CHAPTER 2 – APPROVALS

STANMORE ID EXTENSION PTY LTD
ISAAC DOWNS EXTENSION PROJECT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Tables

2. APPROVALS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the approvals required for the Project, including the primary approvals required to commence the Project, secondary approvals for different aspects of Project activities, and other relevant legislation, policies and guidelines.

The proponent for the Project, Stanmore ID Extension Pty Ltd (ID Extension), is or will be the applicant for approvals for the Project. ID extension is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stanmore Resources Ltd (Stanmore).

2.2 Primary Project Approvals

This section describes the primary Project approvals required to commence the Project, these being:

- State:
  - One or more mining leases (MLs) under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* (MR Act)
  - An environmental authority (EA) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act)
  - A progressive rehabilitation and closure plan (PRCP) schedule under the EP Act
  - Estimated rehabilitation cost (ERC) decision under the EP Act.
- Commonwealth:
  - Approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The key regulatory agencies, responsible for administering primary approvals, are:

- Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) – EP Act
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) – MR Act
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) – EPBC Act

On 17/06/2025 DETSI approved an application by the proponent under the EP Act to prepare a voluntary environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Project. ID Extension will apply for an EA and PRCP (inclusive of PRCP schedule) for the Project. The voluntary EIS for the Project will support the EA and PRCP applications. As the EIS process is an accredited process under the bilateral agreements between the State and Commonwealth, the EIS will support the Referral for the Project under the EPBC Act.

2.2.1 Mineral Resources Act 1989

The proponent applied to DNRMMRRD for four MLs for the Project on 24/06/2025; ML application (MLA) 700081, MLA 700082, MLA 700083 and MLA 700084. MLAs can be granted following:

- a native title agreement where native title has not been extinguished on land within the MLAs or access to the MLAs
- landholder compensation agreements for all land parcels within the MLAs or access to the MLAs
- overlapping tenement agreements if there are overlaps with gas production tenements
- a public notification process.

Other matters, such as the Project's initial development plan, will also be evaluated by DNRMMRRD in considering whether to grant MLs.

2.2.1.1 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) provides for the recognition and protection of native title rights in Australia. The grant of a mining tenement is a future act to which the NT Act applies. Where a mining tenement is to be granted over land where native title has not been extinguished, the future act requirements of the NT Act must be complied with before the relevant tenure can be granted. The NT Act provides a statutory process for the parties to reach agreement and for the State to grant interests over the relevant land.

The Barada Barna People filed a claim for native title over an area encompassing the proposed Project MLAs (Project area) in November 2008 (QC2008/011;QUD380/2008). Following a determination of native title by the Federal Court in 2016, the Barada Barna People hold determined native title rights and interests in part of the proposed Project area. The Barada Barna Aboriginal Corporation's (BBAC's) Native Title Tribunal file number on the National Native Title Register is 'QCD2016/007 - Barada Barna People'[1]. The native title rights and interests of the Barada Barna People are held on trust by BBAC, the prescribed body corporate for the purposes of the NT Act.

Native title has been extinguished on all properties on which Project MLAs or access to the MLAs (described and shown in **Chapter 4**), except for:

- Lot 9 GV33
- Isaac River and Cherwell Creek boundary watercourses.

These land parcels intersect parts of all the Project's MLAs.

The 'Right to Negotiate' process under section 29 of the NT Act, for the Project MLAs, was commenced mid-October 2025 (being the notification day of the MLAs). However, since before that time, Stanmore has been engaging and working with BBAC in good faith to agree:

- a Section 31 agreement to record the agreement of the BBAC, the State and Stanmore to the grant of the MLAs required for the Project to which the Right to Negotiate process applies
- a separate and confidential Ancillary Agreement between BBAC and Stanmore in respect of, among other things, native title compensation to be provided by Stanmore in consideration for BBAC's consent to the grant of the MLAs.

2.2.1.2 Landholder Compensation

Properties within the MLAs or access to the MLAs is described and shown in **Chapter 4**. The proponent has and will continue to engage with landholders to secure compensation agreements.

