

12 Environmental management framework

This chapter presents the environmental management framework (EMF) that would be implemented for the Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project (the project).

12.1 Introduction

Kalbar Operations Pty Ltd (Kalbar) is committed to implementing practices that prevent, minimise, mitigate or remediate any harmful effects of the project on the environment. This EMF would be implemented to manage the impacts of project construction, operations and closure (including decommissioning, rehabilitation and post-closure) to achieve this objective. The EMF applies to the whole of the project, as described in Chapter 3: Project description.

This chapter addresses Section 5 of the environment effect statement (EES) scoping requirements which require the preparation of an EMF for the project.

12.1.1 Scoping requirements

Section 5 of the EES scoping requirements states the following:

The proponent needs to provide a transparent environmental management framework (EMF) for the project in the EES with clear accountabilities for managing and monitoring environmental effects and hazards associated with construction, operation, decommissioning, rehabilitation and post-closure phases of the project in order to achieve acceptable environmental outcomes.

The EMF should describe the baseline environmental conditions to be used to monitor and evaluate the residual environmental effects of the project, as well as the efficacy of applied environmental management and contingency measures. The framework should include:

- *The context of required approvals and consents, in particular requirements for the mine work plan.*
- *Any existing or proposed environmental management system to be adopted.*
- *Organisational responsibilities and accountabilities for environmental management.*
- *A register of environmental risks associated with the project which is to be maintained during project implementation (including matters identified in preceding sections in these directions as well as other pertinent risks).*
- *The environmental management measures proposed in the EES to address specific issues.*
- *The proposed objectives, indicators and monitoring requirements, including for managing or addressing:*
 - *Social, health and wellbeing outcomes and community engagement.*
 - *Biodiversity values, including offsets and establishing a sustainable vegetation cover.*
 - *Maintenance of the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site.*
 - *Groundwater and/or surface water resources usage and stormwater runoff.*
 - *Geotechnical and geochemical landform stability, including potential erosion and sedimentation.*
 - *Solid and liquid waste, including recycling and handling of potentially hazardous or contaminated waste, including radioactive materials.*
 - *Noise, vibration, and emissions to air, including dust and greenhouse gases.*

- *Aboriginal and cultural heritage values.*
- *Traffic during construction and operation.*
- *Disruption of and hazard to the existing infrastructure.*
- *Requirements for protection of the environment from radiation.*
- *Site rehabilitation, including handling of topsoil, tailings and mining by-products.*
- *Fire management and emergency response.*
- *Arrangements for management of and access to baseline and monitoring data, to ensure the transparency and accountability of environmental management and to contribute to the improvement of environmental knowledge.*
- *The procedures for monitoring or verifying compliance with performance requirements and review of the effectiveness of the environmental management framework for continuous improvement.*
- *Procedures for auditing and reporting of performance including compliance with relevant statutory conditions and standards.*

The EMF should outline:

- *The relevant environmental management plans for construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation phases of the project.*
- *A program for community consultation, stakeholder engagement and communications during the construction, operation, decommissioning and rehabilitation of the project, including opportunities for local stakeholders to engage with the proponent to seek responses to issues that might arise if the project is undertaken.*

12.1.2 Baseline data

Each of the Project's management plans (as identified in section 12.4.5) must determine by appropriate means and then document the baseline environmental conditions to be used to monitor and evaluate the residual environmental effects of the project. In determining and then documenting the baseline data, regard must be given to the following sources forming part of the Fingerboards Mineral Sands EES:

- Biodiversity:
 - EES Section 8.2: Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity.
 - Detailed Ecological Investigations (EES Appendix A005), and its appendices, including:
 - Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Impact Assessment.
- Groundwater and surface water:
 - EES Section 8.3: Groundwater and Section 8.4: Surface water.
 - Groundwater and Surface Water Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A006) and its appendices and related reports, including:
 - Conceptual Surface Water Management Strategy and Water Balance.
 - Groundwater Modelling Report.
 - Landscape Stability and Sediment Transport Regime Assessment.
 - Geochem Testing of Fingerboard Tailings and Overburden.
 - Surface Water Assessment - Site Study.

- Surface Water Assessment - Regional Study.
- Air quality:
 - EES Section 8.5: Air quality.
 - Stage Two Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Assessment (EES Appendix A009).
- Noise and vibration:
 - EES Section 8.6: Noise and vibration.
 - Noise and Vibration Assessment (EES Appendix A010).
- Radiation:
 - EES Section 8.7: Radiation.
 - Radiation Assessment Report (EES Appendix A011).
- Traffic and transport:
 - EES Section 8.8: Roads, traffic and transport.
 - Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A012).
- Socioeconomic:
 - EES Section 8.11: Agriculture and horticulture and Section 8.13: Socioeconomic.
 - Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Report (EES Attachment G).
 - Agriculture Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A015).
 - Horticultural Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A016).
 - Socioeconomic Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A018) and its appendices, including:
 - Economic Impact Assessment.
 - Bushfire Risk Summary.
 - Human Health Risk Assessment (EES Appendix A019).
- Cultural heritage:
 - EES Section 8.12: Cultural heritage.
 - Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (EES Appendix A017).
- Closure:
 - EES Section 8.1: Geology, landforms and soils.
 - Landform, Geology and Soil Investigation (EES Appendix A001), and related reports including:
 - Geochemistry and Mineralogy Summary Report (EES Appendix A002).
 - Geotechnical Assessment (EES Appendix A003).
 - Glenaladale Starter Pit Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation (EES Appendix A004).
 - Rehabilitation (EES Appendix A020).
 - Soil Profile Reconstruction Study. 1. Productivity and Properties of Subsoils Constructed of Coarse and Fine Tailings Mixtures (EES Appendix A021).
 - Soil Profile Reconstruction Study. 2. Productivity and Properties of Subsoils Constructed using Haunted Hills Formation Overburden and Coarse Tailings Mixtures (EES Appendix A022).

In addition, regard must be given to the following additional sources:

Soils/Rehabilitation

- Soil and water infiltration rate testing (TN016, Tabled Document 222)

Biodiversity

- Assessment of additional patches of native vegetation identified in paddocks and along roadsides (Tabled Document 290, report dated 7 May).

Centrifuges:

- Centrifuge testwork, February 2021 (TN014, Tabled Document 195)
- ‘P1’ testwork report, April 2021 (TN023, Tabled Document 348)

Sensitive receptors

- Receptors within 2 and 2-5km of the Project boundary, private haul road and Fernbank East siding (TN04, Tabled Document 145)

Traffic

- Additional traffic survey data listed in section 4.3 of IAC hearing Tabled Document 83 (traffic engineering witness statement).

12.2 Statutory approvals and consents

A range of approvals and consents are required for the project, as discussed in Chapter 5: Regulatory framework. Different aspects of the project are regulated under different legislation and require different approvals. For example, mining activities are regulated under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (Vic)* (MRSD Act), while infrastructure outside of the mining licence area is regulated under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)* (Planning and Environment Act). Table 12.1 identifies which approval applies to the different project activities, as well as how each approval relates to the EMF.

The key approvals required for the project are:

- Approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)* (EPBC Act).
- Work plan under the MRSD Act.
- Development licence and operating licence under the *Environment Protection Act 2017 (Vic)*.
- Planning scheme amendment and the associated incorporated document, under the Planning and Environment Act.
- Cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 (Vic)*.
- Management licence, Radiation Management Plan, Radioactive Waste Management Plan and Radiation Environment Plan under the *Radiation Act 2005 (Vic)*.
- Licences to take and use water and to construct works under the *Water Act 1989 (Vic)*.

Further detail on the statutory approvals and consents required for this project are presented in Chapter 5: Regulatory framework.

Table 12.1 Statutory approvals and consents

Project activities	Relevant approval	Regulatory authority and decision maker	Relevance to EMF
All activities	EPBC Act approval	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Minister for the Environment	The EPBC Act approval would set out conditions to be addressed through the management plans described in the EMF.
All activities within mining licence area	Work plan	Earth Resources Regulation in Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions (ERR)	The work plan would include details of how the project would operate and must include a risk management plan and risk treatment plans setting out how potential impacts would be controlled. The work plan and risk management plan are key components of the EMF.
Management and discharge of waste to surface water or and groundwater (if required)	Development licence and operating licence	Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	Conditions of the development licence and operating licence may be addressed through the management plans described in the EMF and any licence conditions.
Infrastructure outside of mining licence area	Planning scheme amendment and incorporated document	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP), Minister for Planning and East Gippsland Shire Council	The incorporated document would include requirements for environmental management of the project for the area covered by the planning scheme amendment as designated by the specific control overlay. The EMF documents how these requirements are to be addressed through management plans.
All activities	CHMP	Aboriginal Victoria	The CHMP would include procedures and requirements for managing impacts and protecting Aboriginal heritage that would be implemented through management plans described in the EMF.
All activities	Management licence	Department of Health	The Radiation Management Plan, Radioactive Waste Management Plan and Radiation Environment Plan approved under a management licence will, in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing</i> (ARPANSA, Radiation Protection Series No. 9), set requirements relating to, amongst other matters, monitoring radiation exposure, assessing doses received by the public and workers, baseline radiological monitoring, prediction of environmental concentrations of radionuclides, decommissioning and rehabilitation (see Code, clauses 2.7.2, 2.8.2).

Project activities	Relevant approval	Regulatory authority and decision maker	Relevance to EMF
Extraction, storage and use of surface water and groundwater	Take and use licence(s) Licence to construct works	Southern Rural Water	The licences would set out conditions to be addressed through the management plans described in the EMF Licences to take and use water and to construct works under the <i>Water Act 1989</i> (Vic).

12.3 Roles and responsibilities

Kalbar, as the proponent for the project, is responsible for environmental management and for complying with all relevant approval and regulatory requirements across all project activities. Specific roles and responsibilities for Kalbar implementing this EMF are set out in Table 12.2.

[EPA Comment: Recommend the role of the ITR be included in this section]

Table 12.2 Kalbar roles and responsibilities

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
Management	Kalbar's board and management would be ultimately accountable for the environmental performance of the project. Kalbar management would be responsible for ensuring adequate resources are provided to support the implementation of the EMF. This includes providing the necessary infrastructure, equipment, training, personnel and time.
Operations manager	The primary responsibility for the implementation of the EMF would be held by the operations manager. The operations manager would be responsible for communicating the requirements of the EMF to personnel and contractors. The operations manager would also have the responsibility of reporting environmental incidents, audit results and other EMF matters of significance to Kalbar management. The operations manager would be assisted by suitably qualified technical and management staff to fulfil the above responsibilities.
Project staff and contractors	All Kalbar staff and contractors would be responsible for ensuring project activities are conducted in accordance with the requirements of the EMF. Everyone required to undertake a task relating to the project would be provided with adequate training and resources to allow them to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with the EMF. Key project staff include the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Specialist(s), Environmental Officer(s) and Community Liaison Officer(s). The HSE Specialist(s) would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess resourcing and training needs for implementation of environmental management requirements. Schedule and coordinate implementation of environmental management plans. Coordinate planning, design and monitoring for rehabilitation and closure works. Review and sign off on incident reports. Assist line managers to incorporate environmental management requirements into procedures and tasks.

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be responsible for regular performance and compliance reviews of environmental control systems. • Report non-compliances to relevant regulators. • Provide periodic (annual) performance reports (including reporting of non-compliances) to regulators and stakeholders in accordance with the Community Engagement Plan. • Liaise with stakeholders and environmental staff and contractors. <p>The Environmental Officer(s) would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and deliver environmental training and inductions. • Conduct or coordinate environmental monitoring. • Manage baseline and monitoring data to ensure transparency and accountability of environmental management and manage access to these data. • Review monitoring data and prepare periodic compliance and performance reports. • Manage and maintain environmental records and databases. • Assist in incident investigation and resolution. • Assist in planning and monitoring of rehabilitation and closure works. <p>The Community Liaison Officer(s) would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute project information. • Maintain a communications register. • Monitor effectiveness of social impact mitigation measures. • Liaise with stakeholders. • Assist in incident investigation and resolution. • Conduct routine reporting on engagement outcomes.
Visitors	All visitors to the project site would be required to undergo an induction and follow the instructions of the operations manager and other designated Kalbar staff. This includes adhering to site induction instructions regarding health, safety and environment requirements, standards and procedures and any relevant emergency response procedures.

