



**NEW HOPE**  
GROUP

## 6. Errata

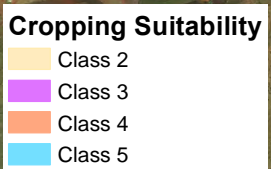
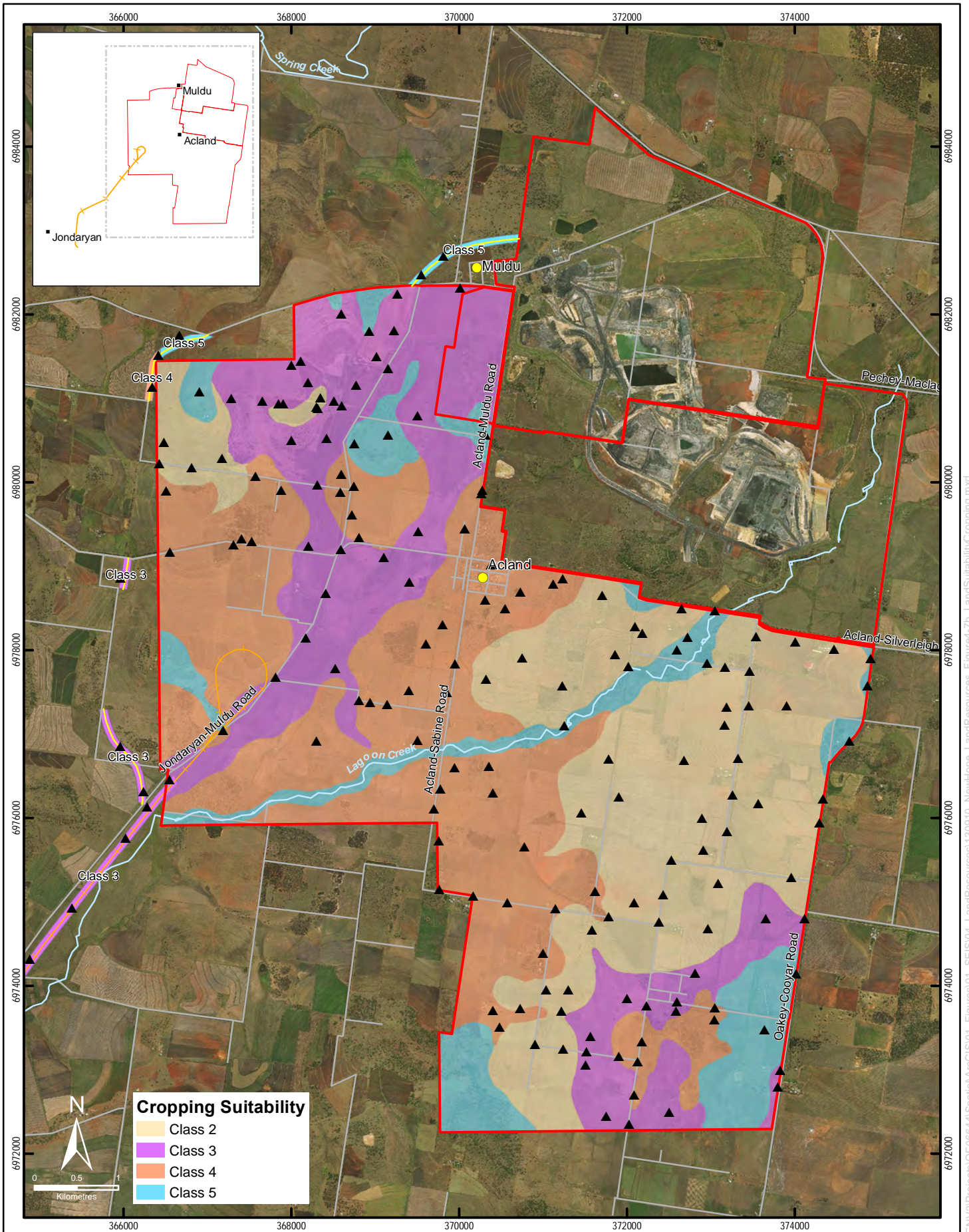


## 6. Errata

### 6.1 Land

- **Figure 4-7B** of the draft EIS has been updated, and is presented in below.
- The statement in **Section 4.8.3**, page 4-68 of the draft EIS should read:

A total of ~~67.4~~ **64.7** ha of remnant vegetation will require specific management actions under Queensland and Commonwealth legislation, respectively.



