

# Fingerboards Project IAC

Tony McAlister – Surface Water Quantity and Quality

# Tony McAlister – Professional Background

- BE (Civil) First Class Honours (1981)
- Master of Engineering Science (1989)
- Graduate Certificate in Executive Leadership (2013)
- FIEAust, CPEng, RPEQ, GAICD
- Director and Regional General Manager (QLD) Water Technology

# Tony McAlister – Experience

- 2017 – Current Director, Water Technology, Brisbane, QLD
- 2015 – 2017 Senior Principal Engineer, Water Technology, Brisbane, QLD
- 2008 – 2015 Managing Director, BMT WBM, Brisbane, QLD
- 2000 – 2008 Director, WBM and then BMT WBM, Brisbane, QLD
- 1993 – 2000 Associate, WBM, Brisbane QLD
- 1992 – 1993 Senior Water Quality Modeller, HR Wallingford, United Kingdom
- 1987 – 1991 Senior Engineer, WBM
- 1982 – 1987 Engineer, Department of Local Government/Water Quality Council of Queensland

# Tony McAlister – Experience

- More than 30 years Australian and International (United Kingdom, the Middle East and South East Asia (Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia)) water engineering expertise in the areas of numerical flood and water quality modelling, field data collection and assessment, non-point source pollution assessment and mitigation, WSUD and IWCM, water quality and catchment management and sewerage and water supply investigations.
- Instrumental in the 'Healthy Waterways' movement in South East Queensland for more than 20 years and has played a pivotal role in this area, ranging from being involved in preparation of one of the scoping studies which fundamentally started the whole process (as the 'Brisbane River and Moreton Bay Wastewater Management Study' in its early days), through the undertaking and oversight of the development of progressively more comprehensive 1, 2 and 3D water quality and catchment and modelling tools and ongoing roles on the Scientific Expert Panels which have guided and informed the movement.
- Also had important roles in three significant national Cooperative Research Centres, or CRC's, these being the CRC for Catchment Hydrology, the eWater CRC and now the CRC for Water Sensitive Cities.

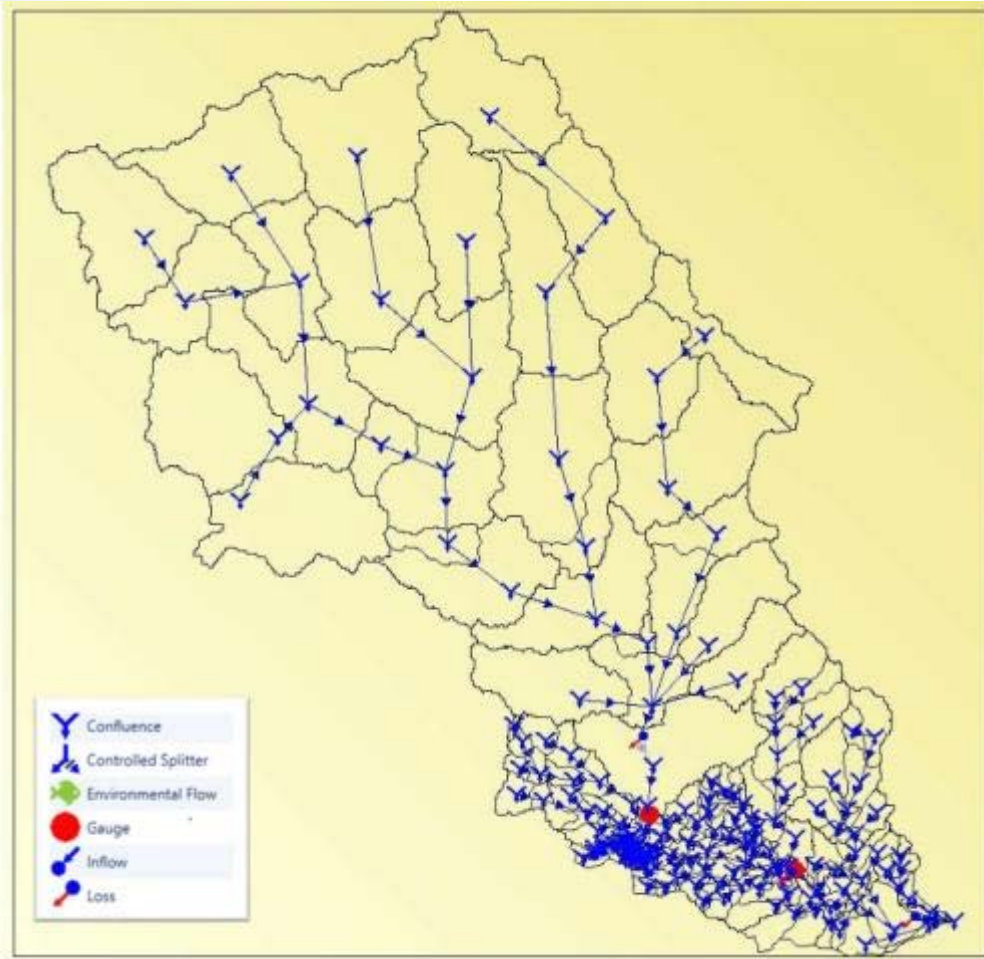
# Work done on Fingerboards Project

- Oversaw surface water quantity and quality assessments, with a focus on the Mitchell and Perry River systems
- Interfaced with EMM regarding mine water balance assessments and how these fit in a regional context
- Recently undertook broad assessments of centrifuge and flocculant matters