Several government authorities have roles and responsibilities relevant to the EMF. In some instances, these roles and responsibilities differ for different aspects of the project, due to the legislation that applies. The mining licence area will be regulated by Earth Resources Regulation under the MRSD Act. Activities outside of the mining licence area, covered by the specific controls overlay (defined in the planning scheme amendment) are regulated by the responsible authority, East Gippsland Shire Council, under the Planning and Environment Act.

Table 12.3 describes the roles and responsibilities for the mining licence area. Table 12.4 describes the roles and responsibilities for the area subject to the specific controls overlay. Figure 12.1 shows the location of the proposed mining licence application area and specific controls overlay.

Table 12.3 Government roles and responsibilities for activities within mining licence area

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
Minister for Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Minister’s assessment of the EES.
Minister for the Environment,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval decision under EPBC Act.

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with conditions of approval for matters of national environmental significance, including nuclear actions and offsets and mitigations in relation to listed threatened species and communities.
ERR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approval of work plan. Review and approval of risk management plan. Review and approval of environmental noise risk treatment plan, biodiversity risk treatment plan, airborne and deposited dust risk treatment plan, water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan, mine rehabilitation plan, community engagement plan and emergency preparedness and response plan. Referral authority for radiation management plan, radioactive waste management plan and radiation environment plan. Regulation of compliance with conditions and requirements in work plan and associated plans listed above. Referral authority for development licence application
EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-maker for development licence and operating licence application. Regulation of compliance with conditions of any development licence and operating licence. Regulation of compliance with requirements of the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (Vic), including obligations under the GED.
DELWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of the EES process. Referral authority for work plan. Referral authority for development licence application. Referral authority for biodiversity risk treatment plan, radiation management plan, radioactive waste management plan, radiation environment plan, mine rehabilitation plan and community engagement plan. Approval of, and regulation of compliance with, native vegetation offsets. Issue/oversee management authorisation under <i>Wildlife Act (1975)</i>.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of radiation management licence. Review and approval of radiation management plan, radioactive waste management plan and radiation environment plan. Regulation of compliance with requirements of radiation management licence. Referral authority for airborne and deposited dust risk treatment plan, water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan and mine rehabilitation plan. Referral authority for development licence application
East Gippsland Shire Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral authority for development licence. Referral authority for work plan. Referral authority for environmental noise risk treatment plan, biodiversity risk treatment plan, airborne and deposited dust risk treatment plan, water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan, mine rehabilitation plan, community engagement plan and emergency preparedness and response plan.
Southern Rural Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approvals under <i>Water Act 1989</i> (Vic). Referral authority for work plan. Referral authority for development licence. Referral authority for mine rehabilitation plan.
Catchment management authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral authority for work plan. Referral authority for development licence.

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referral authority for water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan. Approval for works on waterways.
Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval authority for traffic management plan.

Table 12.4 Government roles and responsibilities for activities within areas subject to the specific controls overlay

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
Minister for Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue Minister's assessment of the EES. Approval of planning scheme amendment (planning authority).
Minister for the Environment, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval decision under EPBC Act. Compliance with conditions of approval for matters of national environmental significance, including nuclear actions and offsets and mitigations in relation to listed threatened species and communities.
East Gippsland Shire Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible authority for implementation of requirements of planning scheme amendment. Approval of management plans developed for the planning scheme amendment and the associated incorporated document, including the traffic management plan, construction noise management plan, operational noise management plan, environmental management plan, construction management plan, native vegetation management plan and fire management plan. Approval of traffic management plan.
EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation role under the Incorporated Document in relation to the construction management plan, construction noise management plan and operational noise management plan. Regulation of compliance with conditions of any development licence and operating licence. Regulation of compliance with requirements of <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (Vic), including obligations under the GED across all project activities.
DELWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of the EES process. Review of planning scheme amendment. Referral authority for work plan and development licence application. Referral authority for radiation management plan, radiation environment plan, decommissioning plan, fire and emergency management plan. Approval of Native Vegetation Management Plan, including avoid – minimise statement and offsets. Compliance requirements, including monitoring and enforcement of native vegetation offsets
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of radiation management licence. Review and approval of radiation management plan, radioactive waste management plan and radiation environment plan. Regulation of compliance with requirements of radiation management licence.

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
Southern Rural Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approvals under <i>Water Act 1989</i> (Vic). • Regulation of compliance with approvals issued under <i>Water Act 1989</i> (Vic).
Catchment management authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of permit for works on waterways. • Regulation of compliance with works on waterway permit. • Referral authority for construction management plan.
Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval authority for traffic management plan.

Table 12.5 Government roles and responsibilities for activities beyond the mining licence area and the specific controls overlay

Organisation/position	Responsibilities
East Gippsland Shire Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of traffic management plan. • ‘Responsible Road Authority’ for particular roads in accordance with s 37 of <i>Road Management Act 2004</i>
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of radiation management licences (for handling within Port facility and transport to Port). • Review and approval of radiation management plan, radioactive waste management plan and radiation environment plan. • Regulation of compliance with requirements of radiation management licences.
Department of Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval authority for traffic management plan. • ‘Responsible Road Authority’ for particular roads in accordance with s 37 of <i>Road Management Act 2004</i>
VicTrack and Office of National Rail Safety Regulator (ONSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approvals for connection to and operation of rail services.

12.4 Environmental management framework

12.4.1 Overview

The EMF provides a governance framework for the management of environmental impacts from the project. The components of the EMF and how they relate to each other are shown in Figures 12.2A and 12.2B. Table 12.6 provides a summary of each of these components. Where relevant, components of the EMF address the requirements of *AS/NZ/ISO 14001:2016 Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use* (AS/NZS, 2016).

Table 12.6 Components of environmental management framework

EMF component	Description
Health, safety and environment policy	Primary document setting out Kalbar’s policy for environmental management that defines environmental commitments and objectives for environmental performance.
Compliance obligations	Requirements of approvals, legislation, policy and guidelines that must be complied with.
Environmental aspects register	Register of project activities and assets that can interact with the environment.

Environmental risk assessment	Assessment of potential risk of harm from project activities using a combination of likelihood and consequence (residual impact magnitude and significance) to determine the probability of harm.
Mitigation measures	Performance based measures to reduce environmental risks associated with the Project.
Management plans	<p>Management plans for different project phases and activities that identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevant environmental impacts • baseline conditions against which residual impacts from the Project will be monitored and assessed including closure • environmental targets and criteria to be achieved, both quantitative and qualitative • specific implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting • management measures needed to achieve adopted project targets / criteria and to minimise environmental risks so far as reasonably practicable.
Procedures	Specific details of how activities and controls are to be undertaken, e.g., water sampling.

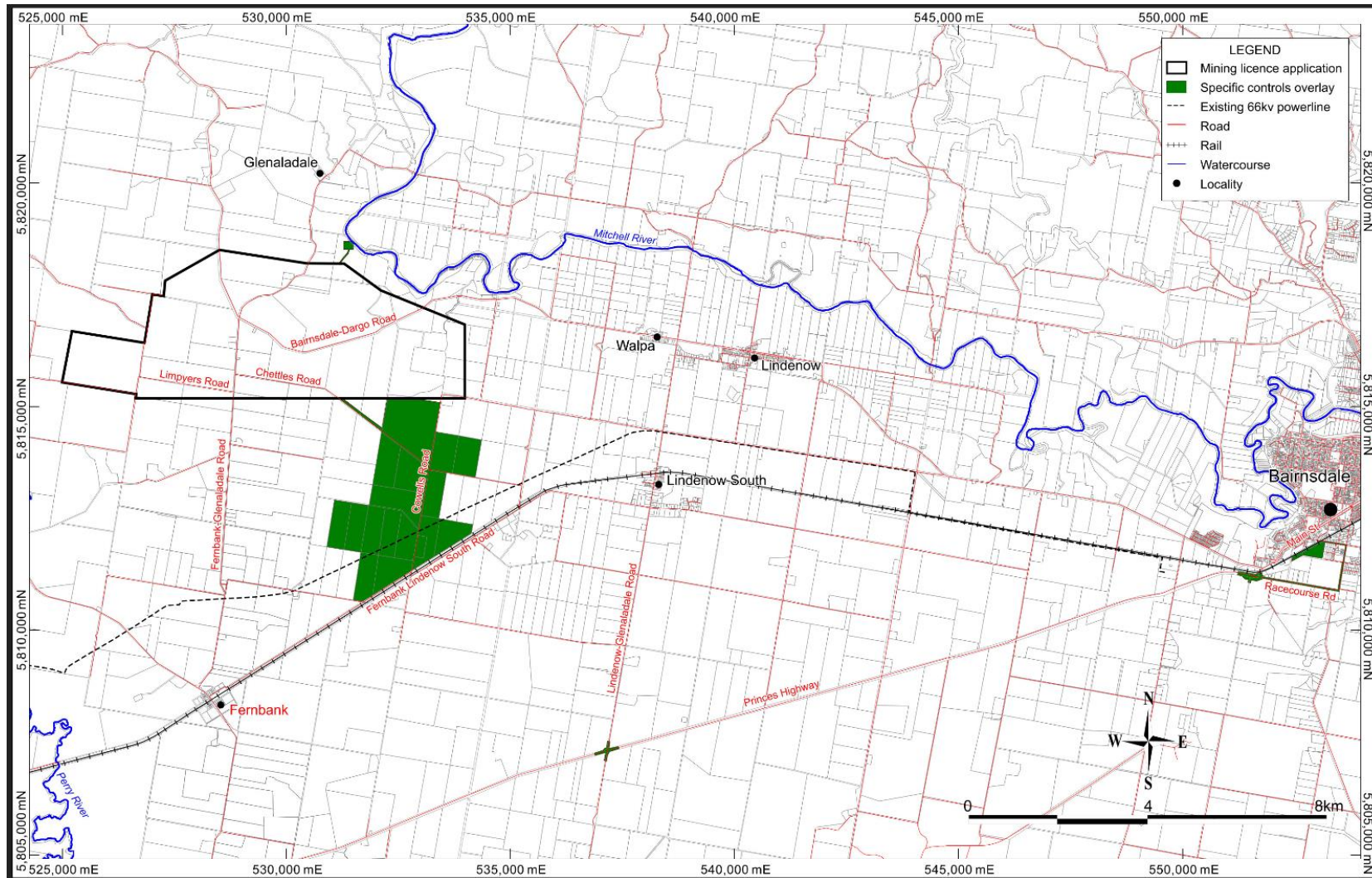


Figure 12.1 Location of proposed specific controls overlay and mining licence application area