2.2.1.3 Public Notification

Notice of the ML applications will be provided to affected persons, as defined under the MR Act, and publicly advertised with the draft EA and PRCP schedule for the Project following completion of the EIS process. MLs will be granted once any objections have been resolved and all other pre-requisites of the MR Act (e.g. EA and PRCP schedule grant, landholder compensation agreements and native title agreements) have been obtained.

2.2.1.4 Overlapping Tenements

Overlapping tenements held by other resource authority holders will be subject to the provisions of resource legislation including the MR Act and the *Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014* (MERCP Act). Overlaps are described and shown in **Chapter 4**, comprising exploration tenements only (i.e. no production tenements):

- Authority to prospect (ATP 1103) – CH4 Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Arrow Energy)

[1] https://www.nntt.gov.au/searchRegApps/NativeTitleRegisters/Pages/NNTR_details.aspx?NNTT_Fileno=QCD2016/007

- Exploration permit geothermal (EPG) application 2047 - Australis Energy Pty Ltd.

There are no petroleum leases (PLs) or other resource production tenures that overlap with the Project's MLA areas and therefore agreements with overlapping PL holders are not required prior to the grant of the Project's MLs. The proponent will engage with the overlapping tenement holders in accordance with requirements of relevant resource legislation.

2.2.2 Environmental Protection Act 1994

2.2.2.1 EA and PRCP

The proponent will apply for a site specific EA and PRCP (inclusive of PRCP schedule) for the Project's MLAs. The grant of the Project's EA and PRCP schedule is a pre-requisite to the grant of the MLs.

The EIS will support the EA and PRCP applications, by:

- providing the information required under EP Act Chapter 5, Part 2, Sections 125, 126A, 126B, 126C and 126D
- comprising the 'information stage' (Chapter 5, Part 3 of the EP Act) and 'notification stage' (Chapter 5, Part 4 of the EP Act) once the EIS process is complete.

The EA application will be for environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) on the MLs. ERAs are prescribed activities for which approval is required under the Project's EA. The *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (EP Regulation) lists prescribed ERAs in schedule 2 and resource ERAs in schedule 3. The following resource ERA under schedule 3 of the EP Regulation will be triggered by the Project:

- ERA 13 (particular resource activities) – mining black coal

The Project is not expected to require approvals for any other ERAs.

2.2.2.2 EIS Process

On 16/05/2025 the proponent applied to prepare a voluntary EIS for the Project under Chapter 3, Part 2 of the EP Act. On 17/06/2025 DETSI approved the voluntary EIS application.

The regulatory requirements for an EIS are provided in Chapter 3 of the EP Act, and include the following key steps:

- The proponent lodges a draft terms of reference (ToR) for the EIS.
- The draft ToR is publicly notified, and the public can make submissions on the draft ToR.
- Following responses to submissions on the draft ToR, a final ToR is issued.
- The proponent prepares and lodges an EIS, addressing the requirements of the ToR.
- DETSI determine whether the EIS can proceed.
- The EIS is publicly notified, and the public can make submissions on the EIS.
- The proponent responds to submissions on the EIS.
- DETSI assess the adequacy of responses to submissions.
- DETSI issue the EIS Assessment Report, which concludes the EIS process.

ID Extension applied for the draft ToR for the EIS on 06/08/2025, supported by an initial advice statement (IAS) for the Project. The draft ToR, together with the IAS for the Project, was publicly notified between 08/09/2025 and 20/10/2025, with a notice published in The Australian newspaper. Affected and interested persons, as defined under the EP Act, were notified of the availability of the draft ToR. Twenty one (21) submissions were received on the draft ToR, to which the proponent responded. The final ToR was issued on 11/12/2025.

This EIS addresses the requirements of the ToR. A cross reference describing where each of the ToR requirements has been addressed in this EIS, is provided in **Appendix C**.

Following submission of the EIS, DETSI will decide if the EIS can proceed to public notice. Within 20 days of receiving a notice to proceed from DETSI, ID Extension will:

- give written notice of the Project to each affected and interested person for the Project
- publish a notice of the EIS in one or more newspapers
- made a copy of the submitted EIS available on the proponent's website.

