met the competency standards to fly solo and was not trained in low-flying or aerial stock mustering.

The married father of four young girls, aged 39, was a student pilot when he took off in his Robinson 22 chopper to muster stock on Mt Ogg, 44km west-south-west of Rolleston.

About 11am, he contacted workers on horseback to tell them he had located some cattle.

One of the stockmen talked with Mr Parker over the radio at 11.15am. Five minutes later,

Inexperience fatal for Rolleston grazier's flight

there was no response to a follow-up call.

At 11.30am, the wreckage was found in a heavily timbered valley at an elevation of 548 metres, where old growth forest trees towered above the ground at heights up to 45 metres.

Mr Parker, described by his mother Cecilia as "a bit of a legend... loved by everyone", was fatally injured.

A post-mortem found no evidence of any adverse medical condition. Toxicological testing for drugs and alcohol was negative.

"The impact mark, forward bending and chord-wise creasing on the main rotor blades, was consistent with the rotor system contacting at least one tree," the ATSB report found.

"The level of disruption to the main rotor blades as a result of contacting foliage would have significantly reduced the effective lift from the main rotor system, resulting in uncontrolled descent into the terrain.

"The weather at the time was benign, with good visibility. "While the exact reasons the aircraft hit the tree were not clear, it is notable that the aircraft was being used at low level for a mustering task by a pilot with limited experience, without the requisite low level qualifications and approvals for the solo flight by an authorised flight instructor.

"Without those... it could not be reasonably expected the pilot had the skills necessary to perform the task.

"According to the pilot's

training file, he had fallen behind the anticipated standard during his training and not progressed beyond an SPL level.

"Comments in the training file stated that the pilot wanted to start mustering as soon as possible, but was advised by his instructor that, at that stage, this was not a 'good idea'."

Sadly, Mr Parker had only logged 4.2 solo flight hours from a total of 43.7 flight hours, well short of the hours required. His last recorded training flight was September 22, 2010. He had bought the helicopter in June.

There have been more than 70 accidents involving student pilots in the last decade, including nine involving helicopters, according to ATSB records.

However Mr Parker's case of a student pilot undertaking aerial mustering or a specific task well beyond their skill level and training was a first.



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Further information can be obtained from:

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55 King Street, Charters Towers, Queensland, 4820
www.btc.qld.edu.au

Clermont farewells a Big Fella

From page 1

Chris and Roni lived in Clermont for about seven years and owned the Commercial Hotel.

She said Chris was happiest when he was at the pub meeting people who may have been a bit shy at first, but soon began to trust the Big Fella.

"I s*it my pants when I first met him, too," Roni said.

"But he had lots of good advice for people and the best people skills.

"People could trust him. He never asked people to come to him but they always did."

Despite moving away from Clermont a few years ago, Roni said she had been overwhelmed by the number of former neighbours calling her condolences.

Chris had been a fly in fly to the mine for about the year, where he worked as an operator.

"I've had about 10 phone calls from people in Clermont," she



■ GENTLE GIANT: Chris will be remembered by the Clermont community for his endless kindness and love for everybody.

"It's unbelievable, but goes to show just how loved Chris really was.

"We'll be having a memorial service in Clermont on Saturday morning so people can come and say goodbye."

Narrowing down what the 59-year-old father of four would be remembered for the most was too difficult, Roni said, because he was involved in everything.

"He loved his family, his friends, and his cars," she said.

"He just loved everyone and everything."

Chris and Roni were together for 23 years and married for 16, which she said were the happiest days of her life.

Her son, Jake, said the world had lost last week one of its "kindest, most generous" people.

"Dad was just a wonderful, wonderful man," Jake said.

"He touched so many people's lives, and was touched by so many through their kindness."

Rio Tinto Australia on Friday said emergency services who attended the site reported Chris was found in cardiac arrest.

"Rio Tinto Australia is saddened to advise that a worker at Clermont Mine in Central Queensland died yesterday," a statement said.

"The cause of the death is being investigated by authorities.

"Rio Tinto Coal Australia is working to provide support to the deceased person's family and workers at the site."

The Clermont community is invited to attend the memorial service being held for Chris at the lagoon from 10am on Saturday.

"Chris would have said thanks so much," Roni said.

"There are so many to thank but you all touched him and his life."

**SouthGalilee
COAL PROJECT**

Come and talk to us

Community Information Session

The proponents of the South Galilee Coal Project, AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Bandanna Energy), will be at the Alpha Show on Wednesday 18 May 2011.

Project team representatives will be available to provide information about the proposed South Galilee Coal Project, gather feedback and discuss issues or concerns. Please come and see us.

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...continued from page 1

BARCALDINE TO CELEBRATE ALL THAT'S GREAT ABOUT QUEENSLAND IN JUNE 2011

come together to celebrate and reflect on what it means to be a Queenslanders.

"I encourage all locals to get behind and support this event.

"I congratulate the Barcaldine Regional Council on its successful application and look forward to celebrating our people, places and stories during Queensland Week 2011."

More than 350 applications were submitted by a variety of community groups, local councils and organisations from across the state.

Each year the Queensland Government hosts the statewide Queensland Week program to celebrate our state's official separation from New South Wales as an independent colony.

CEO'S COLUMN

- Barcaldine Regional Council had a tumultuous October with both the Mayor and CEO being admitted to hospital. Fortunately for us, both are on the way to making speedy recoveries, with the Mayor already back at work. I would like to thank all staff for their co-operation and assistance during this period and the community residents who forwarded their best wishes for both the Mayor and CEO.
- The Council is currently undertaking the development of its Regional Tourism Plan. As Council is doing this plan in house, residents and organisations across the region

SOUTH GALILEE COAL PROJECT

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) are joint venture partners for the South Galilee Coal Project, a proposed new coal mine located approximately 15km south-west of Alpha. The mine is expected to produce up to 20 million tonnes per annum of thermal coal for export to international markets. If approved the new mine will also generate approximately 1,500 jobs during construction and 750 jobs during mine operations, as well as support jobs for local and state suppliers and contractors over a 40 year mine life.