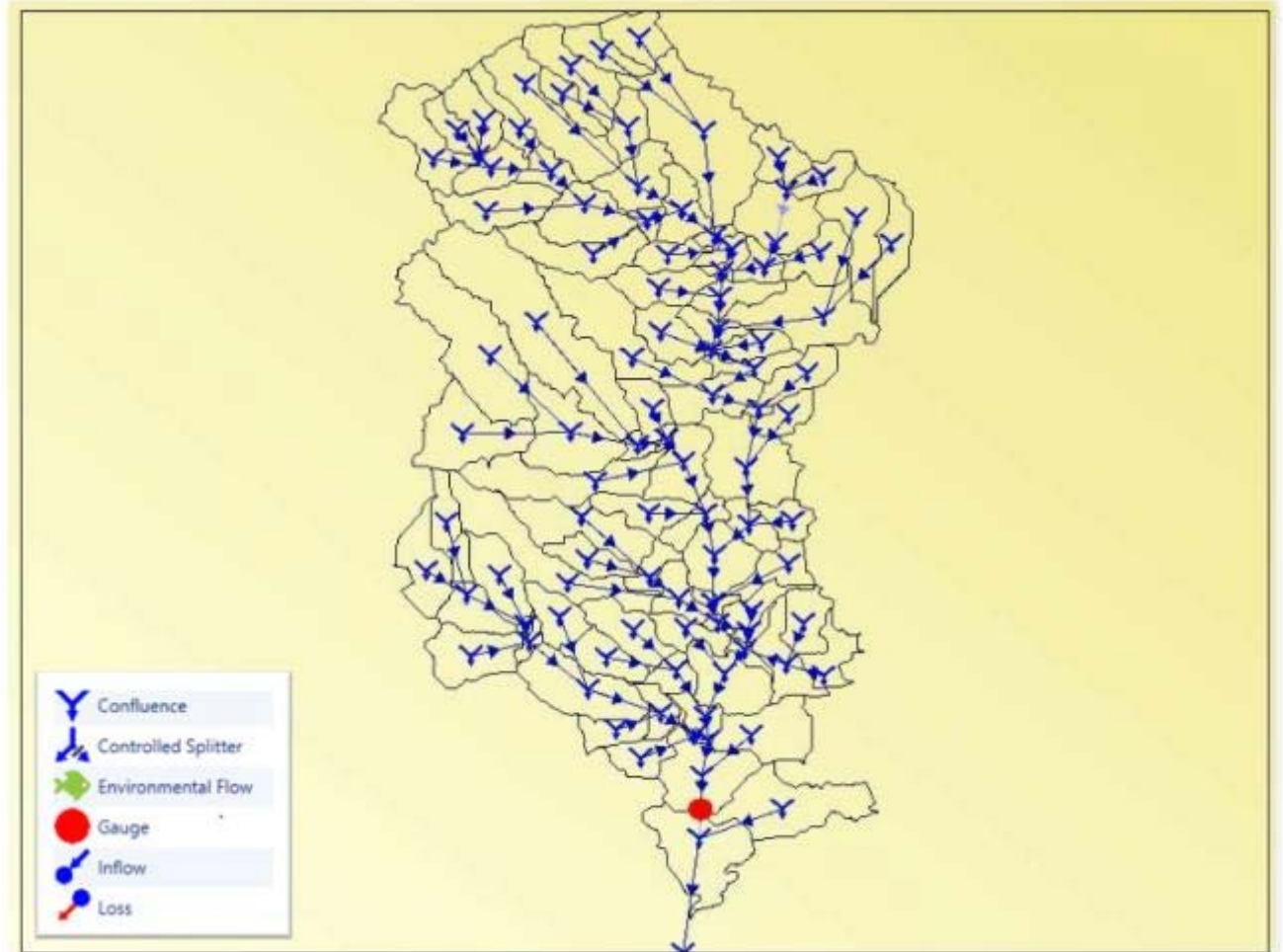
# Surface Water Quantity

- Developed, calibrated and validated SOURCE models of the catchments of the Mitchell and Perry River systems
- Used these (calibrated) models to provide relevant model coefficients to EMM for their modelling of the Fingerboards site
- Then ‘replaced’ the parts of the model that represent the Fingerboards site with the various predictions made by EMM





Mitchell River



Perry River

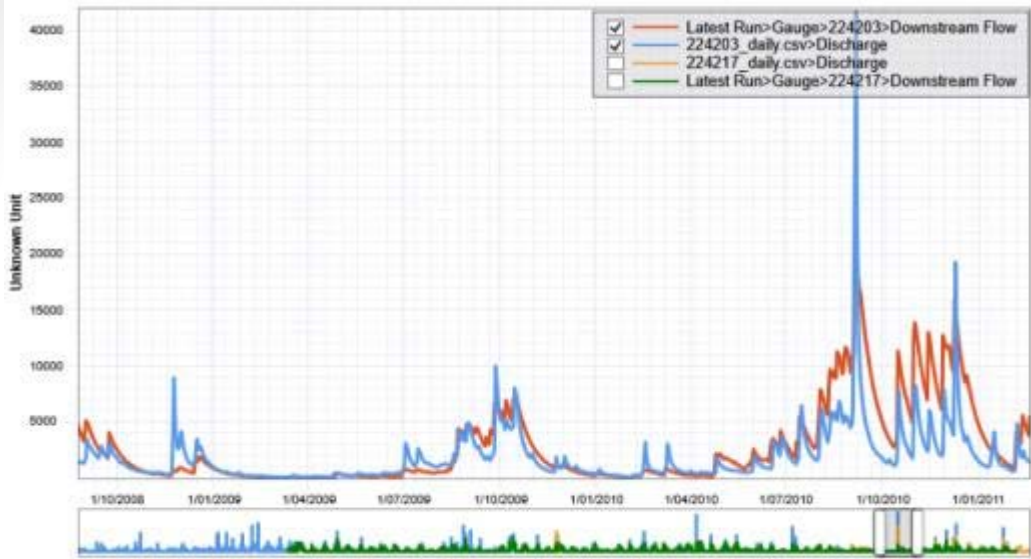


FIGURE 4-11 CLOSER LOOK AT GAUGE 224203 OBSERVED VS MODELLED (MITCHELL RIVER)