The EIS notice will state:

- a description of the Project and the operational land
- where the submitted EIS may be inspected
- where copies of, or extracts from, the submitted EIS may be obtained
- that anyone may make a submission to the chief executive of DETSI about the submitted EIS
- the period (the submission period) during which submissions may be made (minimum 30 business days)
- how to make a properly made submission
- another matter prescribed under a regulation.

A submission is properly made if it:

- is written
- is signed by or for each person (signatory) who made the submission
- states the name and address of each signatory
- is made to the chief executive of DETSI; and
- is received on or before the last day of the submission period.

The proponent will provide DETSI with a response to any submissions received on the EIS and amend the EIS as required. DETSI will then decide if the response to submissions is adequate and whether the EIS can proceed. DETSI then prepares an EIS Assessment Report, which once finalised, completes the EIS process. The EIS Assessment Report:

- assesses the adequacy of the EIS in addressing the ToR requirements
- assesses the adequacy of any environmental management plans
- makes recommendations about the suitability of the Project
- recommends conditions of approval for the Project.

2.2.2.3 EA and PRCP Schedule Decision Stage

Following issue of the EIS Assessment Report, the EA enters the 'decision stage' (Chapter 5, Part 5 of the EP Act). The notice of decision to approve the EA and PRCP schedule, subject to conditions provided in a draft EA and PRCP schedule, will be provided to submitters to the EIS, who then have 20 business days to provide any objections. The EA and PRCP schedule are granted once all objections have been resolved.

Management plans provided as appendices to the EIS are intended to support the decision stage under the EP Act.

2.2.2.4 Estimated Rehabilitation Cost and Financial Surety

Prior to Project activities commencing, financial surety for rehabilitation liabilities will be provided to the State.

The proponent will apply to DETSI for an ERC decision following grant of the EA. The ERC calculation provides the estimated costs for rehabilitation and decommissioning of all Project activities predicted to occur in a 1 – 5 year period.

In addition, the EA holder is subject to a 'risk allocation decision' by Queensland Treasury which assigns a level of financial and resource risk to the EA holder and its holding entities (i.e. Stanmore). Based on the assessed risk level, the EA holder will either pay a contribution into a pooled fund or provide financial surety in full (for high risk entities) through, for example, a bank guarantee or cash. If contributing to the pooled fund, the rate paid as a percentage of the ERC calculation is dependent on the risk level of the EA holder, with the greater the risk the greater the rate.

2.2.2.5 Information to Support EA and PRCP Applications

This EIS provides the information that is required under EP Act Chapter 5, Part 2, Sections 125, 126A, 126B, 126C and 126D to support an EA and PRCP application, as described in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 EP Act Requirements for an EA and PRCP Applications

Summary of Legislative Requirement	Information as part of EIS
Section 125	
(1)(a), (b) - EA application submission and form	The EA application for the Project will be submitted to DETSI in the required manner
(1)(c) – describe all ERAs	See Section 2.2.2.1
(1)(d) – describe the land on which activities will be carried out	See **Chapter 4** and **Chapter 7.**
(1)(e) - accompanied by the required fee	The EA application will be accompanied by the required fee
(1)(f) – joint applicants	Not applicable
(1)(g) – type of application	The application will be a site-specific application
(1)(h) - registered suitable operator	The application will identify that ID Extension is a registered suitable operator
(1)(i) – development permit under the Planning Act 2016	Not applicable
(1)(j), (k) – standard and variation applications	Not applicable
(1)(l) for site specific applications: include an assessment of the likely impact of each relevant activity on the environmental values, including— (A) a description of the environmental values likely to be affected by each relevant activity; and (B) details of any emissions or releases likely to be generated by each relevant activity; and (C) a description of the risk and likely magnitude of impacts on the environmental values; and (D) details of the management practices proposed to be implemented to prevent or minimise adverse impacts; and	This EIS provides a comprehensive assessment of all relevant activities on environmental values (see **Chapters 5 to 25**), including: • description of the environmental values • details of any emissions or releases • description of the risk and likely magnitude of impacts • details of the management practices. The activity is a site-specific application for a mining activity relating to a mining lease and hence a PRCP is included with this EIS (see **Appendix AB**). However see EP Act Section 125(6) in the row below.