On 26 May 2010, Queensland's Coordinator-General declared the SGCP to be a significant project under State legislation, requiring the joint venture partners to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project. Draft Terms of Reference for the preparation of the EIS were released for public comment. These comments are currently being considered by the Coordinator-General and the finalised Terms of Reference for the preparation of the EIS will be available on the department's website shortly at: www.dip.qld.gov.au/projects/mining-and-mineral-processing/coal/south-galilee-coal-mine.html

AMCI and Bandanna Energy are committed to developing long term relationships with the local community. The EIS will involve significant public consultation and a rigorous assessment of the environmental impacts of the project, together with comprehensive management strategies to ensure every aspect of the project is properly managed. Community engagement has commenced and has included an information day at the Alpha Show and the establishment of a Community Reference Group which will be ongoing with local representatives. Further consultation activities will be undertaken throughout the life of the project.

The EIS must be approved by both the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments prior to the project going ahead.

More information about the consultation program will be included in future editions of the Galilee Gazette. If you have any queries or would like more information, please contact us on info@southgalilee.com.au or using the toll free number – 1800 214 543

will be contacted by Council Staff. If you would like to contribute to the Tourism Plan, please contact Eve Rogers in the Aramac Office on 4652 9999. The Tourism Plan will assist Council with future resource allocation.

- With the recent heavy rain, Council reminds residents to take care on the roads as there may be sections of road that are hazardous. Road repairs are in progress and residents are urged to take care on the sections of roads awaiting repair to prevent accidents from occurring.
- Council has been working towards the revision of its Local Laws. Currently, Council is operating under three sets of Laws (from the previous shires) and

it is Council's intention to standardise these laws across the Regional council Area.

- Council's outside workforce shutdown will commence on Friday, 17 December, 2011, and recommence on Monday, 17 January, 2011. All offices will be closed from the 24 December 2010 and reopen on the Tuesday, 4 January 2011.
- The Arts and Cultural Plan will be presented to Council at the November meeting and will be on display for public feedback by the end of November.

Rob Bauer,
Acting CEO

APPENDIX E

CRG CHARTER

Galilee Basin Community Reference Group Charter

October 2011

1.0 Vision

The purpose of the Galilee Basin Community Reference Group (CRG) is to provide a formal communications process between directly and indirectly affected landholders and local community representatives to represent the broad community interests.

The CRG will be a representative group which provides an open and honest forum for discussing relevant Galilee Basin mining projects.

2.0 Objectives

The objectives of the CRG are to:

- provide factual, accurate information about the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- identify and understand existing community values and concerns;
- identify and discuss any issues of concern;
- discuss strategies to mitigate any potential negative impacts;
- ensure that the opinions and views of the local community will be considered during the planning and operation of the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects;
- encourage a level of understanding in the community that the mining operations will be managed in an environmentally responsible manner;
- if the opportunity arises, liaise with CRGs from nearby projects where there is the potential for cumulative impacts and mutually beneficial sharing of information; and
- foster long-term collaborative relationships between the local community and mining proponents.

3.0 Mining Proponents' Role and Responsibilities

Mining proponents should:

- provide the CRG with factual, accurate information about the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- report and present information in an open, honest and transparent way;
- provide professional advice and expertise;
- provide meeting agendas;
- record minutes of the meetings; and
- arrange a venue for the meetings.

The mining proponents will respond in a timely fashion to advice or recommendations contributed by the CRG concerning the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects.

Following CRG meetings, the mining proponents will forward a copy the meeting minutes to each CRG member (Section 5.3).

The mining proponents will consult with the CRG if it intends to seek amendments to its operations for conditions of approval or to change operational requirements.

If requested, the mining proponents will organise an inspection of the project sites for the CRG. Additional site visit requests will be considered on an individual basis.

Responsibility for oversight of the mine's compliance, project approvals and all other Government approvals remains with external agencies.

4.0 CRG Members' Role and Responsibilities

Members of the CRG should:

- identify, raise and monitor stakeholder and community issues or concerns regarding the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects;
- disseminate information to the broader community;
- collate community feedback for consideration by the CRG and referral to the mining proponents;
- seek professional advice, if required;
- advise on and monitor the resolution of issues and concerns; and
- interact constructively with regards to any issues and/or concerns raised.

CRG members are encouraged to discuss issues with and disseminate information about the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects to the wider community, including special interest groups. If appropriate, the Chairperson of the CRG may also give approved briefings to community organisations (e.g. special interest groups, the local Chamber of Commerce, environmental or heritage organisations or P&C groups).

5.0 CRG Meetings¹

5.1 Meeting Logistics

- the CRG is expected to meet at appropriate stages during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, then as mutually agreed to following the approval process for the relevant mining projects;
- any member may request that the Chairperson (MET Serve representative) convene an extraordinary meeting of the CRG to discuss any matter warranting urgent

¹ Prepared in consideration of the New South Wales Department of Planning's (2007) *Guidelines for Establishing and Operating Community Consultative Committees for Mining Projects*.

consideration. The Chairperson shall determine whether an extraordinary meeting is warranted;

- at least one weeks' notice will be given to all members of any meeting of the CRG (except for extraordinary meetings where less than one weeks notice can be given);
- meetings shall be held at a time and place generally convenient to the CRG;
- mining proponents will provide facilities for CRG meetings;
- minutes will be recorded by MET Serve and circulated to CRG members following the meetings; and
- CRG members are expected to attend meetings. Failure to attend on three consecutive occasions without leave of absence may result in the member being asked to leave the CRG.

5.2 Meeting Proceedings

The Chairperson shall convene and chair CRG meetings. The CRG is not a decision-making body and it is not a requirement that consensus be reached amongst members on issues discussed. Meetings of the CRG should follow standard good practice for meetings.

Any member may propose a matter for inclusion on the agenda, either before or during a meeting, provided the matter is within the scope of the CRG. The Chairperson should ensure that issues of concern raised on behalf of the community are properly considered. Late items may be deferred to the next meeting.

Agenda items would normally include:

- apologies;
- declaration of financial or other interests;
- confirmation of minutes from the previous meeting;
- business arising from previous minutes;
- response to issues raised or provision of additional information requested;
- reports and overview of activities;
- general business; and
- next meeting.

Government departments are not represented on the CRG, but can be invited to provide advice as required.