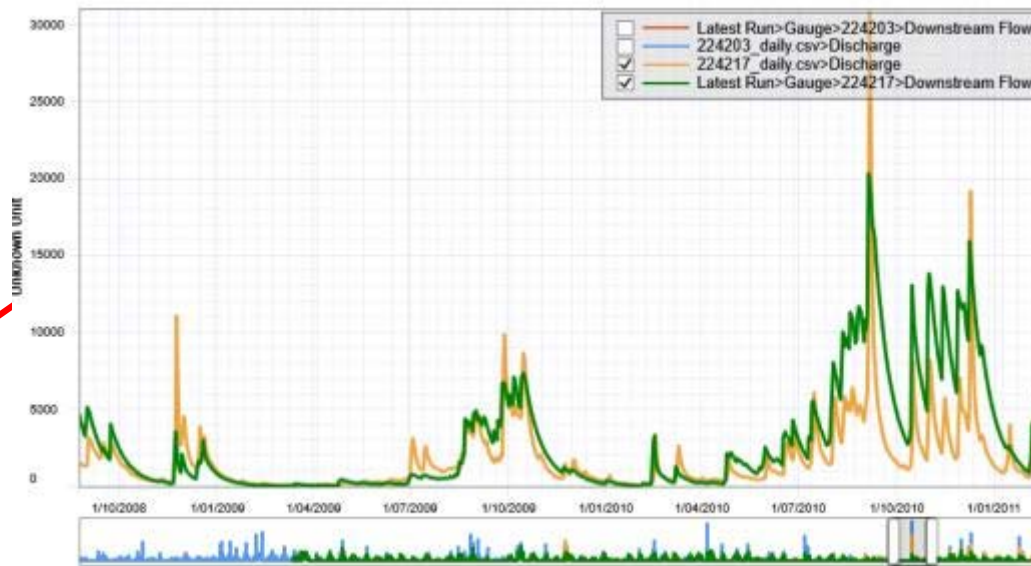
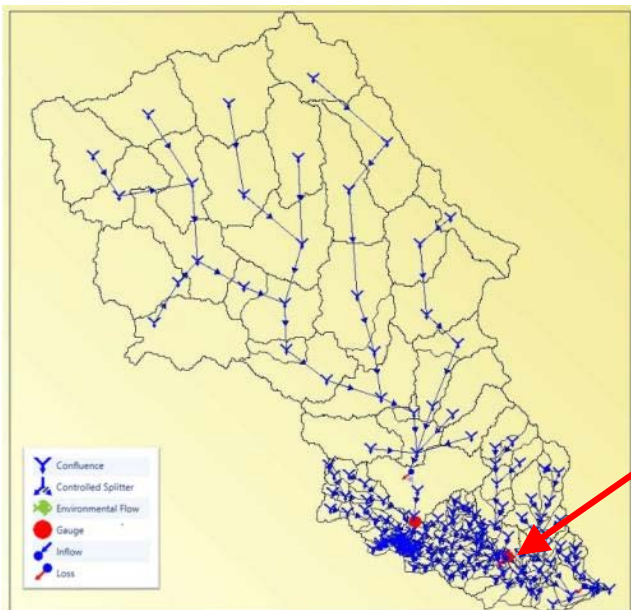
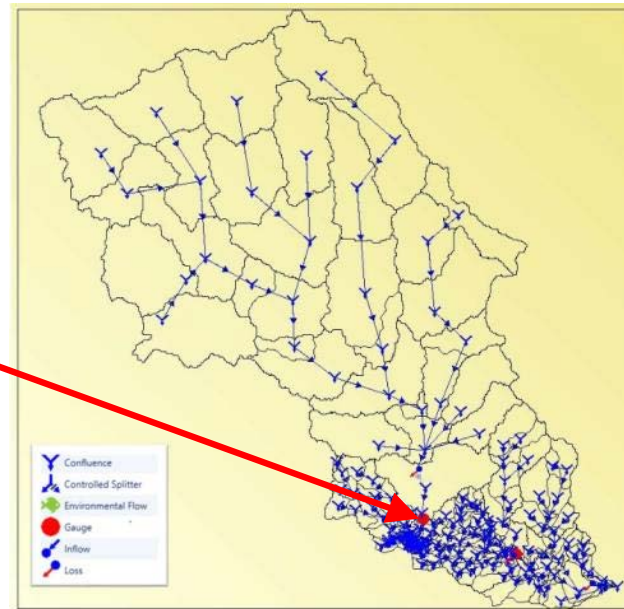


FIGURE 4-12 CLOSER LOOK AT GAUGE 224217 OBSERVED VS MODELLED (MITCHELL RIVER)



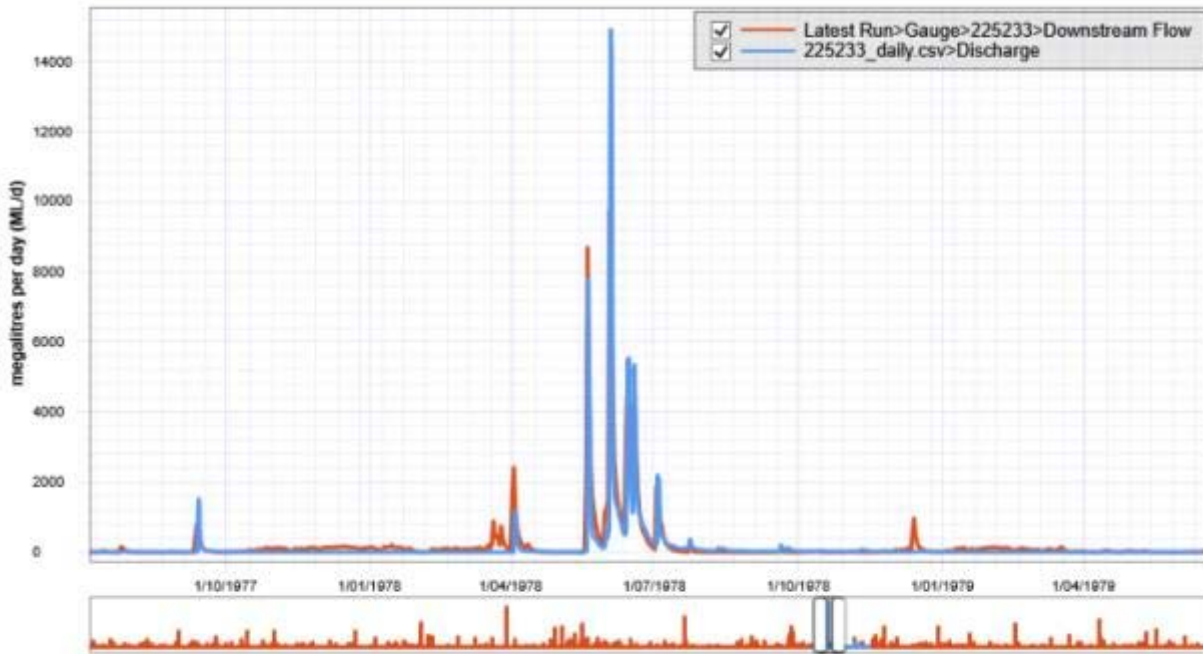


FIGURE 4-13 COMPARISON OF MEASURED (GAUGE 225233) AND MODELLED FLOW IN RED (PERRY RIVER)