**LEGEND**

- Towns and Localities
- Soil Survey Locations
- Rail Spur
- Jondaryan-Muldu Road Diversion
- Soil Survey Segments
- Roads
- Creeks
- Mining Tenements



**NEW ACLAND COAL MINE  
STAGE 3 PROJECT**

**Figure 4-7b - Pre revised Project Land  
Suitability – Dryland Cropping  
Mining Area**

Scale 1:60,000 on A4  
Projection: Australian Geodetic Datum - Zone 56 (AGD84)

## 6.2 Air Quality

A corrected version of **Table 9-15** is presented below in **Table 6.2-A**. Text insertions are highlighted in italics and deletions are highlighted in strikethrough.

**Table 6.2-A Volume source parameters**

<b>Source type</b>	<b>Height of release (m)</b>	<b><i>Horizontal spread (m)</i> <del>Vertical spread (m)</del></b>	<b><i>Vertical spread (m)</i> <del>Horizontal spread (m)</del></b>
Hauling coal/overburden	5	30	10
Dozer on coal/overburden	10	40	20
Trucks dumping coal/overburden	10	20	10
Grader	10	20	10
Drilling	10	20	10
Blasting	50	100	100
Loading	10	20	20
CHPP ROM bins	20	40	20
Conveying transfer points	20	20	10
Wind erosion	10	20	20

A corrected version of **Table 9-21** is presented below in **Table 6.2-B**. Text insertions are highlighted in italics and deletions are highlighted in strikethrough.

**Table 6.2-B Dust control measures for operation of the revised Project**

<b>Mining Activity</b>	<b>Dust Control Measures</b>
Material extraction and handling	<p>Loading/dumping overburden</p> <p>The drop height of material from excavators will be minimised when loading trucks.</p> <p>Modification of operations will occur during adverse weather conditions (e.g. dust storms, gale force winds and storm conditions).</p> <p>Water carts will be employed to keep mine roads and work areas in a moist condition.</p> <p>Dozer operations on overburden dumps will be modified or suspended if dust generation is excessive.</p>
Drilling and Blasting	<p>Dust curtains will be installed on drill rigs (i.e. under the drill deck with fabric filters to collect dust).</p> <p>Water injector will be used on drill rigs to minimise dust emission.</p> <p>Local residents (neighbours) will be advised of blasting events (date and time).</p> <p>Blasting operations will be modified during adverse weather conditions (e.g. dust storms, gale force winds and storm conditions).</p> <p>Blasts will occur during daytime hours only and not on weekends or public holidays.</p> <p>Gravel/basalt stemming will be used in blast holes.</p>

Mining Activity	Dust Control Measures
Haul roads	<p>Water carts will maintain moisture conditions on haul roads.</p> <p>Road grading and maintenance will be undertaken on a regular basis. Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Application of coarse rejects on haul roads to reduce dust generation.</li> <li>- Grading procedures to achieve constant spread of fines and coarser material.</li> </ul> <p>Speed on haul roads will be limited to 60km/h (20 km/h on selected corners). Where feasible, the volumes of trays on haul trucks will be maximised to increase carrying capacity and to reduce vehicle kilometres travelled on haul roads.</p> <p>Visual monitoring of haul roads and major work areas will be undertaken to identify noticeable dust generation for corrective actioning.</p> <p>Certain site roads will be sealed (near administration area – site access and employee car park).</p> <p>Efficient watering will be conducted during peak periods of activity and within areas of concentrated activity.</p> <p>Well defined and planned haul routes and internal roads will be developed to maximise efficiency of travel.</p> <p>Obsolete mine roads will be rehabilitated.</p> <p>The private haulage route from the Materials Handling Facility to Train Loading Facility will be a sealed road.</p>
Exposed areas	<p>The pre-strip areas will be planned to minimise the time of exposure following clearing in advance of mine development.</p> <p>Exposed areas/active areas will be watered if dust generation is observed.</p> <p>Where possible, topsoil will be stripped when its moisture content is elevated but not sodden.</p> <p>A vegetative cover will be established as soon as feasible on areas prepared for rehabilitation.</p> <p>Progressive rehabilitation will be conducted behind the active pit areas to minimise exposed areas.</p> <p>Unauthorised clearing of non-mine areas will be prevented using a 'permit to disturb' system.</p>
ROM Pad	<p>Water will be applied on a regular basis by a water cart on trafficked areas within the ROM Pad's operational area.</p> <p>Visual monitoring of ROM coal stockpiles will be undertaken to identify noticeable dust generation for corrective action.</p> <p>Water will be applied on the ROM coal stockpiles if significant dust levels are being generated.</p>