5.3 CRG Meeting Minutes

MET Serve will be responsible for recording the CRG meeting minutes. The minutes shall record issues raised and actions to be undertaken, the person(s) responsible for taking those actions and the timing for action resolution. If a member so requests, then the minutes shall record that member's dissenting views on any matter. Meetings can only be tape recorded with the agreement of the CRG Chairperson and all CRG members.

Following each CRG meeting, the mining proponents shall provide a copy of the meeting minutes to each CRG member and a copy will be made available on ACMI's website. The CRG Chairperson will endorse the meeting minutes prior to their distribution.

The Environmental Impact Statements for the projects will describe the community consultation undertaken (including the CRG meetings) and will detail the issues raised and any conclusions or agreements.

5.4 Conduct of Members

Members of the Galilee Basin CRG shall at all times and to the best of their abilities:

- act properly, honestly and in accordance with an open and transparent process;
- perform their functions impartially and in the best interests of the local and broader communities²;
- be respectful to fellow CRG members and not engage in threatening, intimidating or disorderly behaviour; and
- refrain from any form of conduct which may cause any reasonable person unwarranted offence or embarrassment.

The CRG Chairperson should bring any breach of these requirements to the attention of the member concerned. Following three such breach notices, the CRG Chairperson may request the mining proponents to replace that member.

5.5 Complaints Management and/or Dispute Resolution

The Galilee Basin CRG is encouraged to discuss any matters that may be the subject of substantial disagreement between its members. The CRG Chairperson carries a particular responsibility in respect of dispute resolution, in respect to both disputes between members of the CRG and also between the CRG and the mining proponents.

Notification of complaints/disputes will also be received through formal channels (e.g. the South Galilee Coal Project [SGCP] Community Call Line, SGCP email address, SGCP website or postal address).

Interaction with stakeholders in relation to complaints/disputes will be sincere and open and will ensure that the follow up or investigation does not add to the original complaint/dispute raised.

In the case of an unresolved dispute, the mining proponents will advise the Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) of the dispute and request advice from DEEDI.

Although in some cases, full complaint/dispute resolution may not be possible, the mining proponents will aim to maintain ongoing constructive relationships with stakeholders.

² It is recognised that company representatives also have responsibilities to their employer.

6.0 Media Communications

Only the mining proponents are permitted to release statements or other information to the media on behalf of the CRG, or adopt other approaches to the public for dissemination of information relating to AMCI, Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) and/or Waratah Coal activities.

Individual CRG members may make comments to the media or in public forums on behalf of themselves or the stakeholder(s) they represent, but not on behalf of the Galilee Basin CRG, AMCI, Bandanna Energy or Waratah Coal.

If any CRG member is approached by the media or asked to make comment about the activities of the Galilee Basin CRG to the media, the enquiry should be passed on to the CRG Chairperson, who will discuss the enquiry with the mining proponents.

7.0 CRG Charter Review

The CRG Charter will be subject to annual review by the Chairperson and CRG members. Any comments or amendments will be discussed and agreed changes will be made to the CRG Charter.

APPENDIX F

TRG CHARTER



Galilee Basin Technical Reference Group Charter

1.0 Vision

The purpose of the Galilee Basin Technical Reference Group (TRG) is to provide a formal communications process to discuss and address technical or specialist issues relating to the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects. The TRG also serves to facilitate the optimal planning and development of infrastructure and environmental approvals. The TRG will be an open and honest forum for discussing technical or specialist regulatory or environmental issues relating to the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects.

2.0 Objectives

The objectives of the TRG are to:

- provide factual, accurate information about the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- identify, understand and discuss issues of concern;
- discuss strategies to mitigate any potential impacts;
- demonstrate that the opinions and views of technical specialists will be considered during the planning and operation of the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects;
- encourage a level of confidence within local, State and Federal governments, and other identified representative groups that the mining operation will be managed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner; and,
- if the opportunity arises, liaise with TRGs from nearby projects where there is the potential for cumulative impacts and mutually beneficial sharing of information.

3.0 Scope of the TRG

The scope of the TRG includes any technical, regulatory, environmental, social or economic issue pertinent to the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects.

The scope of the TRG does not include:

- project information that is commercial in confidence;
- project information that is at too early a stage to be understood and disseminated;
- local community concerns and issues that are being addressed in the Galilee Basin Community Reference Group; and/or
- issues that are outside AMCI's, Bandanna Energy's and/or Waratah Coal's direct control or influence.

4.0 Mining Proponents' Role and Responsibilities

Mining proponents should:

- provide the TRG with factual, accurate information about the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects and any potential environmental, social and economic impacts;
- report and present information in an open, honest and transparent way;
- provide professional advice and expertise;
- provide meeting agendas; and



Galilee Basin Technical Reference Group Charter

- arrange a venue for the meetings.

The mining proponents will respond in a timely fashion to advice or recommendations contributed by the TRG concerning the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects.

A MET Serve representative will record the meeting notes and following TRG meetings, a copy the will be forwarded to each TRG member.

If requested, the mining proponents will organise an inspection of the project sites for the TRG. Additional site visit requests will be considered on an individual basis.

Responsibility for assessing the overarching mine's compliance, project approvals and all other Government approvals remains with the appropriate external agencies.

5.0 TRG Members' Role and Responsibilities

Members of the TRG should:

- identify, raise and monitor technical or specific issues or concerns regarding the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects;
- collate relevant technical/specialist feedback for consideration by the TRG and referral to the mining proponents;
- advise on and monitor the resolution of issues and concerns; and
- interact constructively with regards to any issues and/or concerns raised.

6.0 TRG Meetings¹

6.1 Meeting Logistics

- the Galilee Basin TRG is expected to meet at appropriate stages during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, then as mutually agreed to following the approval process for the relevant Galilee mining projects;
- any member may request that the Chairperson convene an extraordinary meeting of the TRG to discuss any matter warranting urgent consideration. The Chairperson shall determine whether an extraordinary meeting is warranted;
- at least one weeks' notice will be given to all members of any meeting of the TRG (except for extraordinary meetings where less than one weeks' notice can be given);
- meetings shall be held at a time and place generally convenient to the TRG;
- the mining proponents will provide facilities for TRG meetings;
- notes will be recorded by an representative of the mining proponents and circulated to TRG members following the meetings; and
- TRG members are expected to attend meetings. Failure to attend on three consecutive occasions without leave of absence may result in the member being asked to leave the TRG.