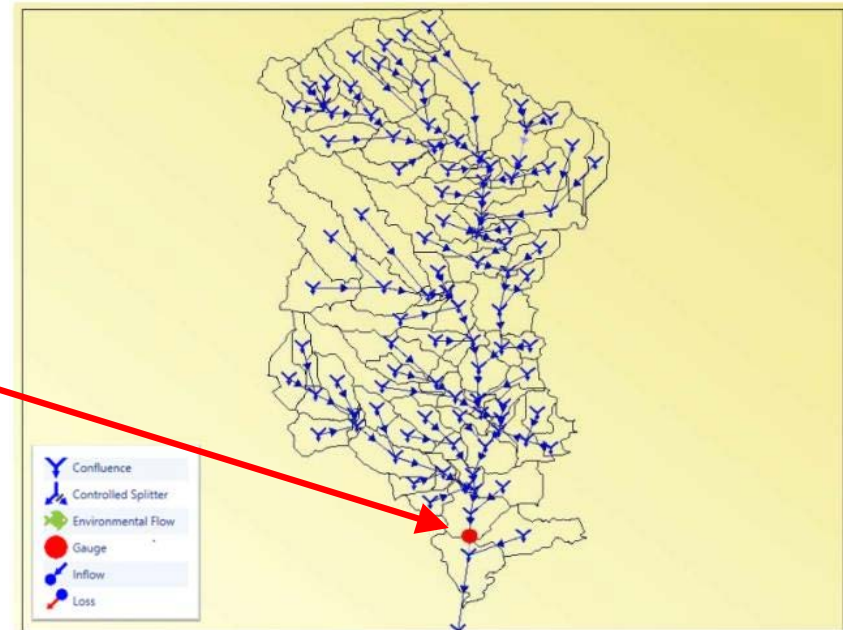


TABLE 4-6 CATCHMENT CONTRIBUTION TO MITCHELL RIVER ANNUAL VOLUMES

	Pre-Mining (ML)	5 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)	8 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)	15 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)
Average annual volume DS site (ML)	1,145,316	1,145,101	-215	-0.02%	1,144,957	-359	-0.03%	1,145,154	-162	-0.01%
Average annual volume at Gauge 224217	1,158,759	1,158,544	-215	-0.02%	1,158,401	-358	-0.03%	1,158,597	-162	-0.01%
Average annual volume at Mitchell River outlet	1,170,833	1,170,619	-215	-0.02%	1,170,475	-358	-0.03%	1,170,672	-161	-0.01%

TABLE 4-7 CATCHMENT CONTRIBUTION TO PERRY RIVER ANNUAL VOLUMES

	Pre-Mining	5 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)	8 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)	15 Year (ML)	Change (ML)	Change (%)
Average annual volume DS site (ML)	5,546	5,604	58	1.05%	5,604	58	1.05%	5,543	-3	-0.05%

Note this does not include any abstractions from the Mitchell River for site water use or water returning to the river from day to day site operations