Mining Activity	Dust Control Measures
CHPP and ROM Bin	ROM Bin Automatic water sprays will be installed at the ROM hopper bin to produce a fine mist to suppress dust generated when sensors are triggered. Surge Bin Dust curtains will be installed. Waters sprays will be used. Crushing Wet crushing will be employed. This activity will be fully enclosed. Conveyors Water sprays will be used on transfer points.
MHF	An automatic sprinkler system will be employed to moisten product coal stockpiles. Water sprays will operate at transfer points on conveyors. Coal spills will be removed regularly to minimise the potential for dust generation. A vacuum sweeper will operate on roads near the MHF. The washed coal will normally retain a moisture level of approximately 10%.
CHPP, MHF, TLF	No coal will be stored in open/exposed stockpiles <b>at the TLF</b> . An enclosed overhead bin will deliver the coal to each rail wagon as part of the train loadout system. Coal will be loaded by side tipper into a hopper as part of the train loadout system. Veneering and profiling of the loaded coal will be conducted to minimise dust emissions during transport.

### 6.3 Noise

The use of the terms ‘background noise’ and ‘ambient noise’ in **Chapter 11** of the draft EIS have been reviewed. In a limited number of instances these terms have been used incorrectly. Corrections to **Chapter 11** of the draft EIS are identified in **Table 6.3-A**. Text insertions are highlighted in bold font and deletions are highlighted in strikethrough.

**Table 6.3-A Corrections to Chapter 11 of the draft EIS**

Section	Revised terminology
11.1	A description of the <del>background</del> noise environment including background <b>and ambient noise</b> monitoring results;
11.2.2	11.2.2 <del>Ambient-Noise Level</del> -Monitoring <del>Ambient-Noise level</del> -monitoring was carried out in various monitoring campaigns and locations around the revised Project site between 1996 and 2013, including areas surrounding the proposed mine pits, rail loading area and rail spur.

Section	Revised terminology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Campaign 1 (<b>Background Noise Monitoring</b>): In August 1996 prior to commencement of mining at several locations surrounding the revised Project site by Huson &amp; Associates;</li> <li>■ Campaign 2 (<b>Background Noise Monitoring</b>): In November 1998, also prior to commencement of mining, Ison Environmental Planners conducted background noise level monitoring at a single location approximately 1.8 km north of Acland, on the eastern side of the Acland-Muldu Road;</li> <li>■ Campaign 3 (<b>Ambient Noise Monitoring</b>): In March 2007 at five locations surrounding the revised Project site by SKM during mining operation; and</li> <li>■ Campaign 4 (<b>Background Noise Monitoring</b>): Between late December 2012 and early January 2013 during the shutdown period at the Acland township by David Moore and Associates.</li> </ul>
11.2.3	11.2.3 <del>Ambient Noise Level</del> monitoring results
	Table 11-1 Summary of <del>Background Noise Level</del> Monitoring Results

A corrected version of **Table 11.13** is presented in **Table 6.3-B**. Text insertions are highlighted in bold font and deletions are highlighted in strikethrough.

**Table 6.3-B Equivalent equipment sound pressure levels at various distances based on only distance attenuation**

Item	LA <sub>eq</sub> Sound power level dB(A)	Equivalent Sound Pressure level at various distances dB(A)		
		500 m	1000 m	5000 m
500 t Excavator	118	53	47	33
350 t Excavator	118	53	47	33
900 kW Loader	114	49	43	29
220 t Rear Dump Truck	112	47	41	27
180 t Rear Dump Truck	112	47	41	27
Side Tipping Truck	112	47	41	27
100 t Track Dozer	113	48	42	28
65 t Track Dozer	113	48	42	28
50 t Track Dozer	113	48	42	28
100 t Wheel Dozer	117	52	46	32
50 t Drilling Rig	118	53	47	33
140 kL Water Truck	115	50	44	30
55 kL Water Truck	115	50	44	30
400 kW Grader	110	45	39	25
220 kW Grader	110	45	39	25