¹ Prepared in consideration of the New South Wales Department of Planning's (2007) *Guidelines for Establishing and Operating Community Consultative Committees for Mining Projects*.

6.2 Meeting Proceedings

The Chairperson shall convene and chair TRG meetings. The TRG is not a decision-making body and it is not a requirement that consensus be reached amongst members on issues discussed. Meetings of the TRG should follow standard good practice for meetings.

Any member may propose a matter for inclusion on the agenda, either before or during a meeting, provided the matter is within the scope of the TRG. The Chairperson should ensure that issues of concern raised on behalf of the community are properly considered. Late items may be deferred to the next meeting.

Agenda items would normally include:

- apologies;
- declaration of financial or other interests;
- confirmation of notes from the previous meeting;
- business arising from previous notes;
- response to issues raised or provision of additional information requested;
- reports and overview of activities;
- general business; and
- next meeting.

6.3 TRG Meeting Notes

A MET Serve representative will be responsible for recording the TRG meeting notes. The notes shall record issues raised and actions to be undertaken, the person(s) responsible for taking those actions and the timing for action resolution. If a member so requests, then the notes shall record that member's dissenting views on any matter. Meetings can only be tape recorded with the agreement of the TRG Chairperson and all TRG members.

Following each TRG meeting, MET Serve shall provide a copy of the meeting notes to each TRG member and a copy will be made available on the South Galilee Coal Project website. The TRG Chairperson will endorse the meeting notes prior to their distribution.

The Environmental Impact Statements for the relevant Galilee Basin mining projects will describe the community consultation undertaken for the GBMP (including the TRG meetings) and will detail the issues raised and any conclusions or agreements.

6.4 Conduct of Members

Members of the Galilee Basin TRG shall at all times and to the best of their abilities:

- act properly, honestly and in accordance with an open and transparent process;
- perform their functions impartially;
- be respectful to fellow TRG members and not engage in threatening, intimidating or disorderly behaviour; and
- refrain from any form of conduct which may cause any reasonable person unwarranted offence or embarrassment.



Galilee Basin Technical Reference Group Charter

The TRG Chairperson should bring any breach of these requirements to the attention of the member concerned. Following three such breach notices, the TRG Chairperson may request the mining proponents to replace that member.

6.5 Dispute Resolution

The Galilee Basin TRG is encouraged to discuss any matters that may be the subject of substantial disagreement between its members. The TRG Chairperson carries a particular responsibility in respect of dispute resolution, in respect to both disputes between members of the TRG and also between the TRG and the Mining Proponents.

In the case of an unresolved dispute, the mining proponents will advise the Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) of the dispute and request advice from (DEEDI).

All disputes do not have to be resolved in the TRG and it is not unreasonable that an unresolved dispute will be recorded and left unresolved in this forum.

7.0 Media Communications

Only the mining proponents are permitted to release statements or other information to the media on behalf of the TRG, or adopt other approaches to the public for dissemination of information relating to AMCI, Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) and/or Waratah Coal activities.

Individual TRG members may make comments to the media or in public forums on behalf of themselves or the stakeholder(s) they represent, but not on behalf of the Galilee Basin TRG, AMCI, Bandanna Energy or Waratah Coal.

If any TRG member is approached by the media or asked to make comment about the activities of the Galilee Basin TRG to the media, the enquiry should be passed on to the TRG Chairperson, who will discuss the enquiry with the mining proponents.

APPENDIX G

COPY OF WEB PAGE CONTENT

Coming soon to Alpha...



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

[Click here to find out more about the mine](#)



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SouthGalilee
COAL PROJECT

WELCOME TO THE SOUTH GALILEE COAL PROJECT

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) are seeking to establish a new coal mine on two of their exploration tenements in the Galilee Basin in Queensland. The proposed South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) will produce up to 20 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of high volatile, low sulphur thermal coal for export to international markets.

The SGCP is located south-west of the township of Alpha, approximately 180 kilometres west of Emerald.

The SGCP will target thermal coal at depths suitable for both open cut and underground mining. The currently proposed mine life is 43 years, however we will continue to explore our mining tenements to further quantify the coal resource and quality to assist in mine planning.



MET Serve has been engaged to provide assistance throughout the SGCP approval process. This includes thoroughly investigating and reporting on all potential environmental and social impacts for the SGCP.

We are currently undertaking feasibility and environmental assessments with the findings to be incorporated into the project planning process. Specific operational criteria will be determined upon completion of the necessary exploratory, environmental and feasibility assessments and will be fully detailed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).



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COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The fundamental objective of the SGCP Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan is open, honest and co-operative communication. This will ensure local and regional communities and key stakeholders are engaged in a proactive manner that facilitates ongoing consultation and participation through provision of accurate and timely environmental, social and economic information. We are committed to cultivating and supporting relationships with the communities in which we operate.

As the impact assessment for the SGCP progresses, we will be able to provide more detailed information on how the Project may impact on the local area and provide regular update discussions to address any potential impacts and/or areas of concern. We will undertake extensive consultation to identify and assess the environmental, social and economic interests of the local and regional community.



Members of the community will be encouraged, at all stages of the EIS process, to register their interest in the SGCP which will enable them to be kept updated on Project activities. Please [click here](#) to register to become an interested person and provide your contact details. Please note that employment opportunities are separate from this process and will be advertised when the Project is due to commence construction.



TRADITIONAL OWNERS

We recognize indigenous Traditional Owner groups as key stakeholders in the proposed SGCP area.

We aim to work collaboratively with these groups to jointly agree on a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) about how the project is to be managed so as to avoid or minimize harm to cultural heritage. Cultural heritage surveys will be conducted with Traditional Owners as part of the EIS process to identify indigenous cultural heritage values relating to the project area.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SESSIONS

We will hold Community Information Sessions in order to disseminate information and consult with the local community.

We will be holding Community Information Sessions at the Alpha Show to introduce the Project. Local community members are encouraged to visit to find out more about the Project.

SGCP SURVEY

[Click here](#) to have your say and provide feedback on the SGCP or request a copy of our community survey.



PROJECT INFORMATION SHEETS

[Click here](#) to view relevant Project information sheets and publications.