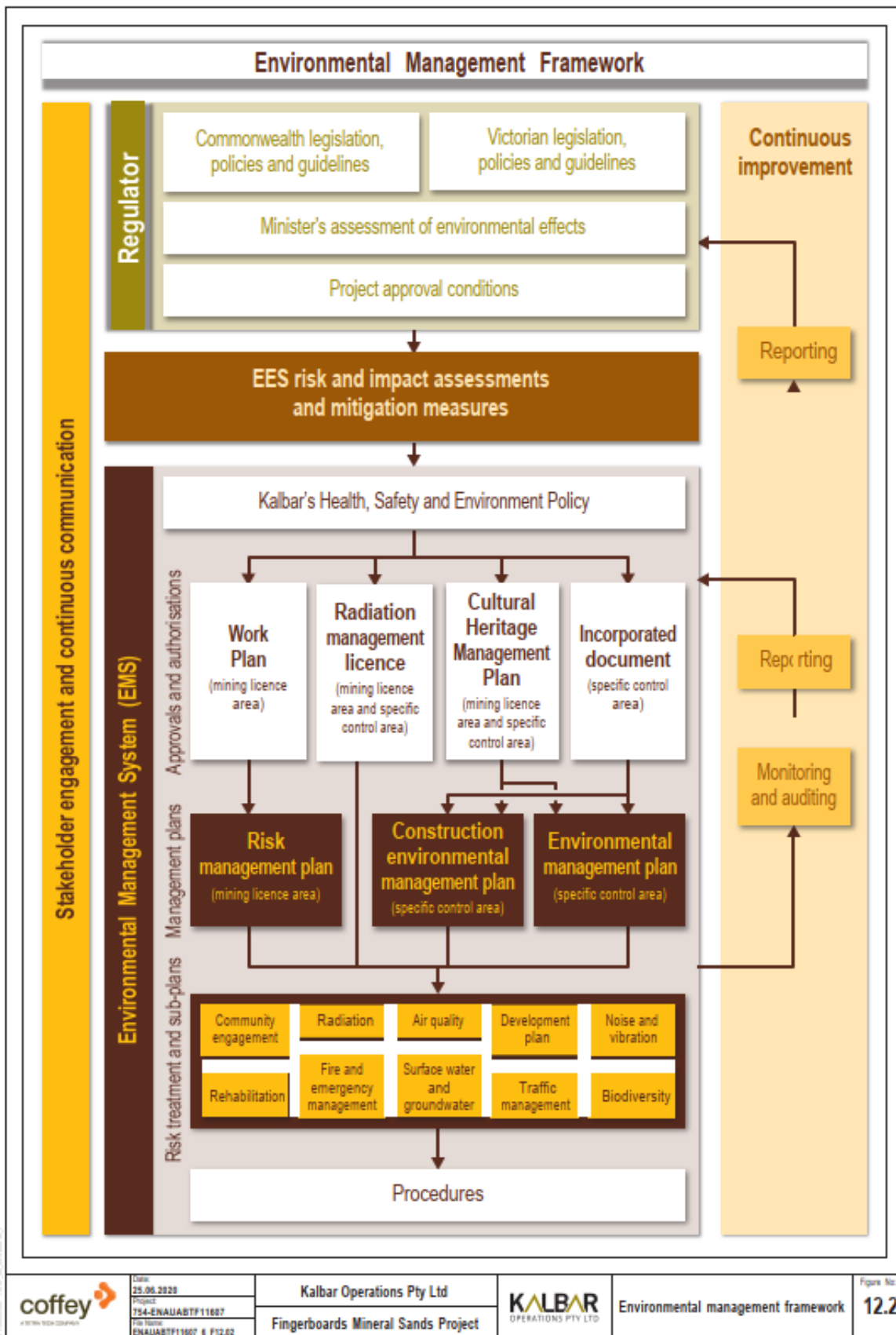
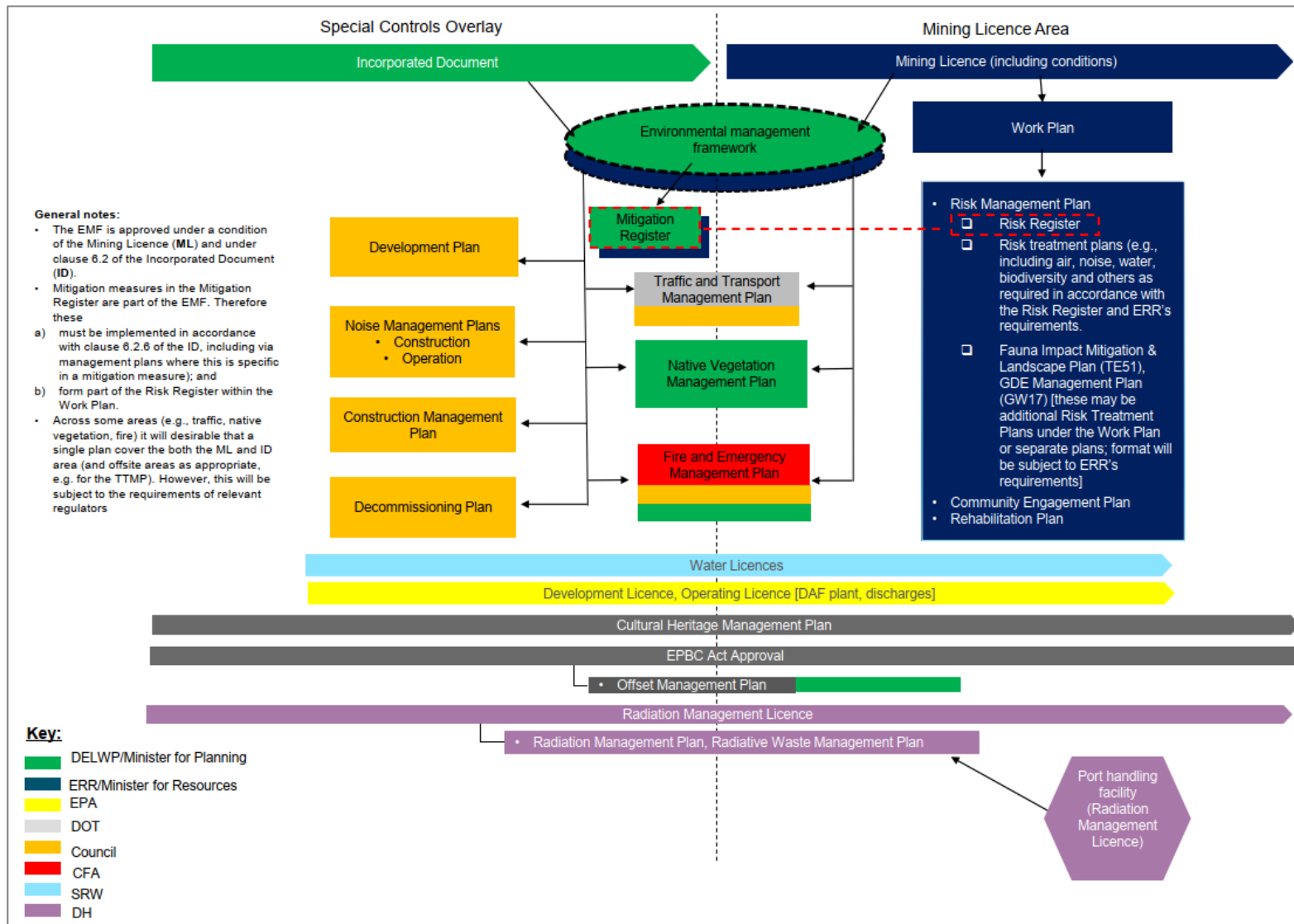


Figure 12.2A Environmental management framework

Figure 12.2B Indicative approvals flowchart



12.4.2 Health, safety and environmental policy

Figure 12.3 presents Kalbar's health, safety and environmental policy (HSEP). The policy covers all activities related to the project.

12.4.3 Environmental risk assessment

The EES identifies potential risks to environmental, socioeconomic (including human health) and cultural values from the project, and the associated residual impacts. Mitigation measures will be implemented to manage, and reduce where necessary, the identified residual risks (and predicted impacts). This assessment forms a key part of the EMF and would be used to manage environmental risks to the identified values during all phases of the project.

The environmental risk assessment is a live document and will be regularly updated to address project activities for the relevant phase of the project. New data and information obtained during, for example, monitoring activities would also inform updates of the risk assessment. By regularly updating the risk assessment, Kalbar would be able to identify whether additional or modified mitigation measures or monitoring activities are required to address project impacts throughout the various phases of the project. Chapter 7: Impact assessment framework provides details of the risk assessment framework used in the EES and Attachment F includes the completed environmental risk register for the EES.


12.4.4 Environmental objectives and indicators

The management plans would include environmental objectives, indicators and monitoring requirements for aspects of the environment relevant to each plan. Table 12.7 presents the draft evaluation objectives from the EES scoping requirements (where these are relevant to the EMF), draft EMF objectives, and indicators for aspects of the environment identified in the EES scoping requirements. The draft evaluation objectives in the EES Scoping Requirements and EMF objectives do differ in some cases. The draft evaluation objectives were developed prior to completion of the assessments for the EES, whereas the EMF objectives are based on the specific environmental risks identified in the EES.

The indicators and their associated criteria would be used to determine whether the objectives are being achieved. Details of the monitoring to be conducted against these objectives and indicators would be included in each relevant plan.

The objectives and indicators are informed by the following:

- Kalbar's HSEP and other relevant corporate policies and objectives.
- Requirements of relevant legislation, regulations, policies and guidelines as identified in the compliance obligations register.
- Relevant industry guidelines, such as the Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry program, including handbooks such as the Mine Rehabilitation: Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry (2016).
- Assessment of environmental impacts and risks completed for the EES and the Fingerboards risk management plan.
- Kalbar's business requirements.
- Financial and technological options considered by Kalbar.
- Outcomes of stakeholder engagement undertaken by Kalbar.



Kalbar Operations Health, Safety and Environment Policy

1. Introduction
Kalbar is committed to managing our business, focusing on the health, safety and the wellbeing of our people and in caring for the environment in which we operate. We do this by providing a safe work place where no injury or harm to health is considered acceptable and through acknowledging a responsibility to our environment by using resources efficiently and responsibly.

2. Policy objectives
Kalbar's Health, Safety and Environment objectives include:

- all of us going home from work without injury or illness;
- no business objectives taking priority over health and safety; and
- undertaking proactive environmental management practices.

3. Scope
This policy applies to all employees, directors, officers, contractors, agents, consultants and any other party representing Kalbar wherever it operates across the world.

4. Policy statements

- We all demonstrate a strong focus on health, safety and environmental behaviour and competence by maintaining a clear focus on safety leadership and accepting accountability for personal safety and the safety of others.
- We recognise that sustainability is an integral and multi-disciplinary part of our business that must be considered in all decisions.
- We will comply at all times with workplace health, safety and environmental laws and regulations and aim to go beyond compliance to undertake proactive health, safety and environment management practices.
- We continuously review our operations to identify, assess and control environmental impact and actively promote the reduction of waste within our operation.
- We will set company-wide health, safety and environment targets and performance against these targets will be monitored, measured and reported on to the Board.
- We will report any actual or potential environmental incidents or spills irrespective of the severity and report on our environmental performance.

5. To achieve these objective we will:


- Develop a culture that recognises the importance of demonstrating safety leadership behaviour by embedding this as an expectation in all our planning, systems and procedures;
- Work to ensure that we have technically sound plant and equipment; and work that is well designed, planned, executed, supervised and improved by trained and competent people;
- Undertaking all necessary environmental assessments for our operations and use the best available evidence to identify how we can prevent, minimise, mitigate or remediate any harmful effects of our operation on the environment;
- Provide appropriate levels of training, development and mentoring to ensure our employees and contractors are aware of this policy and how it is implemented;
- Encourage our people to collaborate and share learnings to proactively prevent incidents;
- Learn from incidents and strive to continually improve our health, safety and environmental performance; and
- Monitor, maintain and improve, where required, health, safety and environment risks through the use of robust systems, governance and assurance processes.

6. Policy Review
This policy will periodically be reviewed by the Board to ensure it continues to meet both regulatory and contemporary industry standards and practices.