Item	LA <sub>eq</sub> Sound power level dB(A)	Equivalent Sound Pressure level at various distances dB(A)		
		500 m	1000 m	5000 m
CHPP including ROM hopper	119	54	48	34
Conveyor system at MHF and between CHPP and MHF (per metre)	78	13	7	0
Stacker at MHF	104	39	33	19
Reclaimer at MHF	109	44 53	38 47	24 33

## 6.4 Water Resources

Corrections to **Table 3-23, Page 3-80 (Section 3.9)** of the draft EIS are identified in **Table 6.4-A**.

**Table 6.4-A Current Mine and Future Project Raw Water Demands**

Water Supply Activity		Current Usage (approx) (ML/ year)	Future Usage (2021) (approx) (ML/ year)
Operation of the CHPPs	(~550 L/RoM tonne)	5, 280	8, 250
Wash down of machinery			
Fire suppression			
Shower and ablution use			
Dust suppression (~ 45 L/RoM tonne)		432	675
TOTAL USAGE		5, 712	8, 925
Estimated recovery Tailings Storage Facilities (50%)		2, 860	4, 460
Estimated water collected at site (rainfall runoff & groundwater inflows)		740	1, 170
TOTAL NET WATER USAGE (~220 L/RoM tonne)		2, 112	3, 295









The following changes to the draft EIS **Chapter 5** and **Appendix J.4** are acknowledged by NAC

- The reference to “*heavy metals*” in **Section 5.14.2** and **Appendix J.4** of the draft EIS should be replaced with “*metals and metalloids*”
- **Appendix G.3.2** has been removed from the draft EIS. The cumulative risk assessment is provided for another catchment. This data was provided to demonstrate typical results from an independently published cumulative impact assessment on release from mine water management systems. However, as this data was for another catchment and as no data was available for cumulative impact assessments for the Condamine area the data was deemed to be unnecessary and the appendix has been removed.
- The statement in **Appendix J.4 Section 3-7**, page 21 “*it is noted that the revised Project site has been **highly** disturbed by grazing and dryland cropping*” is revised to state “*it is noted that the revised Project site has been **moderately** disturbed by grazing and dryland cropping*”.