SGCP COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP (CRG)

A CRG is being developed to provide a formal communications process between landholders, community representatives, local government, conservation groups and the Proponent. [Click here](#) to obtain a copy of the CRG nomination application form. [Click here](#) to view the CRG meeting notes.

SGCP TECHNICAL REFERENCE GROUP (TRG)

A TRG is being developed to provide a formal communications process to discuss and address technical or specialist issues relating to the SGCP. [Click here](#) to obtain a copy of the TRG nomination application form.



COMMUNITY CALL LINE

We have established a dedicated Community Call Line available 24 hours, 7 days a week for community members who have enquires or wish to lodge complaints in relation to the SGCP.

Telephone: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia except from mobile phones)



Protecting the local environment is one of our top priorities...

We'll be undertaking an EIS for the Project

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ENVIRONMENT

The SGCP is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to assess the potential impacts on the environment. Given the nature, scale and location of the SGCP, we propose to undertake an EIS under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWO Act), administered by the Co-ordinator General (CG) of the Queensland Department of Infrastructure and Planning (DIP). We are committed to complying with, or exceeding, the requirements of all relevant environmental legislation.

Potential environmental impacts of the SGCP including impacts on surface water, groundwater, flora and fauna, geochemistry, noise, vibration, air quality, transport, Aboriginal and European heritage, socio-economics and visual amenity, will be assessed in detail. Results of these studies will also be presented in the main body of the EIS document and where relevant the associated technical studies will be appended to the EIS.

We are committed to protecting the environment and minimising and/or managing the impacts of our operations on the environment. In line with this commitment we will develop a rehabilitation strategy for the SGCP which would include final landform design, revegetation, progressive rehabilitation and monitoring.

If you would like more information about the EIA process, visit the DIP's website at www.dip.qld.gov.au





Extensive exploration has been undertaken to assess the potential coal resource...

The currently proposed mine life is 43 years

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PROJECT UPDATES

12/05/2010; PREPARING THE SGCP EIS

We are currently undertaking baseline studies and preparing the SGCP EIS in accordance with State and Commonwealth legislative requirements. The expected completion of the approvals process is the first half of 2012.

Relevant documents, including the Initial Advice Statement, Draft Terms of Reference and the completed EIS, will be made available for public review and comment as the approval process progresses. Links to all relevant documents that are currently available are provided below.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

[Click here to view the Initial Advice Statement for the SGCP](#)

[Click here to view the Draft Terms of Reference for the SGCP](#)

[Click here to view the Final Terms of Reference for the SGCP](#)

[Click here to view the SGCP EIS \(coming soon\)](#)

[Click here to view the Initial Project Fact Sheet](#)

[Click here to view the second Project Fact Sheet](#)

[Click here to view the third Project Fact Sheet](#)

[Click here to view CRG Meeting Notes - 2 August 2010](#)

[Click here to view CRG Meeting Notes - 13 December 2010](#)

[Click here to view CRG Meeting Notes - 2 March 2011](#)

[Click here to view CRG Meeting Notes - 20 June 2011](#)

[Click here to view CRG Meeting Notes - 10 October 2011](#)



SOUTH GALILEE COAL PROJECT

The Galilee Basin is a major coal province in Central-Western Queensland that has significant high volatile, low sulphur thermal coal resources. The remote location of the Galilee Basin and the corresponding lack of existing infrastructure have previously precluded large scale coal mining in the region. However, increased demand for low cost and reliable thermal coal and associated firming of contract prices since 2008 has renewed interest in coal exploration in the area.

GALILEE BASIN PROJECTS

Extensive exploration has been undertaken for the SGCP to assess the quantity and quality of the potential coal resource. Exploration to date has focused on the northern end of EPC 1049 and has confirmed the SGCP resource is typical of the Galilee Basin, consisting of up to five principal coal seams from 2 metres to 5 metres thick and containing sub-bituminous high volatile perhydrous coals. The conditions are best for high production open cut and underground mining. JORC compliant resources of 992 Mt have been confirmed within the two target coal seams on EPC 1049. These announced resources are sufficient to justify the SGCP, with additional resources still to be explored down dip.

Given the current lack of existing infrastructure that will be required to service the proposed mining projects in the Galilee Basin, ANGL and Bendama Energy believe that there is an opportunity to share port, rail and other infrastructure facilities, thereby optimising infrastructure use and development of the Galilee Basin resources. We strongly advocate a co-operative approach to development of infrastructure servicing the region and have commenced discussions with regulators and other project developers to this end.

[Click here to view a map of the SGCP.](#)

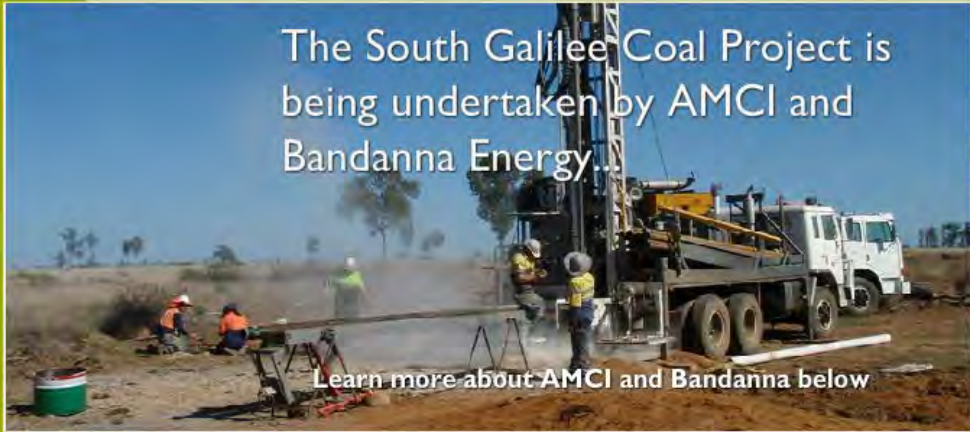


OTHER GALILEE BASIN PROJECTS

The area to the north of the SGCP has also been the focus of intensive exploration in recent years by several resource companies. Immediately to the north of the Alpha township is Waratah Coal Inc's ('Waratah') EPC 1040, which was announced by Waratah as containing a considerable deposit of export quality thermal coal. Adjacent Waratah's EPC 1040 to the north is Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd's HDL 285, HDL 283 and EPC 570, which has also been announced as containing a considerable deposit of export thermal coal. Both of these deposits are in the process of gaining development approval by their respective owners.