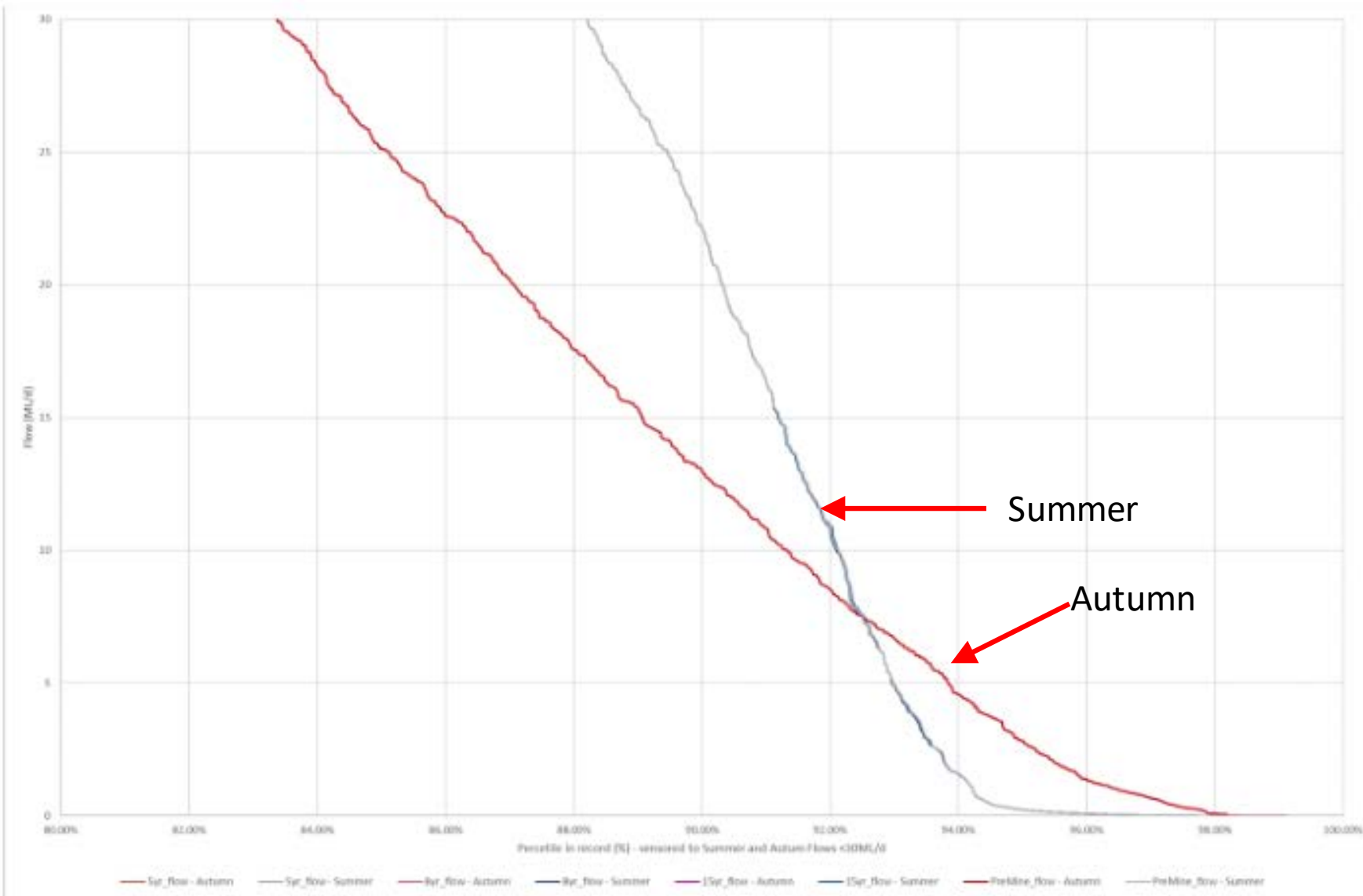


FIGURE 4-17 FLOW DURATION CURVE COMPARISONS - MITCHELL RIVER

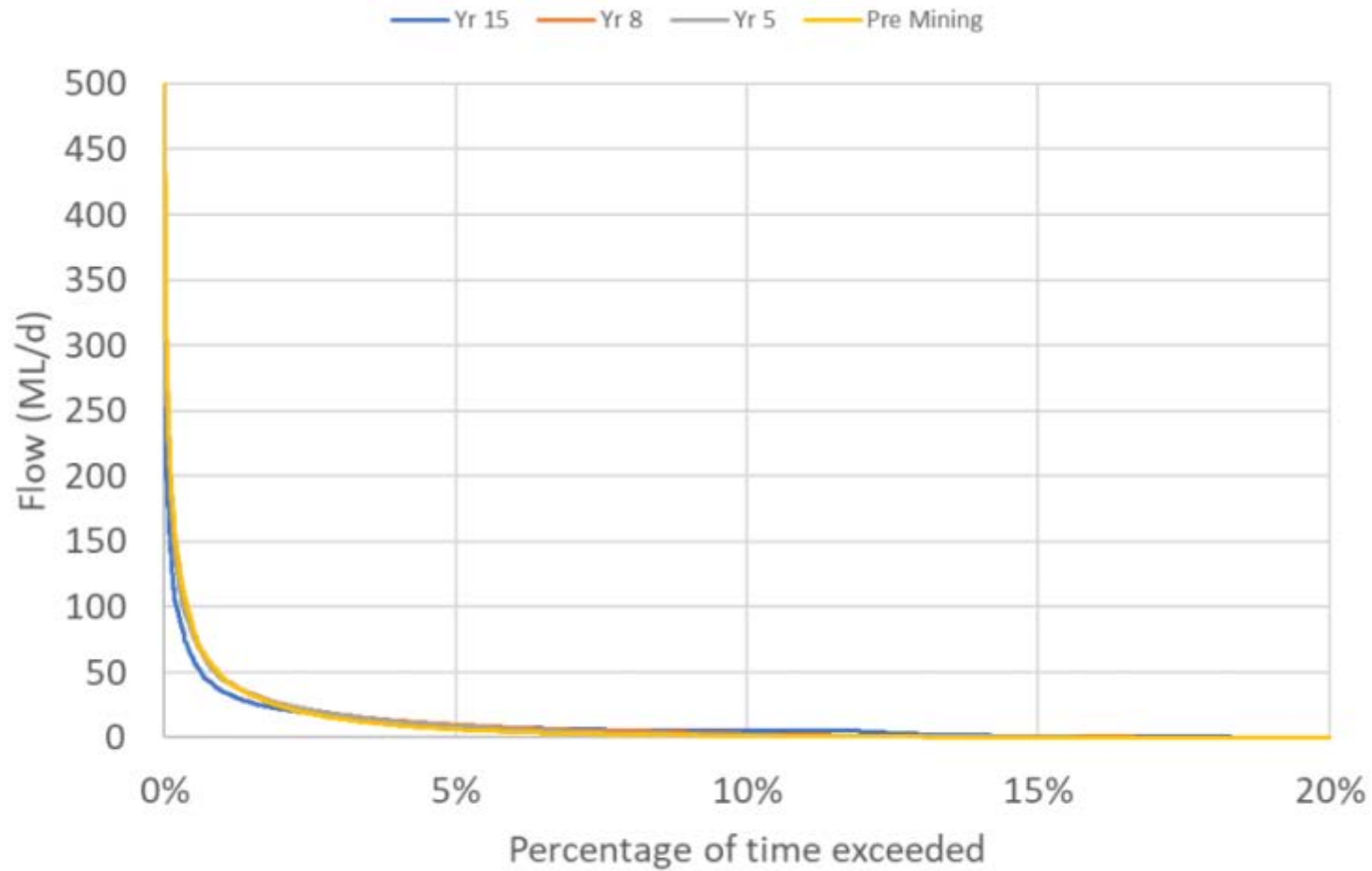
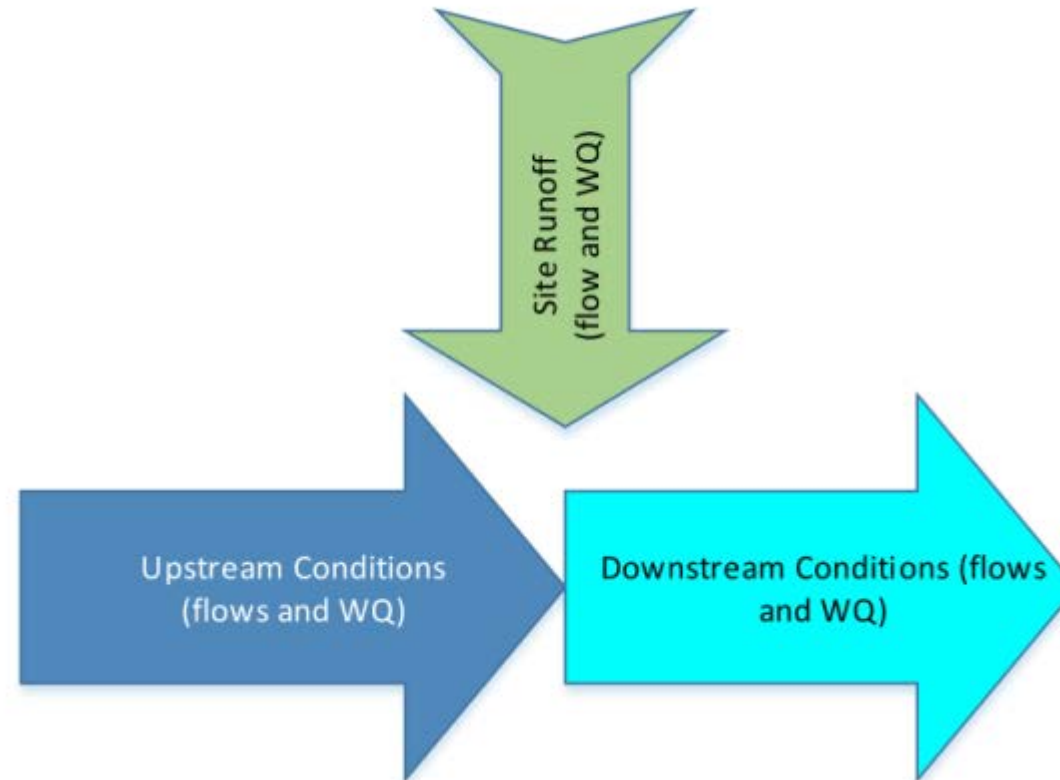