Related documents:

- Kalbar Code of Conduct
- Misconduct Reporting Procedure
- Kalbar Whistleblower Policy

Version	Doc Category	Status	Reviewer	Approver	Approval Date	Due for review
1.1	Board	Reviewed	V. Hugo	Chairman: Brad Farrell	24.2.2020	Feb-21




Date: 01.07.2020

Project: 754-ENAUABTF11607

File Name: ENAUABTF11607_6_P12.02

Kalbar Operations Pty Ltd

Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project



Kalbar's health, safety and environmental policy

Figure No:
12.3

Figure 12.3 Kalbar health, safety and environment policy

Table 12.7 Draft objectives and indicators [EPA Comment: EPA originally commented that “Language should be amended to reflect the intent of the New EP Act and the ERS (eg beneficial uses replaced with environmental values, objectives should include reference to the GED etc)”. Some changes have been made, however, EPA submits that more integration of the GED and the New EP Act is still necessary (eg the GED is about minimising “risk” not “effects”)]

Aspect	Relevant EES Scoping requirements draft evaluation objective	EMF objectives	Indicators [unique indicator number included in brackets]
All	n/a	To reduce the risks of harm to human health and the environment so far as reasonably practicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the general environmental duty at s 25 of the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>.
Social, health and wellbeing outcomes and community engagement	<p>Social, land use and infrastructure – To minimise potential adverse social and land use effects, including on, agriculture (such as dairy irrigated horticulture and grazing), forestry, tourism industries and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Amenity and environmental quality – To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities, and minimise effects on air quality, noise and the social amenity of the area, having regard to relevant limits, targets or standards.</p>	To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities and to reduce impacts as far as reasonably practicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with project approvals and regulatory requirements (including the general environmental duty under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>) [I1], including for environmental monitoring. Regular support for community events and initiatives [I2]. Regular engagement with key stakeholders [I3], including East Gippsland and Wellington shires and social services providers. Regular review of stakeholder engagement forums and approaches, with subsequent actions in response to community feedback [I4]. Community represented on the environmental review committee [I5]. Community reference group meets regularly [I6].
		To provide the community with access to information on the environmental performance and socioeconomic impacts of the project during all phases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular contact with adjacent residents [I7]. Environmental monitoring results available to the public [I8].
		To effectively address community complaints in a timely manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely resolution of all complaints [I9].

Aspect	Relevant EES Scoping requirements draft evaluation objective	EMF objectives	Indicators [unique indicator number included in brackets]
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All complaints responded to and resolved in accordance with the complaints handling policy and procedure [I10].
<p>Biodiversity values, including offsets and establishing a sustainable vegetation cover</p>	<p>Biodiversity – To avoid or minimise potential adverse effects on native vegetation, listed threatened and migratory species and ecological communities and habitat for these species, as well as address offset requirements for residual environmental effects consistent with state and Commonwealth policies.</p>	<p>To avoid and minimise, or where this is not possible, offset adverse effects on native vegetation and listed threatened flora and fauna species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships established with training providers and industry networks prior to construction [I11]. Locally employed workforce [I12]. Goods and services sourced from the Gippsland region [I13].
<p>Ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site</p>	<p>Water, catchment values and hydrology – To minimise effects on water resources and on environmental values of surface water, groundwater and related catchment values (including the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site) over short and long-term.</p>	<p>To maintain the ecological character of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration of hydrological regime in Mitchell River [I19]. Change in water quality from historic baseline [I20].
<p>Groundwater and/or surface water usage and stormwater runoff</p>	<p>Water, catchment values and hydrology – To minimise effects on water resources and on environmental values of surface water, groundwater</p>	<p>To minimise effects on water resources and protect environmental values of surface water and groundwater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in water quality from historic baseline [I20], including groundwater and surface water quality. Groundwater drawdown (which may reduce water levels in surrounding groundwater bores) or mounding (which may pose

Aspect	Relevant EES Scoping requirements draft evaluation objective	EMF objectives	Indicators [unique indicator number included in brackets]
	and related catchment values (including the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site) over short and long-term.		occupational safety risks within the mine void or cause mobilisation of groundwater) [I23].
Geotechnical and geochemical landform stability, including potential erosion and sedimentation	Water, catchment values and hydrology – To minimise effects on water resources and on environmental values of surface water, groundwater and related catchment values (including the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site) over short and long-term.	To maintain landform stability and reduce erosion during all project phases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion extent and number of slope failures [I25]. • Change in water quality from historic baseline [I20], including groundwater and surface water quality.
Solid and liquid waste, including recycling and handling of potentially hazardous or contaminated waste, including radioactive materials	Amenity and environmental quality – To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities, and minimise effects on air quality, noise and the social amenity of the area, having regard to relevant limits, targets or standards and the general environmental duty.	To minimise generation of waste, maximise reuse and recycling, and where required, responsibly dispose of wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and volume of spills [I26]. • Number of uncontrolled releases of soil and/or liquid wastes [I27]. • Volumes of waste (by type) produced and disposed of [I28].
Noise, vibration and emissions to air, including dust and greenhouse gases	Amenity and environmental quality – To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities, and minimise effects on air quality, noise and the social amenity of the area, having regard to relevant limits, targets or standards and the general environmental duty.	To minimise effects on air quality and protect the amenity of residents and local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual (measured) plant and equipment noise levels [I29]. • Number of exceedances of project noise or vibration criteria at sensitive receptors [I30]. • Number of exceedances of project air quality criteria beyond the project area boundary and/or at sensitive receptors [I31]. • Number of community complaints relating to noise emissions from project traffic [I32].
		To protect the environmental public health of residents and local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community complaints related to noise, vibration and air emissions [I33].

Aspect	Relevant EES Scoping requirements draft evaluation objective	EMF objectives	Indicators [unique indicator number included in brackets]
Aboriginal and cultural heritage values	Cultural heritage – To avoid or minimise adverse effects on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage.	To avoid or minimise adverse effects on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to known cultural heritage items, sites or places beyond that predicted in the EES [I34]. • Reports of chance finds [I35].
Traffic during construction and operations	Social, land use and infrastructure – To minimise potential adverse social and land use effects, including on, agriculture (such as dairy irrigated horticulture and grazing), forestry, tourism industries and transport infrastructure.	To maintain road safety and performance during construction and operations of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of incidents on roads used by project traffic [I36]. • Number of community complaints related to project traffic [I37], including traffic noise emissions. • Regular engagement with key stakeholders [I3], including East Gippsland and Wellington shires and Department of Transport.
Disruption of or hazard to existing infrastructure	Social, land use and infrastructure – To minimise potential adverse social and land use effects, including on, agriculture (such as dairy irrigated horticulture and grazing), forestry, tourism industries and transport infrastructure.	To avoid disruption or degradation to existing infrastructure due to project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community complaints related to use of infrastructure [I38]. • Regular engagement with key stakeholders [I3], including East Gippsland and Wellington shires and Department of Transport. • Change in road pavement condition [I39].
Requirements for protection of the environment from radiation	Amenity and environmental quality – To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities, and minimise effects on air quality, noise and the social amenity of the area, having regard to relevant limits, targets or standards and the general environmental duty.	To protect project personnel, the public and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiation levels in ore, overburden and dust during operations [I40]. • Radiation levels in surface water and groundwater [I41]. • Radon levels in air [I42]. • Change in radionuclide content compared to pre-mining conditions in soils and crops on land surrounding the mine. • Radiation levels on the site post rehabilitation. • Radiation doses to workers and the public via HMC transport to a Port and within the relevant Port handling facility.
Site rehabilitation, including handling of	Rehabilitation – To establish safe progressive rehabilitation and post-closure stable rehabilitated landforms	To establish rehabilitation conditions that are safe for humans, non-polluting, geotechnically stable, not prone to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of structural failures of engineered elements of rehabilitation [I43]. • Extent of erosion in rehabilitated areas [I44].

Aspect	Relevant EES Scoping requirements draft evaluation objective	EMF objectives	Indicators [unique indicator number included in brackets]
topsoil, tailings and mining by-products	capable of supporting native ecosystems and/or productive agriculture that will enable long-term sustainable use of the project area.	erosion able and to sustain post-mining land uses agreed with stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in vegetation cover and species diversity compared to pre-mining conditions [I45]. • Change in water quality from historic baseline [I20], including groundwater and surface water quality. • Levels of pollutants in soil and water [I46], including surface water and groundwater.
Fire management and emergency response	<p>Social, land use and infrastructure – To minimise potential adverse social and land use effects, including on, agriculture (such as dairy irrigated horticulture and grazing), forestry, tourism industries and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Amenity and environmental quality – To protect the health and wellbeing of residents and local communities, and minimise effects on air quality, noise and the social amenity of the area, having regard to relevant limits, targets or standards and the general environmental duty.</p>	To prevent any unintentional fires or increase in fire risk to surrounding properties due to project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, cause, frequency and extent of unintentional fires [I47]. • Damage to property and infrastructure caused by fire [I48]. • Number and cause of Emergency Services call outs (including false alarms).

12.4.5 Management plans

A series of management plans (see Figures 12.2A and 12.2B) must be prepared for different components and phases of the project, and to address different regulatory requirements under relevant legislation. This will include the following:

- The work plan, which will address regulatory requirements set out in the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019* and will apply to the mining licence area only. Preparation of a work plan is a requirement of the MRSD Act for those intending to do work under a mining licence. The work plan will summarise key risks of implementing the project, identify potential impacts of the project and describe how these potential impacts would be avoided or managed. The work plan will include:
 - A risk management plan, which itself will include risk treatment plans for key areas of activity. The following draft risk treatment plans have been prepared for the project:
 - Environmental noise risk treatment plan.
 - Biodiversity risk treatment plan.
 - Airborne and deposited dust risk treatment plan.
 - Water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan.
 - A mine rehabilitation plan.
 - A community engagement plan.
- Management plans developed for the planning scheme amendment and the associated incorporated document, which will address requirements under the Planning and Environment Act, for the specific controls overlay area only. These include:
 - An environment management framework
 - A development plan
 - A traffic and transport management plan.
 - A construction noise management plan.
 - An operational noise management plan.
 - A construction management plan.
 - A native vegetation management plan.
 - A fire and emergency management plan.
 - A decommissioning plan
- A cultural heritage management plan, which will address requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) for both the mining licence area and the specific controls overlay area.
- A radiation management plan and radioactive waste management plan, which will address requirements under the *Radiation Act 2005* (Vic) for both the mining licence area and the specific controls overlay area.
- A radiation environment plan with assessment made in accordance with the Guide for Radiation Protection of the Environment (Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency [ARPANSA], 2015) for the mining licence area and the specific controls overlay area.

Additional plans, and amendments to plans, are expected to be developed throughout the project in response to the conditions of approval, monitoring results, and review and updates to the environmental risk assessment.

A series of risk treatment plans and management plans would sit under (and form part of) the mine work plan, Incorporated Document and radiation management licence. The scope and content of these plans is driven by the key environmental risks and impacts of the project identified through this EES, regulatory requirements and applicable policies and guidelines.

The format and structure of the work plan, radiation management plans and Incorporated Document must be in accordance with the following:

- Work Plan - the guidelines *Preparation of Work Plans and Work Plan Variations: Guidelines for mining projects* (December 2020, v1.3, Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions); and
- Radiation Plans - the *Code of Practice Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing* (ARPANSA, Radiation Protection Series No. 9); *Radiation Protection of the Environment Guide* (ARPANSA, Guide G-1, 2015); *Code for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material* (ARPANSA, Radiation Protection Series C-2, 2019)
- Incorporated Document - Ministerial Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes

The proposed risk treatment plans and management plans are described in Table 12.8, together with the relevant approval and referral authorities. Where possible, one plan will be prepared to address requirements within the mining licence area and the area subject to the specific controls overlay. Approval and referral authorities may differ for different sections of the plan.