Exploration completed to date has confirmed the SGCP has significant resources of thermal coal within a premium location of the Galilee Basin.

[Click here to view a map showing the location of the SGCP and other projects nearby.](#)



The South Galilee Coal Project is being undertaken by AMCI and Bandanna Energy...

Learn more about AMCI and Bandanna below

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ABOUT SGCP

The SGCP will be developed by joint venture participants AMCI and Bandanna Energy and will be located within EPC 1049 and EPC 1180. [Click here](#) to view a map of the SGCP tenements.

ABOUT AMCI

The AMCI Group (AMCI) was founded in 1986 and is a private global mining, investment and trading business operating in the resources industry. AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd is the manager of and joint venture partner with Bandanna Energy in the South Galilee Coal Project.



AMCI is experienced in coal exploration and mine development and was instrumental in the development of several mines in Queensland and New South Wales, including Coppabella, Moorvale, Carborough Downs and Glennies Creek. [Click here](#) for further information about AMCI.



ABOUT BANDANNA ENERGY

Bandanna Energy is an ASX listed coal exploration company with tenements in the Bowen and Galilee Basins. Alpha Coal Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bandanna Energy which holds four coal exploration tenements in the south eastern Galilee Basin, referred to as the SGCP. [Click here](#) for further information about Bandanna Energy.



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SouthGalilee
COAL PROJECT

CONTACT DETAILS

Community Call Line: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia, except from mobile phones, available 24 hours, 7 days)

Email Address: info@southgalilee.com.au

Postal Address: SGCP - Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Serve
PO Box 306
Fortitude Valley Post Office, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

ENQUIRY FORM

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Name: | <input type="text"/> |
| Enquiry type: | <input type="text" value="General Enquiry"/> |
| Phone: | <input type="text"/> |
| Email: | <input type="text"/> |
| Message: | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Send"/> | |

APPENDIX H

LETTERS



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

1 July 2010

Mr Warren Gleeson
'Fairview'
Alpha QLD 4724

Dear Warren

Re: South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group

Joint venture participants AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. The project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

Both AMCI and Bandanna Energy look forward to developing relationships with the local community and propose to establish a Community Reference Group (CRG) to provide a framework for formal communication to represent the broad community interests. The CRG will be an open and honest forum for discussing all aspects of the SGCP and beyond.

Please find enclosed a copy of the CRG nomination form should you wish to apply to become a member of the SGCP CRG. Please note that nomination forms must be received by 9 July 2010.

Thank you for your interest in the SGCP CRG.

Yours sincerely

Rob McNamara

General Manager - Project Development
AMCI Investments Pty Ltd

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd
ACN 133 072 661

Level 8, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Office: +61 7 3006 1830
Fax: +61 7 3006 1840



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

22 July 2010

Mr Warren Gleeson
'Fairview' Box 20
Alpha QLD 4724

Dear Warren

Re: South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group

Thank you for your interest in the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) Community Reference Group (CRG). Please note that your nomination for membership of the SGCP CRG has been accepted.

The first CRG meeting is scheduled for 6.30 pm on Monday 2 August 2010 at the Alpha Town Hall. We will contact you shortly to confirm your attendance at the upcoming CRG meeting.

Please do not hesitate to contact us via the contact details provided below should you have any queries.

Post: SGCP - Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Serve
PO Box 306
Fortitude Valley Post Office, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

Phone: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia, except from mobile phones, available 24 hours, 7 days)

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

Yours sincerely

Rob McNamara

General Manager - Project Development

AMCI Investments Pty Ltd

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd
ACN 133 072 661

Level 8, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Office: +61 7 3006 1830
Fax: +61 7 3006 1840

6/08/10

Virginia,

As requested, please find enclosed a copy of the South Galilee Coal Project Community Survey.

The completed survey can be mailed to:

SACP Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Servc
PO Box 306,
Fortitude Valley Post Office,
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006



SouthGalilee

South Galilee Coal Project

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Phone: 1800 214 543
Website: www.southgalilee.com.au

Kind regards,
Jessie Keast



SouthGalilee

12/08/2010

Sherri,

Thank you for attending the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) Community Reference Group (CRG) meeting on 2 August 2010.

Please find enclosed for your review, a draft copy of the SGCP CRG meeting notes. If you would like to suggest any changes to the enclosed meeting notes, please do not hesitate to contact us at the contact details below.

Please find enclosed for your information, a copy of the latest factsheet for the SGCP.

Kind regards,

South Galilee Coal Project - Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

Phone: 1800 214 543

Website: www.southgalilee.com.au



SouthGalilee

12/08/2010

Lee,

Thank you for attending the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) Community Reference Group (CRG) meeting on 2 August 2010.

Please find enclosed for your review, a draft copy of the SGCP CRG meeting notes. If you would like to suggest any changes to the enclosed meeting notes, please do not hesitate to contact us at the contact details below.

Please find enclosed for your information, a copy of the latest factsheet for the SGCP.

Kind regards,

South Galilee Coal Project - Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

Phone: 1800 214 543

Website: www.southgalilee.com.au



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

27 October 2010

Mr Des Howard
Barcaldine Regional Council
PO Box 191
Barcaldine QLD 4725

Dear Des,

Re: South Galilee Coal Project Technical Reference Group

Joint venture participants AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd (AMCI) and Alpha Coal Pty Ltd (Bandanna Energy) propose to establish a new coal mine in the Galilee Basin to the south-west of the township of Alpha. The project is referred to as the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP).

AMCI and Bandanna Energy propose to establish a Technical Reference Group (TRG) to provide a formal communications process to discuss and address technical or specialist issues relating to the SGCP. The TRG will be a forum for discussing technical aspects of the SGCP.

Please find enclosed a copy of the TRG nomination form should you wish to apply to become a member of the SGCP TRG. Please note that nomination forms must be received by Monday 8 November 2010.

Thank you for your interest in the SGCP TRG.