FIGURE 4-19 CONFLUENCE WITH HONEYSUCKLE CREEK - FLOW DISTRIBUTIONS CURVES FOR PRE-MINING AND REFERENCE MINING YEARS



# Water Quality



# Water quality

- Extensive background data set available
- All relevant data were collated and reviewed

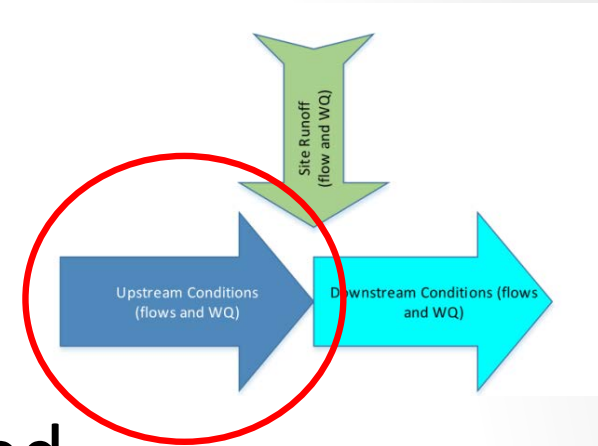
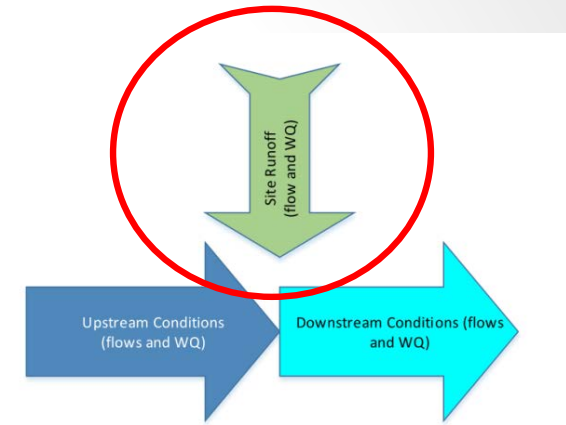


TABLE 5-5 BACKGROUND RECEIVING WATER NUTRIENT AND METAL CONCENTRATIONS USED IN MITCHELL RIVER WATER QUALITY MODEL

Parameter	Units	Low Flow	Ambient Flow	High Flow	Data Source
Flow	ML/D	<167	167 - 4,399	> 4,399	Station 224203
TN	mg/L	0.26	0.15	0.21	Station 224203
TP	mg/L	0.018	0.01	0.020	Station 224203
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Station 224203
Aluminium	mg/L	0.01	0.01	0.01	Monitoring
Barium	mg/L	0.004	0.004	0.004	Monitoring
Copper	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Station 224203
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Station 224203
Iron	mg/L	0.12	0.12	0.12	Monitoring
Molybdenum	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Monitoring
Lead	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Monitoring
Nickel	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	Station 224203
Strontium	mg/L	0.037	0.037	0.037	Monitoring
Zinc	mg/L	0.004	0.004	0.004	Station 224203

# Water quality

- Event monitoring data collected (some)
- Literature values used
- Laboratory testing conducted
  - Floc testing (sediments)
  - ASLP testing (metals)
  - Elutriate testing (nutrients)
- Regarding groundwater, our work assumed that any changes to the recharge or quality in the underlying aquifer(s) would be minimal and would not affect surface water quality. Given the size of the catchment and expected site management practices, I am comfortable with this assumption.



# Water quality

- Previous two data sets used in modelling
- Long and short term assessments conducted