Table 12.8 Proposed risk treatment plans and management plans to be prepared for the project and relevant approval authorities]

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
Noise and vibration				
Environmental noise risk treatment plan	✓	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant sensitive receptors. Risk assessment. 	ERR, East Gippsland Shire Council
Construction noise management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project objectives, compliance standards and acceptance criteria for noise and vibration emissions. 	
Operational noise management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls and Contingency measures to address the risks and achieve compliance with standards and exceedance of acceptance criteria (once noise emissions have been minimised so far as reasonably practicable) [EPA Comment: EPA expects that contingency measures will actually be set out in the sub-plans. Based on the plans EPA has seen to date, clear and specific contingency measures (or 'corrective actions' as are referred in the risk treatment plans) have not been set out. The EPA seeks a recommendation from the IAC as follows: "That the sub-plans set out relevant contingency measures".] noting the requirement of the general environmental duty to All measures to minimise risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste noise so far as reasonably practicable. [EPA Comment: As per EPA's comments on the mitigation register, the EPA considers it is clearer to keep measures dealing with "compliance" and "noise criteria" separate from those that deal with "reasonably practicable measures".] Residual risk assessment accounting for implementation of controls. Complaints handling policy and procedure. Monitoring and reporting. Address the requirements of the <i>Environment Protection Regulations 2021</i>, EPA Publication 1826 <i>Noise limit and</i> 	

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<p>assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment, EPA Publication 1834 Chapter 4 and the Environment Reference Standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	
Biodiversity				
Biodiversity risk treatment plan	✓	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site plan showing boundaries of the site, existing native vegetation and the native vegetation to be removed. Description of native vegetation to be removed. Detailed mitigation measures. 	ERR, East Gippsland Shire Council (DELWP, DELWP (region))
Translocation Management Plan	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff and contractor inductions to address the location of sensitive ecological values and their roles and responsibilities in the protection and/or minimisation of impacts to all native biodiversity. 	
Native vegetation management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-clearing surveys and fauna salvage/translocation where practical. Vegetation management and clearing protocols. Contingency measures to manage potential unexpected discoveries of listed flora and fauna species. Fauna management. Wetland and aquatic habitat management. Pest plant and animal management. Weed control measures, pest management measures, and flora and fauna monitoring program. Offset management (to satisfy state and Commonwealth government offset requirements). Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	
Offset Management Plan	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details and maps of offset sites to demonstrate how required offsets for residual impacts will be achieved. 	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, DELWP

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of how the offset will be secured, managed and monitored, including management actions, responsibility, timing, performance measures and the specific environmental outcomes to be achieved. Commitments and management actions to deliver and implement the proposed offsets. Monitoring of offset sites. Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	
Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem Management Plan	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See GW17. The plan will include establishment of baseline conditions and periodic monitoring (including eco system health monitoring) at high value GDEs, including the Chain of Ponds in the Perry River catchment, Saplings Morass and areas of Gippsland Red Gum Grassy Woodland. 	ERR
Air quality				
Airborne and deposited dust risk treatment plan	✓	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant sensitive receptors. Risk assessment. 	ERR, East Gippsland Shire Council (DH)
Construction management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project objectives, compliance standards and acceptance criteria for air quality. Controls and contingency measures to address the risks and achieve compliance with standards and acceptance criteria, including the requirement of the general environmental duty to minimise risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste so far as reasonably practicable. [EPA Comment: Amend as per comments on noise above] Residual risk assessment accounting for implementation of controls. Air quality trigger levels to avoid exceedances of criteria at sensitive receptors. 	

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond appropriately to guidance provided in the <i>Mining and quarrying - guide to preventing harm to people and the environment</i> (EPA publication no. 1823), <i>National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality</i>, Environment Reference Standard, and <i>EPA Publication 1961 – Guideline for assessing and minimising air pollution in Victoria</i> (once finalised and adopted by) and comply with and general environmental duty under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> as relevant to the project. Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plans. 	
Surface water and groundwater				
Water quality and hydrology risk treatment plan	✓	-	For surface water and groundwater: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant sensitive receptors including groundwater dependent ecosystems. 	ERR, Southern Rural Water (East Gippsland Shire Council, catchment management authorities, DH)
Construction management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessment. Project objectives, compliance standards and acceptance criteria for surface and groundwater, including the requirement of the general environmental duty to minimise risks of harm to human health or the environment from pollution or waste so far as reasonably practicable. [EPA Comment: Amend as per comments on noise above] Monitoring program(s). Controls and contingency plans to address the risks and achieve compliance with standards and acceptance criteria. [EPA Comment: Amend as per comments on noise above] Residual risk assessment accounting for implementation of controls. Address requirements of Environment Reference Standard and general environmental duty under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>, as relevant to the project. 	

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	
Radiation				
Radiation management plan	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address requirements of the <i>Code of Practice on Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing</i> (ARPANSA, 2005, Radiation Protection Series No. 9). All exposure sources and pathways, including plans of the mine and primary processing plant, equipment to be used in mining and processing and estimates of radionuclide content of various process streams. Assessment of radiation impacts to groups of workers including on the HMC transport route to Port and within the Port handling facility, members of the public, surrounding land uses (including horticulture and agriculture) and the environment (including groundwater and surface water). Requirements for activity median aerodynamic diameter (AMAD) airborne particle sizing to be undertaken in early stages of operations to determine if default conversion coefficients (ARPANSA Radiation Protection Series No. 9.1, 2011) are appropriate for radiation dose assessment purposes, or alternative coefficients need to be applied. Address radiological hazards associated with transportation of heavy mineral concentrate and mitigation measures to manage potential impacts on freight contractors and the public. Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the management plan. 	Department of Health (ERR, DELWP)
Radioactive waste management plan	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste generated, processes generating the waste and the environment into which the waste will be discharged or disposed of. 	Department of Health (ERR, DELWP)

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<p>Facilities and procedures involved in the handling, treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prediction of environmental concentrations of radionuclides and radiation doses to people from the proposed waste management practices, including demonstration that the radiation protection requirements of the <i>Code of Practice on Radiation Protection</i> will be met. • Contingency measures in the case of failures in operational processes or equipment. • Program for monitoring the concentration of radionuclides in the environment and assessing radiation doses to members of the public arising from the waste management practices (i.e., groundwater monitoring, airborne dust levels or radon in air). • System of periodic assessment and review of the adequacy and effectiveness of procedures instituted under the approved radioactive waste management plan to ensure currency and account for potential improvements in technology. • Plan for decommissioning waste management facilities and rehabilitation of the site. • Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the management plan. 	
Radiation environment plan	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made in accordance with the <i>Guide for Radiation Protection of the Environment</i> (ARPANSA, 2015, Radiation Protection Series G-1). • Potential impacts of the project on non-human biota, relevant screening values and if required, further assessment. • Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	Department of Health (ERR, DELWP)
Rehabilitation				
Mine rehabilitation plan	✓	-		

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
Decommissioning plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-mining land uses and landforms envisaged following project completion. • Rehabilitation outcomes. • Rehabilitation and restoration measures including the establishment of rehabilitation protocols. • Metrics by which attainment of rehabilitation outcomes would be assessed. • Key risks that could affect delivery of closure objective. • How Kalbar proposes to avoid or mitigate rehabilitation and closure risks. • Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. 	<p>ERR (Mine rehabilitation plan), East Gippsland Shire Council (Decommissioning plan) (East Gippsland Shire Council, DH, Southern Rural Water, catchment management authorities, DELWP, DELWP (region))</p>
Fire and emergency management				
Emergency preparedness and response plan, Bushfire management plan	✓	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions required to minimise impacts on community or worker health and safety. • Actions required to minimise environmental and property damage. • Training of emergency response personnel. • Emergency organisation and responsibilities. • Internal and external communications. • Evacuation routes and assembly points. • Processes for a post-accident evaluation to establish and implement corrective and preventative actions. • Periodic testing of emergency response procedures including periodic training drills to test competencies and the effectiveness of emergency communications and response systems. • Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. • Fire risk management measures for landscape, siting, design, defensible space, construction, water supply and access and 	<p>ERR (CFA, East Gippsland Shire Council)</p>

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			includes site specific bushfire mitigation measures, awareness actions, preparedness levels and fire response procedures for the site (see BF01).	
Fire and emergency management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for vegetation management, fuel control and the provision of firefighting equipment during declared fire danger periods. • Procedures for planned burns or other fuel reduction measures to reduce overall fuel hazard levels. • Protocols to address periods of high fire danger, including Total Fire Ban days and Code Red days. • Procedures for hot work permitting to reduce the potential for ignitions and suspension or shutdown of tasks which may cause ignition (such as site preparation works in vegetated areas) on days of elevated fire danger. • Criteria for provision of static water supply solely for firefighting purposes and procedures for maintaining suppression equipment and plant to respond to spot fires. • Minimum standard for access roads and tracks to allow access for firefighting vehicles. • Bushfire awareness and response procedures, including responses to formal emergency alerts issued by authorities. • Details of response roles at the mine site. • Details of the role of fire refuges. • Program for monitoring the implementation of bushfire mitigation measures on an ongoing basis. • Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the management plan. 	East Gippsland Shire Council (CFA, DELWP)
Other plans				

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
Community engagement plan	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of relevant community members and stakeholders. Potential impacts on the identified community members and stakeholders. How Kalbar would engage with community members and stakeholders, including details on how members of the public can access information / plans / data. Complaints handling policy and procedure. Timeline for engagement activities throughout the mine life. Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the plan. Role, function and operation of the Community Reference Group (which must include, without limitation, being a point of liaison and communication with the local community during project construction and operations). 	ERR, (DELWP, EPA, East Gippsland Shire Council)
Traffic and transport management plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads and associated infrastructure at risk from damage, deterioration or dilapidation arising from the construction and operation of the project. Inspection program during construction to identify road safety hazards or maintenance works necessary as a result of construction traffic. Program to rehabilitate existing road infrastructure to a safe and useable condition during construction, operations and closure of the mine. Road widening and upgrades required to accommodate additional traffic or oversize vehicles due to the project. Responsibility for, and frequency of, reviews of the management plan. 	East Gippsland Shire Council, Department of Transport
Development plan	-	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of buildings, works and proposed activities. Elevations of buildings and above ground works. 	East Gippsland Shire Council

Plan	Mining licence area	Specific controls overlay area	Description of contents	Approval (referral authority)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional layout plans for the Fernbank East rail side. 	
Cultural heritage management plan	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address requirements outlined in the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> (Vic) and <i>Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018</i>. Site specific management conditions to either avoid Aboriginal cultural heritage places or mitigate impacts to them during project construction, operations and closure phases. Contingency measures (i.e., chance finds protocol) that provide clear instructions to be followed in the event that Aboriginal cultural heritages places or materials are discovered. The CHMP must be informed by a cultural values assessment considering intangible values associated with the project area. 	AV (GLaWAC)

12.4.6 Procedures

Kalbar will develop procedures setting out how activities in the management plans would be implemented. Procedures will apply across key risk mitigation activities and would likely include (but not be limited to):

- **Record control:** How records will be taken, stored and distributed.
- **Complaints:** How complaints will be recorded and responded to.
- **Monitoring:** How monitoring activities will be conducted.
- **Spill response:** Measures to be implemented to respond to spills, including need for water quality testing and reporting.

12.4.7 Environmental mitigation measures

A detailed list of all mitigation measures proposed by Kalbar is provided in the Mitigation Register. Relevant measures will be included in each of the management plans that apply to the Project. Where an objective or outcome specified in a mitigation measure is not implemented directly under a management plan, the mitigation measure must still be implemented. The mitigation measures form part of the EMF under Incorporated Document and part of the Risk Register under the work plan – both need to be implemented and complied with.

Mitigation measures will be implemented by Kalbar in accordance with the following hierarchy of control:

- Avoidance of impacts wherever possible.
- If impacts are unavoidable, minimisation of impacts as far as reasonably practicable.
- If residual impacts remain significant, examination of options to offset impacts in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements.

12.4.8 Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring would be conducted to measure project performance during construction, operations and closure (including decommissioning, rehabilitation and post-closure). Table 12.9 describes the monitoring programs proposed to be implemented for the project for each environmental aspect. Detailed monitoring requirements would be incorporated into the management plans for the project (see Figure 12.2B). The requirements would reflect approval and regulatory requirements and the level of residual risk to the environment.

Monitoring results would be reviewed by the operations manager at least monthly to enable early detection of potential non-conformance, non-compliance and/or other issues. This regular internal review of monitoring results informs an adaptive management approach to be implemented effectively and will also help identify whether additional or modified monitoring activities are required to address project risks.

Monitoring results, including baseline data where applicable, would be reported in accordance with the conditions of approval, licences and permits and other applicable regulatory requirements. Baseline data collected for the EES will be made publicly available on the project website. Results from ongoing dust, water and noise monitoring will also be made publicly available on the project website.