Yours sincerely

Rob McNamara
General Manager - Project Development
AMCI Investments Pty Ltd

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd
ACN 133 072 661

Level 8, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Office: +61 7 3006 1830
Fax: +61 7 3006 1840



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

17 November 2010

Mr Trevor Aitken
Ergon Energy
PO Box 308
Rockhampton QLD 4700

Dear Trevor,

Re: South Galilee Coal Project Technical Reference Group

Thank you for your interest in the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) Technical Reference Group (TRG). Please note that your nomination for membership of the SGCP TRG has been accepted.

The first TRG meeting is scheduled for 9.30am - 11.30am on Thursday 25 November 2010. The meeting will be held in the conference room at the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) office located at 99 Hospital Road, Emerald. We will contact you shortly to confirm your attendance at the upcoming TRG meeting.

Please note that this introductory meeting will provide an overview of the SGCP, discuss the TRG objectives and Charter and briefly cover key project issues.

Please do not hesitate to contact us via the contact details provided below should you have any queries.

Post: SGCP - Stakeholder & Community Engagement Team
MET Serve
PO Box 306
Fortitude Valley Post Office, Fortitude Valley, QLD 4006

Phone: 1800 214 543 (free call in Australia, except from mobile phones, available 24 hours, 7 days)

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au

Yours sincerely,

Rob McNamara
General Manager - Project Development
AMCI Investments Pty Ltd

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd
ACN 133 072 661

Level 8, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Office: +61 7 3006 1830
Fax: +61 7 3006 1840

20/12/2010

Martin,

Please find enclosed for your records, a copy of the Final Terms of Reference for the South Galilee Coal Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Kind regards,
South Galilee Coal Project



With Compliments

South Galilee Coal Project

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Phone: 1800 214 543
Website: www.southgalilee.com.au

20/12/2010

Trevor

Please find enclosed for your records, a copy of the Final Terms of Reference for the South Galilee Coal Project Environmental Impact Statement.

Kind regards,
South Galilee Coal Project



With Compliments

South Galilee Coal Project

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Phone: 1800 214 543
Website: www.southgalilee.com.au

17/01/2011

Dear Judy,

Please find enclosed for your records, a copy of the South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group (CRG) Charter.

Please also find enclosed for your review, a copy of the draft meeting notes from the CRG meeting held on Monday 13 December 2010. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any comments on or additions to the enclosed meeting notes.

Kind regards,
South Galilee Coal Project



SouthGalilee

With Compliments

South Galilee Coal Project

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Phone: 1800 214 543
Website: www.southgalilee.com.au

17/01/2011

Dear Warren,

Please find enclosed for your records, a copy of the South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group (CRG) Charter.

Please also find enclosed for your review, a copy of the draft meeting notes from the CRG meeting held on Monday 13 December 2010. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any comments on or additions to the enclosed meeting notes.

Kind regards,
South Galilee Coal Project



SouthGalilee

With Compliments

South Galilee Coal Project

Email: info@southgalilee.com.au
Phone: 1800 214 543
Website: www.southgalilee.com.au



SouthGalilee

COAL PROJECT

31 May 2011

Ms Sherri Taylor
"Creek Farm"
PO Box 43
Alpha QLD 4724

Dear Sherri

Re: South Galilee Coal Project Community Reference Group meeting

Please be advised that the next South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) Community Reference Group (CRG) meeting is scheduled for 6.30pm on Monday 20 June 2011 at the Uniting Church Hall, Milton Street, Alpha. We will be in touch shortly to confirm your attendance at the upcoming CRG meeting.

Please note that this meeting will cover the following:

- re-cap from previous meeting:
 - surface water impact assessment
 - social impact assessment
- project update:
 - approval process
 - proposed infrastructure corridor
 - baseline studies, and
- update on the status of other Galilee Basin projects.

In order to gather information from the local community for the project's ongoing Social Impact Assessment, please find enclosed a copy of the Community Survey which you are welcome to complete and return to us (by post or at the upcoming CRG meeting). I have also included additional copies of the survey if you would like to distribute to other interested parties.

Further information and project updates can be accessed on our website: www.southgalilee.com.au.

Please do not hesitate to contact our Stakeholder and Community Engagement Team (1300 078 518 or info@southgalilee.com.au) if you have any queries or would like to discuss further.

Yours sincerely

Rob McNamara
General Manager - Project Development
AMCI Investments Pty Ltd

AMCI (Alpha) Pty Ltd
ACN 133 072 661

Level 8, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

Office: +61 7 3006 1830
Fax: +61 7 3006 1840

12 September 2011

Mr Nui Harris
Managing Director
Waratah Coal
Mineralogy House
Level 7, 380 Queen Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Dear Mr Harris,

RE: Galilee Basin Collaborative Consultation Opportunities

I am writing in response to our recent meetings with Mike Finlayson on 11 July 2011 and Andrew O'Brien and Natasha McIntosh on 28 July 2011, in which we discussed potential collaborative approaches, particularly in relation to community consultation and social impact assessment and management.

As discussed, AMCI has established two reference groups for the South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP), including:

- Community Reference Group (CRG) – aims to provide a formal communications process between directly and indirectly affected landholders and local community representatives to represent the broad community interests. The CRG is comprised of landholder, business and local government representatives.
- Technical Reference Group (TRG) – aims to provide a formal communications process to discuss and address technical or specialist issues and to facilitate the optimal planning and development of infrastructure and environmental approvals. The TRG is comprised of government, industry and non-government organisation representatives.

We believe that effective collaboration would allow mining proponents to present project information and provide reassurance to regulators and the local community that cumulative impacts will be addressed comprehensively and transparently. We consider that expanding the scope of the CRG and TRG to include other mining proponents has significant advantages for both mining proponents and the local community. This approach would also reduce consultation fatigue within the local community.

On behalf of AMCI, I would like to formally invite Waratah Coal to participate in the CRG and TRG forums. These forums would be expanded from having a SGCP focus to a broader Galilee Basin focus.

The CRG and TRG are issues-based forums, with each meeting providing general project updates as well as addressing a set topic relevant to the current stage of project development. The meeting venue typically varies, depending on the proposed agenda/attendance. The CRG/TRG meetings and communications with the members are managed by MET Serve, and MET Serve is responsible for chairing meetings and recording/distributing meeting notes. Although the established format and management arrangements would remain in place to ensure continuity, we would welcome any reasonable contributions relating to the presentation, group composition, agenda etc.