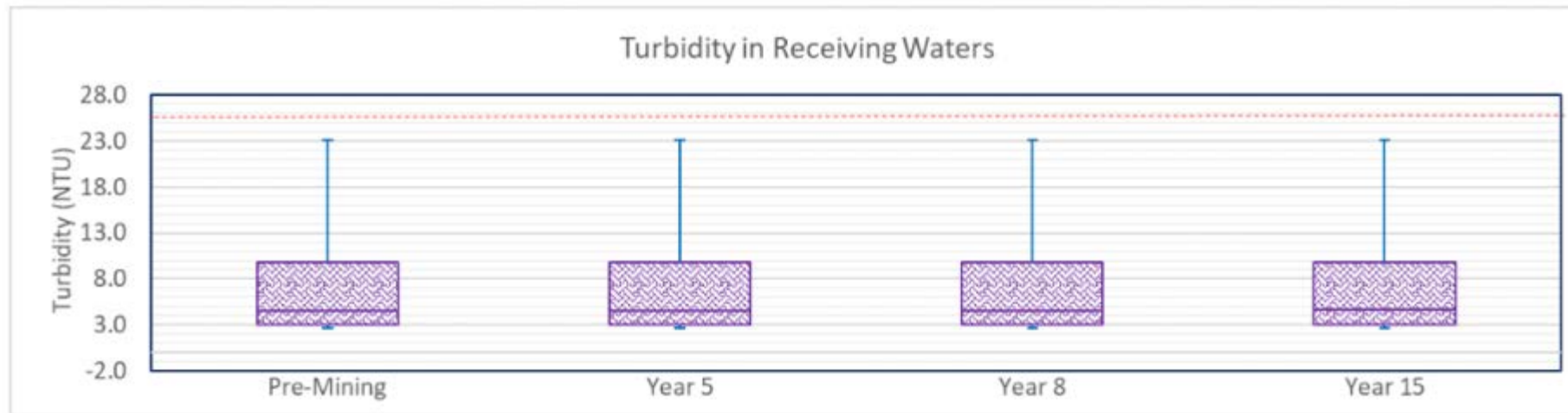
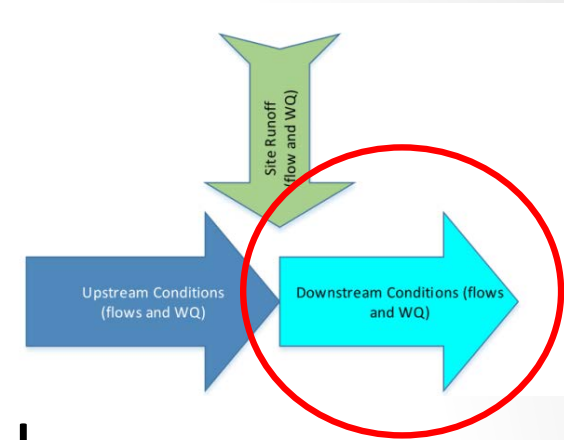
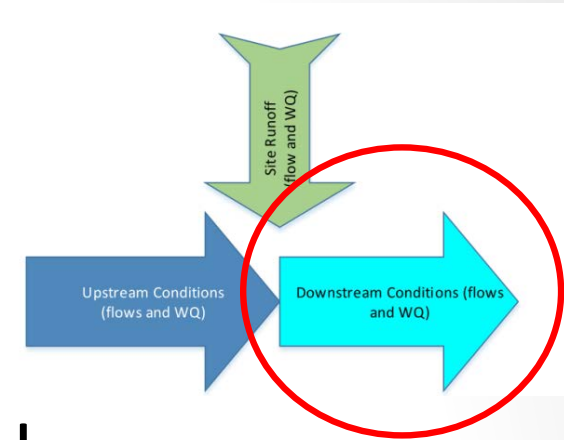


FIGURE 5-34 BOX AND WHISKER PLOT OF TURBIDITY IN THE MITCHELL RIVER FOR EACH SCENARIO (NOTE: RED DASHED LINE IS THE WQO)



# Water quality

- Previous two data sets used in modelling
- Long and short term assessments conducted



Parameter	Units	WQO	Pre-mining	5 year	8 year	15 year
TSS	mg/L	-	8	8	8	8
Turbidity	NTU	25	7	7	7	7
TN	mg/L	1.1	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700
TP	mg/L	0.055	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.120</b>
Arsenic	mg/L	0.013	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Aluminium	mg/L	0.055	<b>0.790</b>	<b>0.790</b>	<b>0.790</b>	<b>0.790</b>
Barium	mg/L	-	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Copper	mg/L	0.0014	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Chromium	mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Iron	mg/L	-	1.360	1.360	1.360	1.360
Strontium	mg/L	-	0.033	0.034	0.036	0.036
Zinc	mg/L	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005

# Water quality

- Previous two data sets used in modelling
- Long and short term assessments conducted

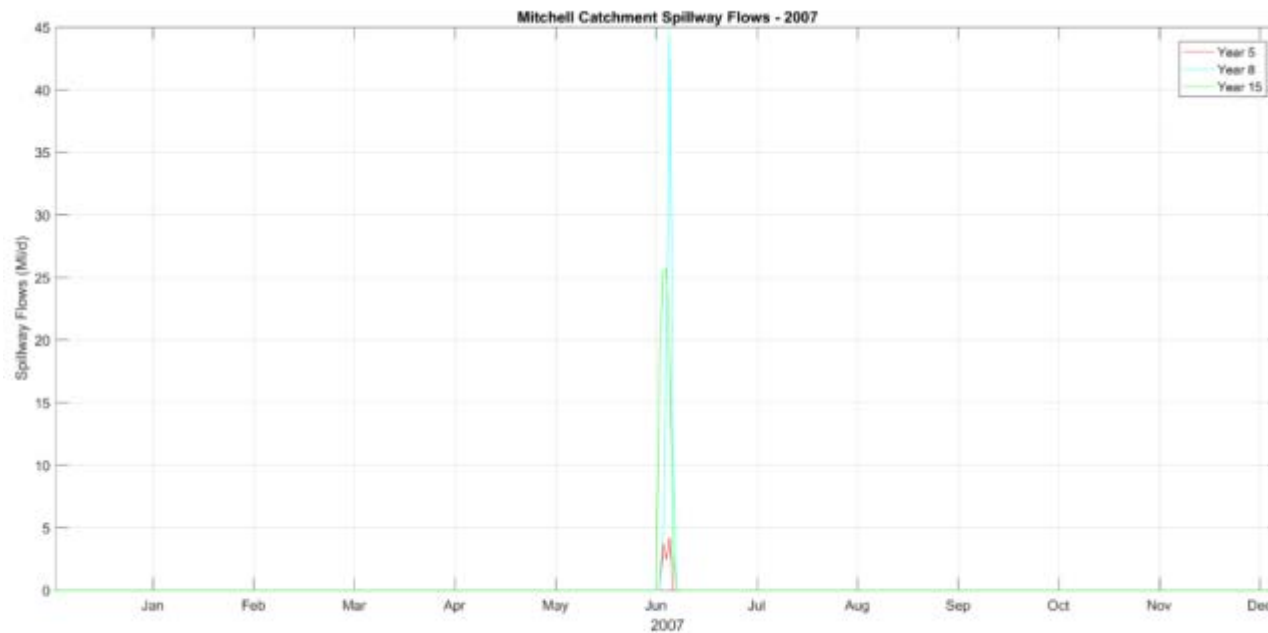
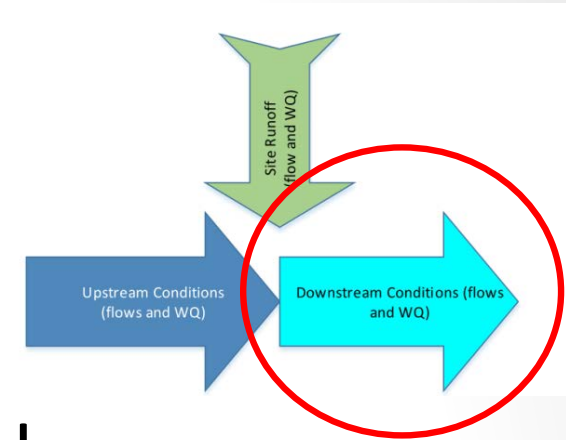