An annual monitoring report will be prepared, reviewing monitoring results against requirements and identifying the need for corrective action. The annual report would be the responsibility of the

operations manager and provided to Kalbar's board. The findings of the report would be published on Kalbar's website and provided to the environmental review committee and community reference group.

Table 12.9 Proposed monitoring programs

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Check ‘no-go areas’ are clearly marked prior to vegetation clearing activities (I1, I14)*. – Check compliance with the ground disturbance permit system, through number of ground disturbance permits issued and system audits (I1, I14). – Record fauna observations including occurrence through incident reports, fauna injury or mortality reports (including roadkill); use of nest boxes; and feral animal sightings (I15, I16). – Inspect open sections of trench daily prior to clearing activities for trapped animals, such as reptiles and small-ground dwelling mammals. In particular, in areas where sensitive habitat has been identified (I15, I16). – Assess groundwater mounding at potentially impacted sites in areas identified as ‘groundwater dependent ecosystems’ (I17). – Assess rehabilitation success in accordance with the mine rehabilitation plan (I20, I43, I44, I45, I46). – Monitor in accordance with the offset management plan, including for vegetation condition, species diversity, similarity to target analogue system(s), effectiveness of access controls and weed occurrence in offset areas targeted for ecosystem enhancement (I1). The frequency and duration of monitoring in offset areas will be in accordance with an offset management plan approved by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ground disturbance system audits, monthly audits during construction and six-monthly audits thereafter (I1, I14). – Weed and pathogen hygiene procedure audits monthly during construction and six-monthly thereafter (I15). – Annual weed surveys (I15). – Annual analysis of vegetation loss from satellite imagery covering the project area and infrastructure options areas (I1, I14). – Twice yearly assessments of vegetation health in areas identified as ‘groundwater dependent ecosystems’ (I17). – Two-yearly AUSRIVAS (or equivalent) assessments of biophysical conditions of ephemeral drainage lines, including Perry Gully, Simpson Gully, Lucas Creek, Long Marsh Gully, Moilun Creek and an unnamed tributary of Honeysuckle Creek (I18). – Annual reviews of offset land for at least the first five years of the project and reassess required frequency of reviews at year five (I1, I15, I49).
Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional monitoring requirements may be imposed via any development or operating licence issued under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>. • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Record groundwater levels at designated monitoring bores and locations as agreed with regulators (I17, I23). – Analyse groundwater (including for pH, salinity, dissolved metals, radionuclides, major cations and anions, and nutrients) from designated monitoring bores and locations as agreed with regulators (I1, I20, I23). – Analyse process water and effluent (including for biological oxygen demand, suspended solids, <i>E. coli</i> and other parameters) (I1). – Record quantity of treated sewage effluent discharged (I1, I27, I28).

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Record groundwater extraction volumes and rate (I1). • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly recording of groundwater levels prior to construction at designated monitoring bores installed in the Coongulmerang Formation aquifer (seven bores), Balook Formation aquifer (two bores), Seaspray Group aquifer (one bore) and Latrobe Group aquifer (two bores) (I17, I23). – Monthly recording of groundwater levels in the Coongulmerang Formation aquifer and Balook Formation aquifer at 12 locations to be agreed with regulators (I17, I23). – Continuous (via data loggers) recording of groundwater levels in water supply bores drawing on the Latrobe Group aquifer in a minimum of five monitoring bores; (I17, I23). – Quarterly sampling (for water quality) prior to construction at designated monitoring bores installed in the Coongulmerang Formation aquifer (seven bores), Balook Formation aquifer (two bores), Seaspray Group aquifer (one bore) and Latrobe Group aquifer (two bores) (I20). – Quarterly sampling (for water quality) in the Coongulmerang Formation aquifer and Balook Formation aquifer at designated monitoring bores installed in the Coongulmerang Formation aquifer (seven bores) and the Balook Formation aquifer (five bores) (I20). – Quarterly sampling (for water quality) in six designated shallow groundwater monitoring bores, including bores at the contractor’s work area and processing plant; and analysis for pH, salinity, dissolved metals, radionuclides, major cations and anions, nutrients, and hydrocarbons (I20). – Monthly monitoring of water discharge from the borefield (bores drawing on the Latrobe Group aquifer) into the contingency water dam. Monitoring to include pH, salinity, dissolved metals, radionuclides, and major cations and anions (I1, I20). – Analysis of water quality in the process water dam monthly in first year of the project; quarterly thereafter if consistency in water quality is demonstrated (I1). – Daily records of water extraction from production bores accessing water from the Latrobe Group aquifer (I1). – Ongoing recording of results from DELWP’s State Observation Bore Network for three bores in the Latrobe Valley Group to the north and east of the project (I17, I23). – Undertake several groundwater and GDE monitoring events before mining commences to inform baseline conditions and setting of water quality objectives and trigger levels. – The quantity and quality of tailings seepage intercepted in the pit void drainage system will be monitored and reported on regularly basis, as part of monitoring activities under the water risk treatment plan. [EPA Comment: Consistent with EPA’s comments on the Water RTP and EPA’s submissions in #514 the following should be added “and if reasonably practicable prior to placement of tailings in the mine void”.] – The results of all monitoring events and data relating to water quality and quantity received in accordance with these requirements must be made publicly available as soon as practicable after receipt of the information required. – [EPA Comment: Insert a line item to reflect mitigation measure GW20]
Surface water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional monitoring requirements may be imposed via any development or operating licence issued under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i>. • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Where reference is made below to analysis, testing or measurement of water quality, unless the context dictates otherwise, this must include at a minimum, analysis of suspended sediments (or turbidity), heavy metals, nutrients, dissolved oxygen, pH and salinity.

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record flow rates in surface watercourses preconstruction and in all project stages (I18, I19). - Analyse water quality in surface watercourses preconstruction and in all project stages. (I20). - Analyse water quality in discharges from water storages, in mine contact water, and sediment detention ponds. (I1, I20). - Record water level in mine contact water dams (I1). - Record water extraction (winterfill) rates at the water extraction point during construction, operations and active rehabilitation (I1). - Observe quantity of sediment in sediment detention ponds (I25, I44). - Observe visual evidence of gulying or other instability initially at Honeysuckle Creek eastern tributary, Moilun Creek tributary and Perry Gully, and thereafter at three points in gullies affected by, or to be affected, by mining (I25, I43, I44). - The quality of water released from mine water storages [EPA Comment: As per EPA's comments on the Water RTP is this intended to only cover the water released from the freshwater dam? If so this needs to be made clear (rather than referring to storage"s" in the multiple). EPA is not aware of any other planned water releases proposed. Additionally, as per EPA's comments on the mitigation register, consistent terminology should be used when referring to dams] will be monitored at the point of discharge, at the nearest accessible point to receiving water and (if applicable), upstream of the water storage. Water quality monitoring would be done at least daily during discharge and for a minimum of 5 days at upstream and downstream sampling locations following cessation of the release [TN13, Item 4]. - Assess stability of waterways within or immediately adjacent to operational areas (I25, I44). - Audit the structural integrity of the freshwater storage dams, and other water management dams annually (I43). - Observe visual evidence of poor structural integrity in the freshwater storage dams, and other water management dams (I43). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous monitoring (via data loggers) of preconstruction flow rates at DELWP gauging stations on Mitchell River and initially at Honeysuckle Creek eastern tributary, Moilun Creek tributary and Perry Gully; and daily monitoring at DELWP gauging station on Mitchell River during construction, operations and active rehabilitation (I18, I19). - Analysis of pre-construction water quality quarterly at five established monitoring sites on Mitchell River; quarterly at two locations on Perry River (to be agreed with regulators) and twice per year (if water is present) initially at Honeysuckle Creek eastern tributary, Moilun Creek tributary and Perry Gully (I20). - Analysis of water quality during construction, operations and active rehabilitation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Every two months initially, then quarterly thereafter with agreement from the regulator at five established monitoring sites on Mitchell River (I20). ii) Every two months initially, then quarterly thereafter with agreement from the regulator at two locations on Perry River to be agreed with regulators (one location upstream and one downstream of the confluence of Honeysuckle Creek and Perry River) (I20). iii) Every two months (if water is present) at two locations within each impacted drainage line inside the project area (locations to be agreed with regulators) (I20).

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<p>iv) Following significant rainfall events (when rainfall received at the mine site exceeds 60 mm within a 24 hour period, which corresponds approximately to a 100% AEP) and when water is available to sample at six established monitoring locations within the project area in undisturbed catchments (I20).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Analysis of water quality (including hydrocarbon content) discharged from water storages [EPA Comment: As above] at least daily during discharge and for a minimum of five days at upstream and downstream sampling locations following cessation of discharge. Monitoring at the point of discharge, the nearest accessible point to receiving waters and (if applicable), upstream of the water storage (I1, I20). – Analysis of water quality (including hydrocarbon content) in mine contact water dams twice yearly and no less than 72 hrs before each discharge event (I1). – Daily records of water level in mine contact water dams daily (I1). – Daily monitoring (when the pump is operating) of water extraction (winterfill) at the water extraction point during construction, operations and active rehabilitation (I1). – Twice yearly observations of quantity of sediment, and field and laboratory testing of water quality, in sediment detention ponds, including once in October each year (I1). – Visual evidence of gulying or other instability annually and prior to finalising design of infrastructure within 100 m of an existing drainage line. Monitoring to be conducted initially at Honeysuckle Creek eastern tributary, Moilun Creek tributary and Perry Gully, and thereafter at three points in gullies affected by or going to be affected by mining (I25, I43, I44). – Visual observations to assess stability of waterways within or immediately adjacent to operational areas, taken at the furthest accessible downstream point within the mining licence area two-yearly and following major rainfall events (when 72-hour rainfall exceeds 136 mm, which corresponds approximately to a one in five year 72-hour event). Observations at Perry Gully, Simpson Gully, Lucas Creek, Long Marsh Gully, Moilun Creek and an unnamed tributary of Honeysuckle Creek (I25, I43, I44). – The results of all monitoring events and data relating to water quality and quantity received in accordance with these requirements must be made publicly available as soon as practicable after receipt of the information required.
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Record particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and respirable crystalline silica, gross alpha and beta radiation and heavy metals) (I1, I31, I33). – Record meteorological conditions in project area (with alarms sent automatically to the shift supervisor if average wind speeds exceed 40 25 km/hour, to trigger management responses, including restricting operations where necessary) (I1, I31, I33). – Record dust deposition rates (at least three downwind and two upwind locations) (I1, I31, I33). – Sample and analysis of rainwater tanks and dams for total and dissolved metals and suspended solids, and comparison against pre-mining concentrations (I1, I31, I33). – Record complaints and responses in accordance with the complaints handling policy and procedure including. Complaints concerning deposited dust on properties such as on roofs with rainwater tank collection must be taken into account within this policy (I33).

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One-hour average concentration of PM₁₀: Real-time monitoring (1-hour average) of PM₁₀ concentrations at key sensitive receptor locations (positions will vary throughout the project) to allow for changes in operational activities and locations that may impact the achievability of the 24-hour average health-based criteria. A minimum of three real-time PM₁₀ monitors is likely to be required. The management action trigger level for hourly PM₁₀ readings will be set at 80 µg/m³ (1 hour average reading) (I1, I31, I33). – Twenty-four-hour average concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, and weekly analysis of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} filters for respirable crystalline silica, gross alpha and beta radiation and heavy metals: Continuous monitoring will be conducted during construction and operations at locations representative of sensitive receptors likely to experience the highest particulate concentrations (monitoring locations will change, depending upon the locations of mining activities). A network of no fewer than five particulate monitoring stations is likely to be required (I1, I31, I33). – At least hourly monitoring and recording of temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction (I1, I31, I33). – Continuous dust deposition monitoring upwind and downwind of active mining areas to determine monthly average dust deposition rates (I1, I31, I33). – Rainwater tanks and dams to be monitored quarterly for a minimum of twelve months prior to commencement of site works to establish baseline data. Monitoring to continue during construction and operation of the mine. Corrective actions should be implemented if monitoring results exceed recommended health-based Australian Drinking Water Guideline limits. To be carried out at a minimum of 13 locations which the modelling suggests will be potentially impacted by the Project. Analysis should include metals, suspended solids concentrations, Ra-226 and Ra-228 relative to pre-mining concentrations. – Prior to construction, ongoing monitoring of respirable crystalline silica to fill in data gaps in the 12-month ambient monitoring program conducted to date. – During construction and operation - at least hourly monitoring and recording of temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction. Average wind speeds exceeding 25 km/hr, to trigger management responses, including restricting operations if necessary. – [EPA Comment: this should be a new line item as it is key to proactive monitoring] Continuous visual observation monitoring (including actively surveying visible dust (dust plumes, deposition on surfaces etc). and video monitoring) of high dust generation activities to trigger corrective action as required – Periodic monitoring and chemical analysis during construction and operations of deposited dust on crops and soils in the neighbouring Lindenow Valley horticulture area [see TN13 Item 103]
Greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Record fuel and energy consumption and estimate greenhouse gas emissions throughout the project phases (and identify opportunities to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions) (I1).