Summary of Legislative Requirement	Information as part of EIS
(E) if paragraph (n) does not apply—details of how the land the subject of the application will be rehabilitated after each relevant activity ceases; and	
(1)(m) – date application takes affect for a prescribed ERA	Not applicable
(1)(n) – PRCP required for site-specific application for a mining activity relating to a mining lease	The activity is a site-specific application for a mining activity relating to a mining lease and hence a PRCP is included with this EIS (see **Appendix AB**).
(1)(o) – provide any other documents required under a regulation	If other documents are required these will be provided with the EA application.
(2) – applies to variation applications	Not applicable
(3) (a) – Section (1)(l) does not apply if an EIS has been completed and the environmental risks of the activity are the same as described in the EIS	This EIS provides the information required by Section (1)(l), and hence will not be required to be resubmitted with an EA application should the EIS process be completed and the environmental risks of the activity be the same as described in the EIS.
(4) – applies to variation applications	Not applicable
(5) – relates to a prescribed ERA that is Commercial cropping and horticulture in Great Barrier Reef catchment	Not applicable
(6) Section (1)(l) and 1(n) do not apply for site-specific application for a mining activity relating to a mining lease if the voluntary preparation of an EIS has been approved and the EIS process has commenced.	DETSI approved a voluntary EIS application for the Project on 17/06/2025. The final ToR for the Project's EIS was issued on 11/12/2025. Hence the information required by Section (1)(l) and 1(n) is not required to be provided as part of the EA application for the Project.
(7) and (8) – relate to applications where the main is to conduct research into, or test, technology or processes.	Not applicable
Section 126	
Section 126 relates to site-specific applications for Coal Seam Gas (CSG) Activities	The Project is not a CSG activity, hence Section 126 is not applicable.
Section 126A	
(1), (2) – applicable to a site-specific application involving the exercise of underground water rights on a ML, in which case the application must state:	The Project will involve the exercise of underground water rights. Rights to the take of associated water under the *Water Act 2000* are described in Section 2.4.21.

Summary of Legislative Requirement	Information as part of EIS
(2)(a) - any proposed exercise of underground water rights during the period in which resource activities will be carried out	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
the areas in which underground water rights are proposed to be exercised	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
for each aquifer affected, or likely to be affected, by the exercise of underground water rights— (i) a description of the aquifer; and (ii) an analysis of the movement of underground water to and from the aquifer, including how the aquifer interacts with other aquifers and surface water; and (iii) a description of the area of the aquifer where the water level is predicted to decline because of the exercise of underground water rights; and (iv) the predicted quantities of water to be taken or interfered with because of the exercise of underground water rights during the period in which resource activities are carried out;	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
the environmental values that will, or may, be affected by the exercise of underground water rights and the nature and extent of the impacts on the environmental values;	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
any impacts on the quality of groundwater that will, or may, happen because of the exercise of underground water rights during or after the period in which resource activities are carried out;	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
strategies for avoiding, mitigating or managing the predicted impacts on the environmental values stated for paragraph (d) or the impacts on the quality of groundwater mentioned in paragraph (e).	The required information is provided in **Chapter 10**.
Section 126B	
Identified the main purposes of a PRCP, including: (a) to plan for how and where environmentally relevant activities will be carried out on land in a way that maximises the progressive rehabilitation of the land to a stable condition	The required information is provided in the PRCP (**Appendix AB**)

Summary of Legislative Requirement	Information as part of EIS
(b) provide for the condition to which the holder must rehabilitate the land before the authority may be surrendered	
Section 126C	
Section 126C lists the requirements for a PRCP.	The required information is provided in the PRCP (**Appendix AB**), which includes cross references to the requirements of Section 126C of the EP Act. It is noted that the PRCP does not propose a non-use management area (NUMA).
Section 126D	
Section 126C lists the requirements for a PRCP schedule	The required information is provided in the proposed PRCP schedule (**Appendix AC**). The PRCP (**Appendix AB**) includes a cross references to the requirements of Section 126D of the EP Act.

2.2.2.6 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019

Chapter 2 of the EP Regulation provides additional information about the EIS process, as required under Chapter 3 of the EP Act. The proponent has and will comply with these requirements at various stages throughout the EIS process.