Please note that the next CRG and TRG meetings have been tentatively scheduled for early October 2011. If you could confirm your involvement in these forums by Friday 16th September 2011, we will proceed with making more detailed arrangements.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries or would like to discuss the collaborative consultation approach further.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jessie Keast".

Jessie Keast
Senior Consultant – Environment
Mining & Energy Technical Services Pty Ltd

ABN 94 143 463 316

Level 1, 50 James Street
Fortitude Valley 4006
p: 1300 078 518
PO Box 306
Fortitude Valley 4006

www.metserve.com.au

APPENDIX I

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Question 11

In your opinion, what could the SGCP do to contribute to the area in terms of investment and community growth? _____

Question 12

Are there any other issues or comments which you feel should be identified in the EIS? _____

Question 13

If you are interested in receiving updates on the Project, what method of contact would you prefer? (You can choose more than one option.)

- Factsheet
- Newsletter
- E-Newsletter (internet access needed)
- Local newspaper (any preference?)
- Community Information day
- Other: _____

If you would like to receive further information about the SGCP, please provide your contact details. These details will remain confidential and will only be used for the distribution of SGCP information.

Name: _____

Postal Address: _____

Email: _____

Contact Number: _____

Thank you for your time. If you require more space please attach an additional page.

If you require further details or have any questions regarding the SGCP, please contact us on:

Phone: 1800 214 543
Email: info@southgalilee.com.au



SouthGalilee
COAL PROJECT

Community Survey





It is important that AMCI understands your opinions on the proposed South Galilee Coal Project (SGCP) and how it may affect you and your family. We value your input and would appreciate your assistance in helping us gather information on your existing lifestyle and how the project may influence future growth in the area.

Please complete this survey at the display. You can also return it in the reply paid envelope provided.

Question 1

Which age group are you?

- 18 - 29 30 - 39 40 - 49
 50 - 59 60 years +

Question 2

What is your gender?

- Male Female

Question 3

Which local area do you live in?

- Alpha Jericho The Gem Fields
 Barcaldine Emerald Clermont
 Springsure Capella Other: _____

Question 4

How long have you been living in the area? _____

Question 5

How long do you intend to stay in this area? _____

Question 6

What are your general thoughts on the SGCP? _____



Question 7

How do you think the SGCP will affect the following: (please tick one column for each line)

| | Very Positive | Positive | No affect | Negative | Very Negative | Unsure don't know |
|---|---------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Community Services (e.g. schools, hospitals, etc.) | | | | | | |
| The local economy | | | | | | |
| Housing | | | | | | |
| Water (e.g. quality, quantity, etc.) | | | | | | |
| Ecology (e.g. flora and fauna) | | | | | | |
| Local lifestyles | | | | | | |
| Recreation activities | | | | | | |
| You and your family | | | | | | |
| Other (please specify): | | | | | | |

Question 8

What do you most value about your lifestyle and surroundings? _____

Question 9

How do you think the SGCP might impact on these values? _____

Question 10

Are you satisfied with the quality and accessibility of services provided to you in your local area? (e.g. health, education, recreation, shopping, etc.) If no, what would you change? _____

APPENDIX J

EXAMPLE OF CONSULTATION MANAGER MONTHLY REPORT

South Galilee Project Event Statistics

Report Parameters:

Date Between Thursday, 1 December 2011, Saturday, 31 December 2011

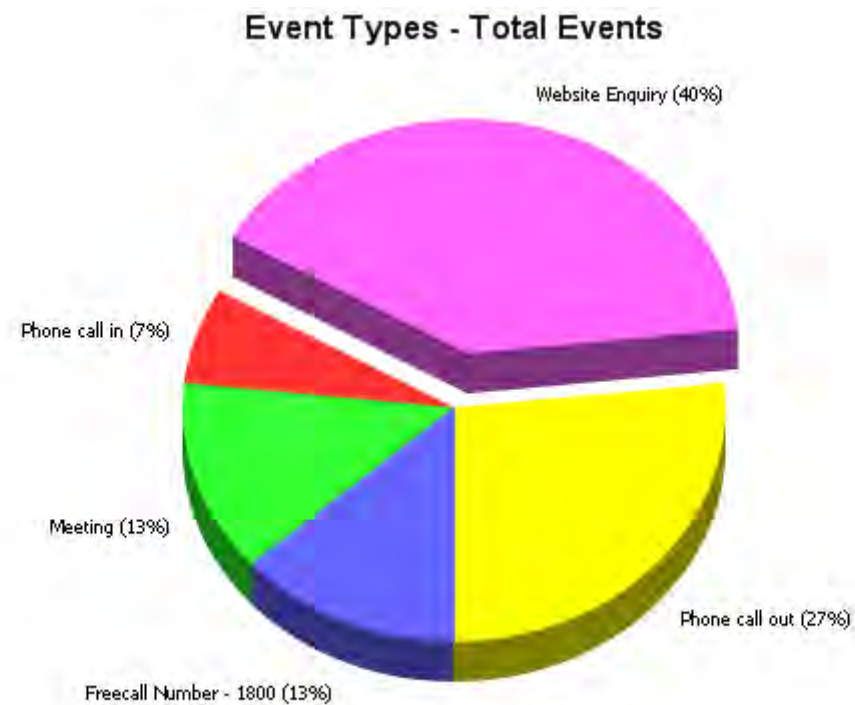
| Issues | Events | Stakeholders distinct total | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----|
| General | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Request for information | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| [No Issues] | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Total event search | 15 | 17 | 17 |

Issues Raised - Total Events



South Galilee Project Event Statistics

| Event Types | Events | Stakeholders distinct total | |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----|
| Website Enquiry | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Phone call out | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Freecall Number - 1800 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Meeting | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Phone call in | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Total event search | 15 | 17 | 17 |



South Galilee Project Event Statistics

| Stakeholder Groups | Events | Stakeholders distinct total | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----|
| Website | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Freecall Number | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Project Email | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Tier 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| CRG - Community Reference Group | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Tier 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Community Information Day | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| [No Stakeholder Groups] | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total event search | 15 | 17 | 17 |