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Noise emission testing of selected fixed and mobile equipment at commissioning or commencement of construction and targeted checks in construction and operations to confirm whether plant noise levels conform to design specifications and are in line with noise data used in the noise model, and to check whether operations can be implemented to achieve the Noise Protocol noise limits (I29). [EPA Comment: Should reflect the intent of the New EP Act. As set out in EPA’s cover letter to its round 1 comments (#621): “The focus needs to move away from compliance, and towards prevention (for example the objective of monitoring ... is not solely for ensuring compliance with acceptance criteria, but should be to ensure reactive management which can enable minimising the risk of harm to human health or the environment to the extent reasonably practicable)”] – Undertake attended (where personnel attend the monitoring event) and unattended (where personnel do not attend the monitoring event) monitoring of ambient noise levels taken during day, evening and night periods to determine the noise levels due to site activity at the worst-affected noise-sensitive receptors (I30, I32, I33). – Record meteorological conditions in project area (I1). – Record complaints and responses in accordance with the complaints handling policy and procedure; determine if further noise monitoring needed outside the scheduled noise monitoring periods (I32, I33). • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prior to commencement, ambient (Leq, L₁₀ (including L_{10, 18hr} for traffic purposes) and L_{max}) and background (L₉₀) noise surveys to characterise baseline conditions to enable comparison during construction and operations and fix relevant criteria for compliance purposes. – Annual noise testing of selected fixed and mobile equipment to confirm whether actual noise emission levels conform to design specifications and are in line with noise used in the noise model (I29). – Attended monitoring of ambient noise at appropriate phases of construction in order to capture ‘worst case’ activities and monitor performance against project noise targets; [EPA Comment: As above, should reflect the intent of the New EP Act.] at least twice-monthly during construction (at a minimum with additional targeted measurements as required); and at least annually during active mining (at a minimum with additional targeted measurements as required) (I30, I32, I33). – At a minimum unattended monitoring including seven-day surveys conducted during the first three months following commencement of operation; and (minimum) seven-day unattended surveys conducted quarterly following commencement of mining (one survey per quarter at a minimum) (I30, I32, I33). – Continuous monitoring of temperature, humidity, wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, and precipitation (I1). <p>[EPA Comment: EPA continues to recommend that the s 3 definition of unreasonable noise be considered in addition to the Leff noise limits in the Noise Protocol. This is especially important for noise with high acoustic energy in the low frequency range and sporadic noise. For the purposes of this Table 12.7, however, EPA does not recommend any further specific amendments]</p>

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
Radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prior to construction, undertake a finer grid external gamma dose rate survey in the project area to verify the baseline characterisation, in accordance with regulatory requirements (I1). – Measure radiation levels onsite and in storage and handling areas of the port facilities to demonstrate compliance with regulatory standards, dose estimation and effectiveness of engineering controls (I1, I40, I41, I42). – Investigate the variability of radionuclides present in soils in an area of high-value irrigated vegetables in the Lindenow Valley for baseline purposes. Consider locations in relation to the project area, crop type, cultivation methods, fertiliser use and gamma survey field measurements (I1). – Analyse gamma radiation levels and conduct radionuclide analysis within vegetables from the Lindenow area using appropriate methods approved to the satisfaction of Department of Health as part of baseline surveys (I1). – Prior to construction, undertake additional dust analysis of baseline high-volume filter samples to quantify the existing alpha and beta activity concentrations in air (I1). – Undertaking AMAD airborne particle sizing in the early stages of operations to determine if default conversion coefficients (ARPANSA Radiation Protection Series No. 9.1, 2011) are appropriate for radiation dose assessment purposes, or alternative coefficients need to be applied (I1). • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 12 month pre-commencement baseline monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Groundwater and surface water: Ra-222 and Ra-220 which is of particular interest. Whilst Ra-222 and Ra-220 are of primary interest due to greater mobility in water a subset of samples should also be analysed for the full suite of naturally occurring long-lived radionuclides, including U-238 and U-235. ii) Air sampling: Particulate monitoring for gross alpha/beta analysis using a HiVol sampler with a TSP head sampling a minimum 5000 m3 air volume. HiVol sampler positions should reflect where monitoring will occur during operations, to enable 'like for like' comparison. – Radon monitoring: During test pit operations and ongoing throughout operations (relevant to worker exposure) utilising passive and real-time detectors.
Traffic and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A survey of the existing conditions for the final product transport route should be undertaken prior to construction commencing so that deterioration resulting from the project can be monitored. This includes a structural integrity assessment to understand the pavement comparison. During operation and closure monitoring should continue. – Undertake stakeholder consultation and driver surveys (I3). • Specific requirements and timing:

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly meetings with key stakeholder during construction to obtain feedback on the efficiency of the road network, transport safety, the asset performance condition and identifying the need for further monitoring tasks (I3, I37). - Annual driver surveys throughout the project area; to inform any necessary updates to the traffic management plan as required (I3, I36, I37). - Prior to the movement of oversize and overmass vehicles an audit will be completed to assess route options, safety, and clearance between the vehicle and potential obstructions such as wires, trees, structures and rail crossing infrastructure, and then plan the route accordingly. - Pedestrian surveys at Lindenow South conducted with the results utilised in the Traffic and Transport Management Plan approved under the Incorporated Document, - The following surveys and analysis must be undertaken with the results utilised in the Traffic and Transport Management Plan approved under the Incorporated Document: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 7 day classified tube counts on all road links used by the Project, relevantly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Bairnsdale Dargo Road (west of Lindenow Glenaladale Road) (2) Lindenow-Glenaladale Road (3) Fernbank-Glenaladale Road, south of Bairnsdale Dargo Road (4) Racecourse Road east of Princes Highway (5) Forge Creek Road, north of Racecourse Road (6) Collins Street, south of Main Street (7) Bosworth Road at entry to rail siding ii) Two-hour turning movement counts and SIDRA analysis during AM and PM weekday for the following intersections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Princes Highway / Bairnsdale-Dargo Road (2) Main Street / Collins Street (3) Princes Highway / Racecourse Road (4) Bairnsdale Dargo Road / Lindenow-Glenaladale Road (5) Fernbank Glenaladale Road / Bairnsdale-Dargo Road (6) Princes Highway / Lindenow-Glenaladale Road. iii) SIDRA analysis for all intersections used by project traffic with calculations provided for Degree of Saturation, delay, queuing and Level of Service.
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement rehabilitation monitoring program to demonstrate compliance with rehabilitation commitments and provide information for future planning (I1, I20, I25, I43, I44, I45, I46). - Establish reference sites prior to commencing rehabilitation works to form a baseline, used to assess the success of rehabilitation works (I20, I44, I45, I46).

Environmental aspect	Monitoring program (related key indicators in parentheses; refer to Table 12.7)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific requirements and timing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Annual: Ongoing monitoring and review of closure activities. Continue until closure criteria have been met and land is ready for relinquishment, unless otherwise agreed with Earth Resources Regulation; discontinue once site has been relinquished (I20, I25, I43, I44, I45, I46). – Three-yearly: Independent audit of closure activities. Continue until closure criteria have been met and land is ready for relinquishment, unless otherwise agreed with Earth Resources Regulation; discontinue once site has been relinquished (I20, I25, I43, I44, I45, I46). – Rehabilitated waterways must be monitoring for 20 years from establishment of vegetation. • Deformation and settlement monitoring of mine slopes around mining operations will be undertaken and horizontal strain and tilt at margins of existing roads will be measured by strain gauges and tilt meters (I43, I44). • Carry out rehabilitation trials to investigate optimal manufactured sub-soil, including material ratios and chemical amendments. • Carry out CAESAR land form evolution modelling to inform final rehabilitation plan. • Carry out electromagnetic induction (EMI) survey to confirm topsoil depth across the site results utilized in the rehabilitation plan. • Deformation and settlement monitoring of road pillars around mining operations will be undertaken for the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Horizontal strain and tilt on completed road pillars, measured by strain and tilt gauges; prior to formation of the roads to confirm that strain and tilt are within tolerances; and prior to filling the voids adjacent to the road pillar (I43, I44). – Settlement of constructed road, either by surveying and/or settlement plates (I43, I44).

* Note: Unique indicator numbers in parentheses, such as I1, I2, I3, etc., are the numbers included in brackets in Table 12.7.

12.4.9 Competence, training and awareness

All personnel, including Kalbar employees and contractors, would be required to complete induction training prior to commencing work on the site, including detailed training on the EMF. Specific management plans may include requirements for further induction/training. The site-specific induction would include information on potential environmental impacts and hazards, and the monitoring activities employees may be required to undertake. Proof of induction completion would be recorded, and such records maintained throughout the project life.

12.4.10 Community and stakeholder engagement

Kalbar aims to engage openly and honestly with the community and all stakeholders, provide timely and informative responses, and actively encourage feedback.

Community engagement during the construction, operations and closure (including decommissioning, rehabilitation and post-closure) phases of the project will be conducted in accordance with the Fingerboards Community Engagement Plan. A copy of the plan is provided as Appendix D to the draft Work Plan (Attachment B to the EES). The plan would be updated at the completion of the EES process, before construction commences.

The Community Engagement Plan has been prepared in accordance with Kalbar's Stakeholder Relations Policy (Figure 12.4), public participation concepts developed by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2), Regulation 46 of the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019 and Earth Resources Regulation's Community Engagement Guidelines for Mining and Mineral Exploration. Regulation 46 of the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) (Mineral Industries) Regulations 2019 sets out the following requirements for the plan:

- (a) identify the community likely to be affected by the work under the licence; and*
- (b) set out how the licensee will share information with the community; and*
- (c) set out how the licensee will receive feedback from the community; and*
- (d) set out how the licensee will manage complaints and other communications from members of the community; and*
- (e) in the case of a work plan for a mining licence that covers an area of more than 5 hectares, set out how the licensee will—*
 - (i) identify community attitudes and expectations; and*
 - (ii) analyse community feedback, taking into account community concerns or expectations; and*
 - (iii) register, document and respond to complaints and other communications from members of the community in relation to the mine operations.*

Figure 12.4 Stakeholder relations policy



Kalbar Operations
Stakeholder Relations Policy

1. Introduction
Building relationships and working collaboratively and transparently with our local community, government, employees and investors is critical to our long-term success. We do this by engaging regularly, openly and honestly with people affected by our operations and by taking their views and concerns into account in our decision-making.

2. Policy objectives
This policy outlines Kalbar's intent to engage purposefully, honestly and effectively with all stakeholders and indicates the way in which we intend to achieve this.

3. Scope
This policy applies to all employees, directors, officers, contractors, agents, consultants and any other party representing Kalbar wherever it operates across the world.