Schedule 1 of the EP Regulation lists the matters that must be addressed by assessment under an EIS. The information requirements of schedule 1 are mirrored in the ToR for the Project and hence by meeting the requirements of the ToR (see **Appendix C**), the requirements of schedule 1 of the EP Regulation are addressed. In summary, schedule 1 requires the following information:

- general information, including background of the Project (see **Chapters 1 and 4**)
- a description of the Project, including consultation (see **Chapter 4 and 5,** and **Chapter 3 and 21**)
- information on relevant impacts from the Project (see **Chapters 4 – 25**)
- proposed safeguards and mitigation measures (see **Chapters 4 – 25**), including:
  - environmental management plans (see **Chapters 4 – 25** with references to the various management plans provided as appendices to the EIS)
  - consolidated list of mitigation measures (see **Appendix A**)
- other approvals and conditions (i.e. approvals under legislation other than the EP Act) – this **Chapter 2**
- proponent's environmental record, environmental policies and planning framework – see **Chapter 1**
- information sources (see **Chapters 1 and 5 – 25**, and the reference list provided in each chapter).

2.2.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

The Project was referred under the EPBC Act on 28/04/2025 to the Australian Government (EPBC 2025/10183). On 06/06/2025 DCCEEW determined that the Project was a controlled action under the EPBC Act subject to the following controlling provisions for matters of national environmental significance (MNES):

- listed threatened species and ecological communities
- water resources that relate to large coal mining development.

On 23/06/2025 DCCEEW decided that the Project would be assessed by an accredited assessment process, being the voluntary EIS required under the under EP Act.

This EIS addresses the requirements of the ToR, as they relate to MNES. A cross reference describing where each of the ToR requirements has been addressed in this EIS, is provided in **Appendix C**.

Following issue of the EIS Assessment Report, the Referral will enter the decision stage under the EPBC Act. Management plans provided as appendices to the EIS are intended to support the decision stage under the EPBC Act.

2.3 Relationship with Other Existing Approvals

As described in **Chapter 1**, the Project will be integrated in Isaac Plains Complex (IPC) as an extension of IPC operations. IPC comprises Isaac Downs Mine (IDM) and Isaac Plains Mine (IPM), operated by wholly owned subsidiaries of Stanmore, Stanmore IP South Pty Ltd (IP South) and Stanmore IP Coal Pty Ltd (IP Coal), respectively. **Chapter 4** details the integration of the Project into IPC, including the use of infrastructure at IPM and IDM to support the Project. Run of mine (ROM) coal will be washed at the IPM coal handling and processing plant (CHPP).

IP South operates IDM on granted ML 700046, ML 700047 and ML 700048, subject to an existing EA and PRCP schedule, and approval under the EPBC Act (EPBC 2019/8413). IP Coal operates the IPM on granted ML 70342, ML 700016, ML 700017, ML 700018 and ML 700019, subject to an existing EA and PRCP schedule, and approvals under the EPBC Act (EPBC 2005/2070, 2016/7827 and 2019/8548).

The Project related activities that would result in disturbance at IDM are approved under existing State and Commonwealth approvals, as shown in Figure 4-16 of **Chapter 4**; except for two small areas (approximately 2.5 ha in extent) on the north side of the Isaac River at the crossing locations. Approvals for activities in these two areas will be sought as:

- an EA and PRCP schedule amendment to the IDM EA and PRCP schedule
- part of the 'action' defined for the Project for Commonwealth approvals under the EPBC Act.

The ongoing utilisation of infrastructure at IDM to support the Project may result in a delay to the timing of rehabilitation milestones approved in the IDM PRCP schedule. Therefore it is expected that a future amendment will be required to the IDM PRCP schedule once the Project has secured all approvals and there is a change to the infrastructure decommissioning schedule at IDM.