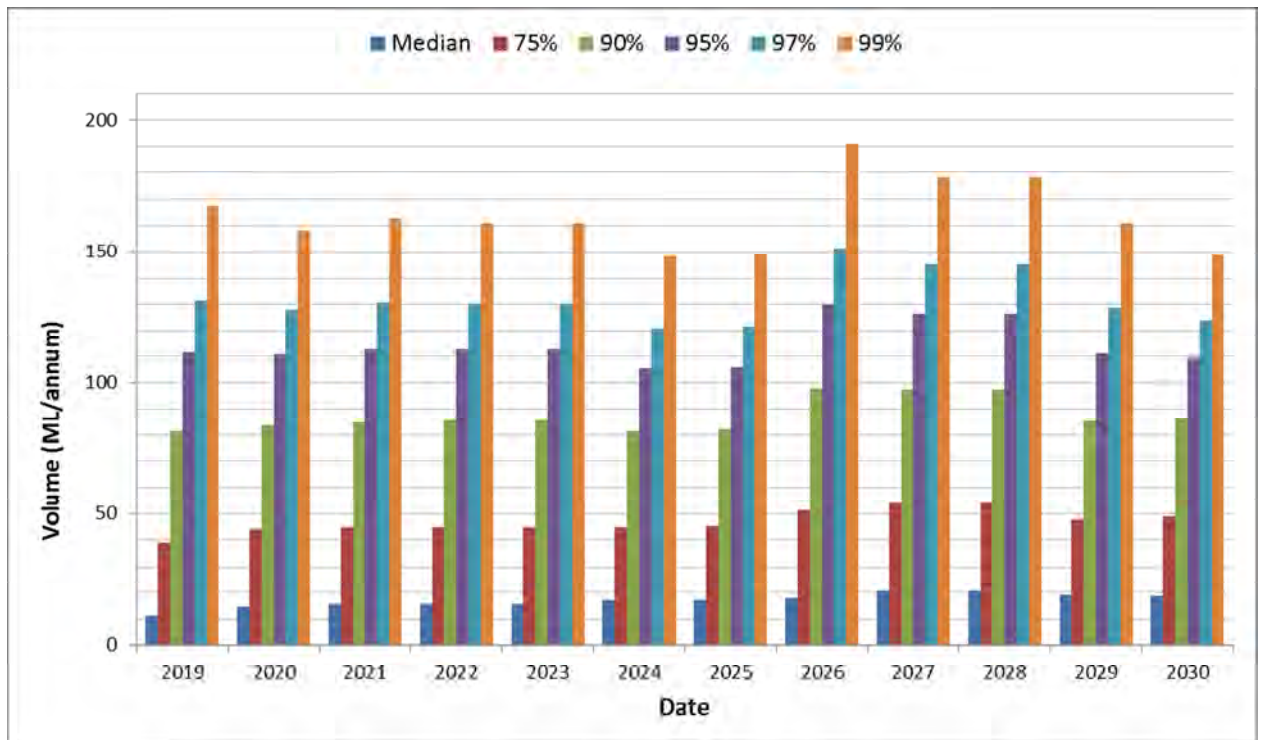


- NAC notes that **Table 2-1** on page 7 of **Appendix J.4** and **Table 5-2** of **Chapter 5** should include cultural and spiritual values as Environmental Values for Lagoon Creek. An updated table is provided in **Table 6.4-B**.

**Table 6.4-B Draft environmental values and description identified for Lagoon Creek (Condamine Alliance 2012).**

Environmental Value		Description
	<b>Aquatic Ecosystems</b>	A community of organisms living within or adjacent to water, including riparian or foreshore area. Levels of protection for aquatic ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ High ecological/conservation value waters (HEV): waters in which the biological integrity is unmodified or highly valued</li> <li>■ Slightly to moderately disturbed (SMD): waters that retain biological integrity but are affected by human activity.</li> <li>■ Highly disturbed (HD): waters that are significantly degraded by human activity and have lower ecological value</li> </ul>
	<b>Irrigation</b>	Suitability of water supply for irrigation-for example, irrigation of crops, pastures, parks, gardens and recreational areas.
	<b>Farm Water Supply</b>	Suitability of domestic farm water supply, other than drinking water. For example, water used for laundry and produce preparation.
	<b>Stock Watering</b>	Suitability of water supply for production of healthy livestock.
	<b>Human Consumers of Aquatic Foods</b>	Health of humans consuming aquatic foods-such as fish, crustaceans and shellfish (other than oysters) from natural waterways.
	<b>Visual Recreation</b>	Amenity of waterways for recreation which does not involve any contact with water-for example, walking and picnicking adjacent to a waterway.
	<b>Drinking Water</b>	Suitability of raw drinking water supply. This assumes minimal treatment of water is required-for example, coarse screening and/or disinfection.
	<b>Cultural and Spiritual Values</b>	Flowing springs and the Gummingurru Aboriginal Site are recognised as having cultural and spiritual value within the Upper Oakey Creek Sub-catchment.