4. Policy statements

- We engage with our community and seek to understand the social, cultural, environmental and economic implications of our activities so that we can respond to concerns, reduce negative impacts and optimise benefits for the local community and the overall economy.
- We seek a social licence to operate through respect for stakeholder views and by building trust in Kalbar through its actions.
- We will engage with stakeholders in an open, honest and timely manner.
- We will be transparent in the provision of factual and consistent information.
- We incorporate the community's rights, values and cultural heritage in our decision making process.
- At all times we reflect Kalbar's values when engaging with our local community.
- We proactively engage key stakeholders on sustainable development challenges and opportunities in an open and transparent manner.
- We effectively report and independently verify progress and performance.
- We will maintain adequate documentation of engagement and regulatory compliance
- We will work to enhance social and economic development by seeking opportunities to address local community needs.

5. To achieve these objective we will:


- Consult with the community and proactively engage with our neighbours in an open and meaningful manner;
- Ensure all stakeholders have access to information and opportunities to participate in the stakeholder engagement process;
- Ensure communications materials for the community consultation process are concise and factual;
- Utilise appropriate data validation and verification processes to provide public confidence in the information being reported;
- Ensure all Kalbar representatives engage with our stakeholders in a manner that reflects this policy by treating all people with fairness and dignity;
- Act as ambassadors for Kalbar ensuring that our behaviour always reflects positively on our own reputations and that of the company;
- Seek to understand community values and respect them;
- Actively seek stakeholder views and listen respectfully to their concerns;
- Seek to work with relevant stakeholders to identify and address concerns and expectations and to maximise potential opportunities from our Company;
- Commit to recruiting locally where possible and to working in partnership with our community to foster local economic development;
- Source goods and services locally where possible;
- Maintain a stakeholder database and record all interactions with stakeholders, including follow-up action to respond to stakeholder communications; and
- Operate a community complaints and grievance process to acknowledge, investigate and document community concerns and complaints.

6. Policy Review
This policy will periodically be reviewed by the Board to ensure it continues to meet both regulatory and contemporary industry standards and practices.

Related documents:

- Kalbar Code of Conduct
- Kalbar Whistleblower Policy
- Kalbar Community Engagement Plan
- Misconduct Reporting Procedure

Version	Doc Category	Status	Reviewer	Approver	Approval Date	Due for review
1.1	Board	Reviewed	V. Hugo	Chairman: Brad Farrell	24.2.2020	Feb-21




Date: 01.07.2020

Project: 754-ENAUABTF11607

File Name: ENAUABTF11607_6_P12.04

Kalbar Operations Pty Ltd

Fingerboards Mineral Sands Project



Stakeholder relations policy

Figure No:
12.4

12.4.10.1 Community engagement principles

The Community Engagement Plan includes principles for community engagement to which Kalbar will adhere during construction, operations and closure, as follows:

- Demonstrate a commitment to engaging with all community and stakeholder interests.
- Promote inclusiveness by encouraging and supporting a diverse representation of community participation in consultation.
- Clearly communicate the purpose of consultation activities.
- Foster mutual respect by recognising and responding to the rights, values and interests of all stakeholders.
- Show transparency by documenting community issues and input in a timely, open and effective manner.
- Clearly document and share information on how stakeholder feedback contributes to the assessment process.

12.4.10.2 The engagement process

The Community Engagement Plan includes detailed information on the engagement process, including methods of consultation and records of consultation undertaken. The plan describes:

- The community members and stakeholders that have been engaged with to date and how this engagement has taken place (and at what level), including information channels/types used for communication with the community.
- How community attitudes and expectations have been identified and documented.
- Likely community and stakeholder attitudes and expectations related to the mining operations.
- Potential impacts of project implementation on each of the identified community members and stakeholders.
- How Kalbar receives and collects community feedback about the project.

Timeframes for future consultation and engagement are also provided in the Community Engagement Plan. An updated schedule for ongoing community engagement would be prepared at the completion of the EES process.

12.4.10.3 Complaints management

The complaints management process will be available on the project website and would be included in the updated Community Engagement Plan prior to construction commencing. Kalbar would aim to respond to all comments and complaints in a timely and effective manner to ensure that the values, priorities and issues of affected stakeholders are acknowledged and addressed. A register would be developed to log and track the progress of all complaints and responses made.

The proposed procedure for addressing complaints, along with key roles and responsibilities for implementation are outlined in Table 12.10.

Table 12.10 Procedure to address community and stakeholder complaints

Role	Responsibilities	Relevant forms
Complaints Receiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect all details from complainant, including specific time, location and concerns. • Repeat and confirm all details with complainant. • Confirm details for follow-up meeting (if required) with complainant, including time and location. • Advise relevant supervisor immediately of complainant concern. • Ensure all relevant forms are completed and sent to relevant Supervisor. 	<p>Community comment and complaint form</p> <p>Site conditions log (if applicable)</p>
Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise relevant manager/supervisor of complaint within 24 hours of receiving. In the event of a serious incident, immediate notification should be completed. • From the information available, check whether complaint is related to Kalbar activities. • If related to Kalbar activities, implement appropriate actions to modify the situation. • Complete and distribute relevant forms to appropriate supervisors/managers. • Ensure contact is made with complainant, within 24 hours, by appropriate personnel to advise them of actions being taken. • Advise Community Relations Officer and Environment, Health and Safety Officer (if applicable) within 24 hours. 	<p>Community comment and complaint form</p> <p>Site conditions log (if applicable)</p>
Co-ordinator Superintendent and Site Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and implement required actions to address complaint. • If required, request involvement of HSE Specialist for technical interpretation. • Respond to and/or visit complainant (as required) with assistance from Community Relations Officer. • Inform General Manager, if required. • Ensure relevant forms are completed. • File summary of incident and close out with Community Relations Officer. 	<p>Community comment and complaint form</p>
Community Relations Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance and assistance to Site Manager regarding communications with the complainant. • Liaise with the relevant manager and HSE Specialist to determine whether response (verbal/written) and/or visit to the complainant is required. Where applicable, provide written response to complainant within three working days. • If necessary, respond to other public interest regarding the matter (e.g., local/regional media, local government). • Advise External Affairs (if applicable). • Report incident to Community Relations Manager Australia. • Provide details to Site Manager. • Where required, continue liaison with Site Manager and complainant. 	

Role	Responsibilities	Relevant forms
HSE Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical interpretation to Site Manager where required. • Inform manager. • Investigate HSE aspects of incident (if applicable). • Following approval from the Site Manager, report to relevant regulatory agencies (if applicable). • Document all actions and advice given to complainant and provide to Site Manager. • In liaison with the Site Manager and Community Relations Officer, respond to and/or visit complainant, as required. 	

12.4.11 Evaluation of compliance

A series of procedures would be in place to continually monitor and evaluate project compliance and manage records as described below.

12.4.11.1 Inspections

Site inspections would be conducted as one of the many tools used to verify that management commitments and mitigation actions are being implemented, and to evaluate environmental performance of the project. Site inspections would include:

- Regular inspections and annual monitoring to review the actual area of vegetation cleared against the area approved to be cleared.
- Visual inspections around stockpiles and areas of ground disturbance and vegetation clearing to detect erosion.
- Visual inspections within and adjacent to areas of ground disturbance and vegetation clearing to identify and record any new weed infestations.
- Routine inspections of on-site water management infrastructure systems to determine maintenance requirements, so they remain effective.
- Inspection of open trenches for trapped fauna at least once per shift.
- Inspection of water controls on a regular basis and after rainfall, to check that ponding, seepage or runoff meets design specifications.
- Inspection of excavations for variability of geological conditions, with particular focus on weaker than expected materials or features.
- Inspection of mining areas and surrounds for evidence of slope instability, ground subsidence or deformation following an earthquake event.
- Inspection for leaks and spills as part of regular maintenance of mobile plant and vehicles in accordance with manufacturers specifications.
- Inspection of interceptor traps to determine when they need to be emptied of hydrocarbons by a licensed contractor for disposal offsite at a licensed facility.

12.4.11.2 Non-conformance, incidents, and corrective and preventative actions

All environmental incidents and 'near misses' would be recorded in an incident database. The database would be maintained and reviewed regularly by the operations manager to identify any trends and assess the effectiveness of preventative measures.

Incidents would be recorded by the person who causes, or identifies, the incident as soon as practicable. Incidents and 'near misses' would be investigated and appropriate measures implemented to prevent reoccurrence. Where applicable, environmental incidents reoccurrence be reported to the relevant government agency. The operations manager would be responsible for determining the cause of the incident and implementation of appropriate remedial and/or preventative actions.

In the event of an incident, or if inspections or monitoring results indicate that performance requirements are not being achieved, corrective actions would be enacted and may include any or all of the following:

- Immediately stop work where required.
- Complete incident report and investigations.
- Report to regulatory authorities as required (with notice of proposed corrective actions where relevant).
- Investigate cause of exceedance or issue, including review of relevant monitoring data and effectiveness of implemented corrective actions (if any).
- Implement corrective actions as appropriate to prevent recurrence.
- Undertake maintenance as required.
- Notify regulatory authorities of corrective actions implemented and outcome as applicable.

The operations manager would be responsible for investigating non-conformances with environmental procedures. The actions required for initiating and completing corrective and preventative actions will be established in the relevant management plans. Corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence of an incident, reduce risk and improve the effectiveness of environmental procedure would be recorded in a register.

The Kalbar management team would be responsible for coordinating these actions and responsible persons would be nominated for completing the actions. Corrective actions may result from:

- Continuous improvement initiatives.
- Management compliance audits.
- Environmental audit non-conformances and observations.
- Incident investigations.
- Near-miss incidents.
- Breaches of the compliance schedule.
- Information distributed at meetings.
- Results of regulatory audits.
- Hazard identification.

12.4.11.3 Environmental reviews, audits and reporting

Review and auditing of the implementation and effectiveness of the EMF and subsequent reporting to management is an integral component of the framework. Environmental auditing and reporting allows for:

- Early detection of potential issues with the system.
- Implementation of corrective actions before the issue becomes significant and/or irreversible.
- Continual environmental performance improvement.
- Measurement of progress towards objectives and targets.
- Reassessment of objectives and targets.
- Timely review of EMF relevance with business objectives.
- Assessment of compliance status with legal and other requirements and organisational commitments.
- Verification of the effectiveness of corrective actions.

An EMF audit schedule would be developed for each calendar year. Audits would target elements of the EMF over the course of a defined period (e.g., 12 months or 24 months). The audit schedule would prioritise areas of highest environmental risk and these areas may also be audited more regularly.

Internal audits of the implementation and effectiveness of the EMF would be conducted at least every six months during construction and at least yearly during operations. The HSE Specialist would report the results of the audits to the operations manager every six to 12 months as part of a formal management review process (as a minimum), or sooner if deemed necessary.

12.4.11.4 Review and update of environmental management documentation

The environmental management documents listed in Table 12.8 are intended to be dynamic and will be revised and updated as required in response to audits, technology improvements, incidents, changed legal requirements or company policies, and in response to new data and information obtained through monitoring activities. Documentation will be reviewed on an annual basis, or more frequently if required, based on changes to operations, results of audits or monitoring, and incident reports.

Relevant government agencies will be consulted and amendment approvals will be sought where applicable when changes to environmental management documentation are proposed. For example, changes to mining activities or new work not covered in the current Risk Management Plan (included as part of the draft Work Plan) would require a work plan variation (if there are new or increased associated risks) or notification to ERR (if there are no new associated risks and existing risks are rated low or medium).

12.4.11.5 Record control

The management of environmental baseline and monitoring data would be in accordance with Kalbar's record control procedure. Hardcopy records would be kept in designated locations. Electronic copies would also be saved.

Records to be maintained would include, but are not limited to:

- Specialist reports.
- Training records.
- Calibration certificates.
- Operational checklists.
- Service records.
- Observational inspections and checks.
- Non-conformance reports.
- Performance indicator measurements.
- Legal compliance checks.
- Relevant permits, licences and approvals.
- Community complaints.
- Records of correspondence relating to environmental performance of the project.

Records no longer needed would be archived in a secure location for future access if required. An archive register would be maintained.