The southern section of the existing IDM levee, where it does not form part of the IDM final landform, will be decommissioned prior to constructing the Project levee. This would occur in advance of the current scheduled levee decommissioning per the IDM PRCP schedule. In accordance with IDM PRCP schedule condition PRCP 3, where land becomes available for rehabilitation earlier than the nominated date then the PRCP schedule holder must commence rehabilitation and decommissioning as soon as practicable, with the timing of all rehabilitation milestones adjusted accordingly. Hence the earlier decommissioning of the IDM levee can occur in accordance with the current IDM PRCP schedule conditions. Alternatively the IDM PRCP schedule can be amended such that the timing of levee decommissioning and rehabilitation is updated in the IDM PRCP schedule.

Rejects and tailings management at IPM, from washing of Project coal, will occur in accordance with the Mine Waste Management Plan authorised by the IPM EA, and the methodologies described in the IPM PRCP (see **Chapter 4** for additional information). However the timing of completion of proposed PRCP schedule rehabilitation and improvement milestones will be extended beyond that currently anticipated to allow for disposal of rejects and tailings the Project. Therefore it is expected that a future amendment will be required to the IPM PRCP schedule, once the Project has secured all approvals and there is a change to the reject and tailings management schedule at IPM.

The EAs for IDM and IPM contain requirements for various management plans. Whilst the EA condition may not require amendment, management plans will be updated as required to incorporate changes resulting from the Project. This may include updates to water management plans and mine waste management plans.

2.4 Secondary Approvals and Regulatory Requirements

This section describes the secondary approvals and permit requirements that may be required for various aspects of the construction and operation of the Project.

2.4.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The protection of Indigenous heritage is governed by Queensland's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (ACH Act). The Commonwealth's *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) (ATSIHP Act) operates to provide additional levels of protection.

The purpose of the ATSIHP Act, as described under section 4 of the Act, is to provide for the 'preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters, being areas and objects that are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'.

The ATSIHP Act enables an application to be made on behalf of an Aboriginal person or an Aboriginal group to the Minister administering the Act to declare certain areas or objects as protected on either an emergency or ongoing basis. The proponent is obligated to ensure that any area or an object declared under Part II, Divisions 1 or 2 of the ATSIHP Act is protected or preserved.

Furthermore, in accordance with section 20 of the ATSIHP Act, if the proponent discovers anything it has 'reasonable grounds to suspect to be Aboriginal remains', the proponent will need to report the 'discovery to the Minister, giving particulars of the remains and of their location'.

Any requirements for the proponent to take actions under the ATSIHP Act will be determined during Project activities if and when the need arises.

2.4.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

The ACH Act provides for the recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage. It places a 'duty of care' on any persons or company whose activities may harm or threaten Aboriginal cultural heritage to take all reasonable and practical measures to avoid harming cultural heritage. The ACH Act provides a system to protect, preserve and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage areas and objects.

The ACH Act also:

- establishes the process for identifying the relevant Aboriginal parties
- establishes a cultural heritage database maintained by the Department of Women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships and Multiculturalism (DWATSIPM)
- vests ownership of Aboriginal cultural heritage with Aboriginal People.

Where a project requires an EIS, the ACH Act requires either:

- the development and approval of cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) under Part 7 of the ACH Act, or
- a suitable native title agreement or agreements to be in place that addresses cultural heritage.

The intent of the CHMP or native title agreement is to provide mechanisms to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Aboriginal party or parties. The relevant Aboriginal party under the ACH Act for the area of the Project is BBAC representing the Barada Barna

People. Stanmore proposes to meet the duty of care and address the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with the requirements of the ACH Act via a CHMP.

Notices under the ACH Act in respect of the proposed development of a CHMP, covering the Project MLAs, were issued to BBAC and other required recipients in or around May 2025. The terms of the CHMP have subsequently been negotiated and agreed by Stanmore and BBAC, and the CHMP is proposed to be entered into at the same time as entry into the Section 31 agreement (see Section 2.2.1.1) and submitted for approval by the Chief Executive shortly thereafter.

The CHMP contemplates specific processes for management of cultural heritage, including protocols for clearance surveys, avoidance of known places, monitoring of works areas, and courses of action to be taken when artefacts are discovered.

2.4.3 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) provides comprehensive biosecurity measures to safeguard the economy, agricultural and tourism industries, environment and way of life, from pests, weeds, diseases and contaminants. The proponent will comply with the requirements of the Biosecurity Act for managing pests and weeds.