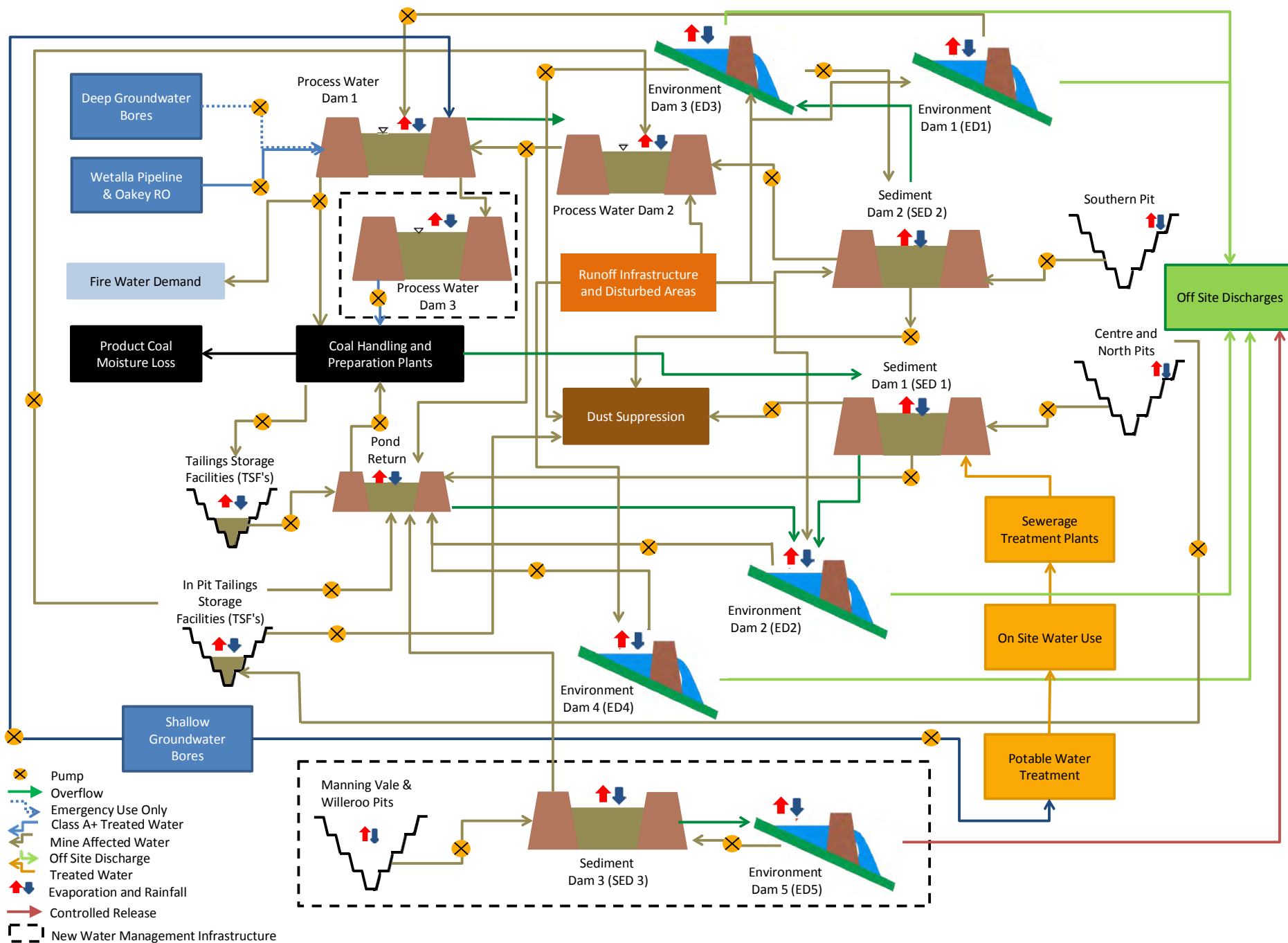
- It is noted that the annual controlled release volume presented in **Figure 5-35** of **Chapter 5** of the draft EIS and **Figure 5-3** of the Water Resource Management Plan (**Appendix J.4** of the draft EIS) presents the total volume predicted to be released over a given year. That is at the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of the probabilistic rainfall (very wet year) there is predicted to be 190 ML released in the year 2027. An updated chart is provided in **Figure 5.2-S** below.



**Figure 6.4-A Annual Controlled Release Volume**

- As per the above comment it is noted that there is a typographical error in the second sentence of the first paragraph on page 80 of **Chapter 5** and the sentence should read. *“The results indicate that in an average year only minor releases in the order of 20 ML/year will be made to Lagoon Creek with releases increasing to a maximum of 170 ML/year in the 1 % exceedance probability (very wet year).”*

The dark orange arrows in **Figure 5-32** of the draft EIS were displayed in error as these arrows were attached to the base graphic and should have been removed. The updated Schematic is presented below.



The following corrections are noted for **Section 5.3**, page 3 of the draft EIS:

- The word “declared” with reference Lagoon, Doctors and Oakey Creeks should be removed. However it is noted that Lagoon, Doctors and Oakey Creeks are watercourses within the meaning of the *Water Act 2000*.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence should be revised to read “The *Water Act 2000* defines a drainage feature as the point when the point of a watercourse becomes so small that it does not have sustained base flows after rainfall events – usually evident by the lack of riverine vegetation species or aquatic-dependant habitat such as pools and riffles (the natural limit) unless otherwise declared by the Water Regulation”.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> sentence should be revised to read “The *Water Act 2000* may declare an upstream or downstream limit of a watercourse however for Lagoon Creek there are no declared upstream or downstream limits.”
- The following changes are noted with regards to exemptions for a mining activity in accordance with an EA.