FIGURE 5-41 MITCHELL RIVER SPILLWAY FLOWS FOR 2007

# Water quality

- Previous two data sets used in modelling
- Long and short term assessments conducted

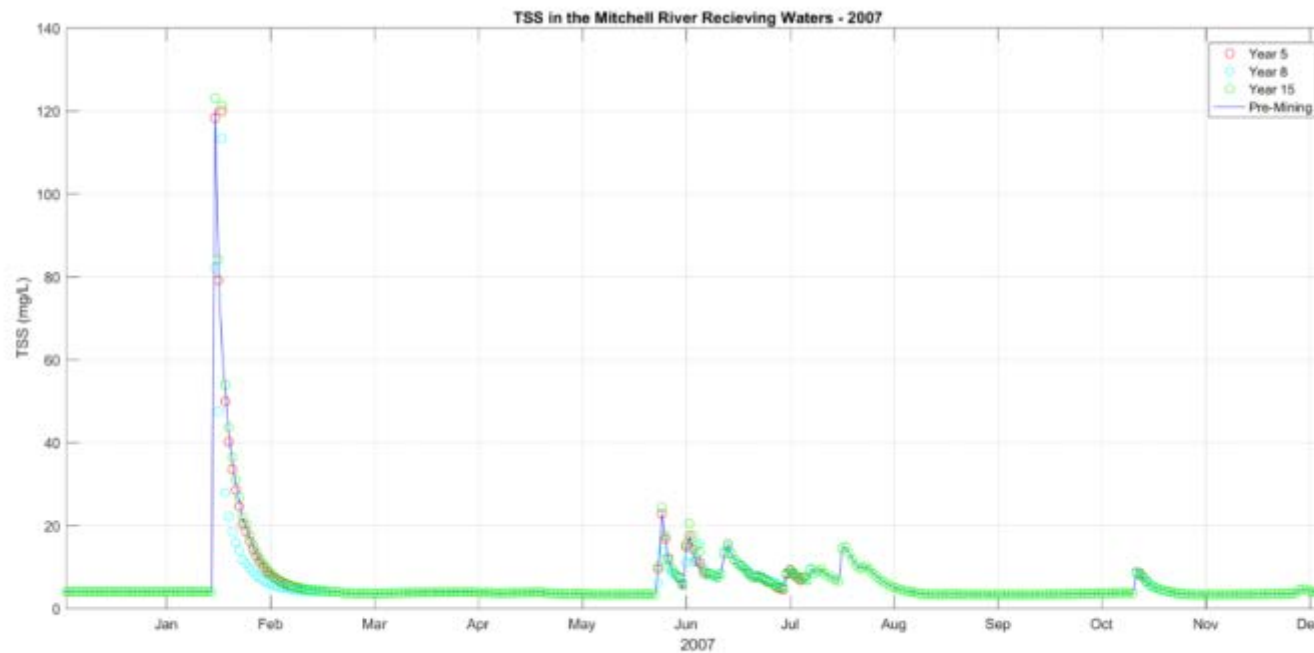
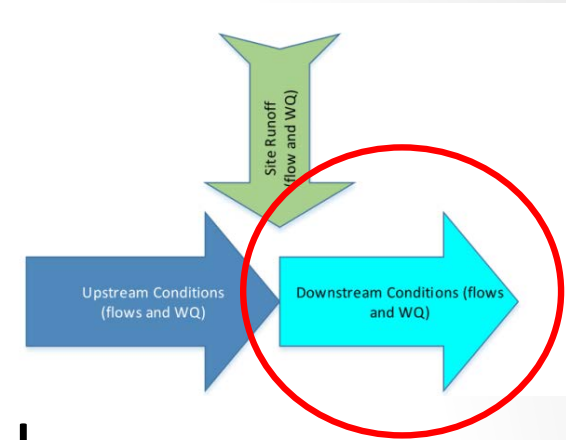


FIGURE 5-40 EVENT BASED TSS IN MITCHELL RIVER RECEIVING WATERS FOR 2007

# Conclusions (of modelling conducted to date)

- Surface Water Quantity

- Mitchell – negligible impact (0.01% annual volume change)
- Gippsland Lakes – no change
- Perry – potentially greater impact (0.98% increase), but still effectively negligible

- Surface Water Quality

- Mitchell – no long or short term impacts
- Gippsland Lakes – no change
- Perry – no long term impacts, short term increases in TSS may occur (due to flows from the project when the system is normally dry)



# Where to from here?

- The (likely beneficial) impact of the inclusion of centrifuges has not been modelled – they should be in my opinion
- Further site based evaluations are recommended to confirm some of the assumptions made to date before the project proceeds to full scale operations
  - Update regional water balance/quality assessments as new data comes to hand (e.g. the recently recast EMM site water balance modelling with the inclusion of centrifuges and no tailings dams)
  - Pilot scale field testing of centrifuges and refinement of flow and water quality elements (as above)
  - Local data collection to inform adaptive management and BACI program for full scale site operations