The following sentences are removed:

- “The WRP includes provisions for holders of a mining lease to undertake activities within a watercourse provided these are undertaken in accordance with the environmental authority for the mining lease.”
- “The WRP also includes provisions for holders of a mining lease to taking and store water from overland flow.”

The following are included:

- Approvals for taking and interference with water: Under the section 4 (1) of the *Water Act 2000*, the Act binds all persons. However under subsection 2 this provision does not apply to:
  - The operation of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*, or
  - The powers of the coordinator-general under the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*.
- Development approvals: The mining operation approved under an environmental authority is exempt from the provisions of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* under the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009* Schedule 4 Table 5 Mining and petroleum activities.
- It is noted that the statement on page 31, **Section 5.8 of Chapter 5** of the draft EIS that refers to “the DEHP” should refer to “the DNRM”.
- It is noted that “Salinity” should be removed from the second last dot point in **Section 5.14.2** page 5-85 and **Section 2.1.1 of Appendix J.4** of the draft EIS as EC will be monitored as an indicator of salinity.
- It is noted that the statement on page 68 of the draft EIS that DNRM are the lead agency the management of referable dams is incorrect. The Department of Energy and Water Supply (DEWS) is currently the lead agency that manages referable dams in Queensland.

- It is noted that the statement on page 87, **Section 5.15** of the draft EIS “*No licenced surface water users were identified on Lagoon Creek*” is incorrect and should read “**One** surface water licence holder was identified on Lagoon Creek with the next closest downstream user located after the Oakey Creek confluence 19 km downstream of the revised Project site. Therefore, the impacts of the revised Project to downstream users and the environment are expected to be **negligible**”.

## 6.5 Groundwater

- The statement in **Section 6.3.1**, page 6-60 should read:  
“The results of the model calibration are illustrated by hydrographs showing the model match to observed groundwater responses in the region of the historical Mine pits, and are presented in ~~Figure 6-22~~ **Figure 6-23**” .

## 6.6 EM Plan

The Acland Heritage Precinct Advisory Committee no longer exists as the purpose of this committee was to oversee the dealing as associated with particular items of local significance within the township of Acland. **Section 3.14.2** of the EM Plan (**Appendix J.19** of the draft EIS) should read:

Under the Queensland Heritage Register, one registered item exists within the Study area – the Acland Mining Museum or former Acland No. 2 Colliery. The significance of the Acland Mining Museum from a heritage perspective is that it provides an insight into the development of mining technology and methodologies over the long period.

~~The township of Acland, which is now largely owned by NAC, is located within the Manning Vale resource area and will be closed and removed before mining commences. The ‘Acland Heritage Precinct Committee’ has been formed to manage the relocation of significant items within the township to a ‘Heritage Precinct’ off-site for tourism and other commemorative purposes. NAC will take all reasonable and practical measures to ensure the closure and removal of significant items is conducted in an appropriate manner and to the satisfaction of all stakeholders involved in the process.~~

**As stated in Chapter 3 of the draft EIS, Acland will remain and be managed through the implementation of the Acland Management Plan. This Plan is located in Appendix I of the AEIS.**

## 6.7 Project Justification and Sustainability

- The statement in **Section 2.2.4**, page 2-3 of the draft EIS should read:  
“*Social and economic impacts are detailed in Chapters ~~17~~ **16** and ~~18~~ **17**, respectively.*”

## 6.8 General

- It is noted that the acronym for In-pit Tailings Storage Facility was used inconsistently throughout the draft EIS. The correct acronym for In-pit Tailings Storage Facility is ITSF. All references throughout the draft EIS and Appendices to the in-pit Tailings Storage Facilities should read ITSF.
- The following reference is added to **Section 4.6.1** of the ToR Cross Reference Table (**Appendix E** of the draft EIS):
  - Chapter 6 Groundwater Resources

- The inconsistency in rail movements is an error. **Section 20-13** of the draft EIS should read:  
The revised Project will result in up to an additional ~~22~~ **27** weekly rail movements along the Western Rail Line to Queensland Bulk Handling (QBH).
- Principle Hazard Management Plans, should be "Principal" throughout the draft EIS.

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