The Biosecurity Act seeks to manage risks associated with exotic pests (plants and animals, including noxious and invasive species) and diseases that impact plant and animal industries including aquaculture and wild capture fisheries, tourism, infrastructure including water supply, shipping, biodiversity, and the natural environment.

The Biosecurity Act achieves its objective in a number of ways, including but not limited to:

- defining biosecurity matters (e.g. prohibited and restricted matters)
- establishing a general biosecurity obligation
- establishing obligations in relation to prohibited and restricted matters
- specifying what are notifiable incidents
- providing for mechanisms to manage emergency biosecurity events.

Prohibited biosecurity matters are related to species that are not yet present in Queensland, while restricted biosecurity matters are related to species known to be present in one or more region in Queensland.

The general biosecurity obligation states that individuals and other entities are obliged to:

- take all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity risk; and / or
- do whatever is reasonably required to minimise the adverse effects of dealing with a biosecurity matter.

Weeds and pests identified during field surveys, and weed and pest management are described in **Chapter 11** and **Chapter 12**.

2.4.4 Building Act 1975

The *Building Act 1975* (Qld) (Building Act) sets out what building works constitute assessable development under the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) and sets out additional requirements for making a building development application. Under section 4(A) of the MR Act, carrying out building work for development authorised under the MR Act is regarded as ‘accepted development’ for the purposes of the Planning Act. Accordingly, a development permit is not required for any building work undertaken within the boundaries of the MLs provided it complies with the relevant provisions for the building work. All work associated with the assessment under the EA application will be undertaken within the boundaries of the MLs any comply with the relevant provisions for the building work.

2.4.5 Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999

The object of the *Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999* (CMSH Act) is to protect the health and safety of people at, or who may be impacted by, a coal mine and to monitor and ensure that the risk of injury or illness is at an acceptable level. The proponent is required to comply with the obligations and approvals of the CMSH Act.

2.4.6 Environmental Offsets Act 2014

Under the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014* (EO Act), if the Project results in significant residual impacts to matters of state environmental significance (MSES), offsets will be required. To avoid duplication, if the same, or substantially the same, impact and environmental matter have been assessed under the EPBC Act, then offsets will be conditioned by the Commonwealth only. The requirement for offsets is described in **Chapter 13**.

2.4.7 Fisheries Act 1994

Approval under the *Fisheries Act 1994* for waterway barrier works within waterways is not required as mining activities on a ML are exempt from the Act.

There are no declared Fish Habitat Areas in the area of the Project's activities.

2.4.8 Forestry Act 1959

Under the provisions of the *Forestry Act 1959* (Forestry Act), a sales permit may be required for extraction of quarry material on State land, where ownership of the quarry material is reserved to the State. The Department of Primary Industries (DPI) are responsible for issuing a sales permit, subject to lodgement of an Expression of Interest by the proponent.

Where extraction of sand, gravel and rock occurs within a ML, approval under the Forestry Act is not required. Royalties may be payable for extraction of quarry material.

The proponent does not propose to undertake quarrying activities for the Project. Any material required for construction (e.g. borrow material for roads) will be sourced from within the proposed disturbance area for mining activities. These activities will be undertaken on the MLs and therefore be subject to approval under the EA.

2.4.9 Human Rights Act 2019

The Queensland *Human Rights Act 2019* (HR Act) requires public entities to act and make decisions in a way that is compatible with human rights, and to properly consider human rights when making decisions.

The HR Act applies to public service employees, including a decision maker for an EIS assessment report under the EP Act. DETSI is a public entity for the purposes of the HR Act. As a result, DETSI is required to properly consider human rights in making an assessment of the Project and must not make a decision that would be incompatible with human rights.

The HR Act protects 23 fundamental civil, political, economic, and social rights for everyone in the state. An act or decision is compatible with human rights if it does not limit a human right or only limits a human right in a way that is reasonable and justifiable. The proponent has considered human rights under the HR Act, in the context of the requirements of the ToR, for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (**Chapter 14**) and the cultural rights of First Nations peoples, including with respect to water (**Chapter 20**).

2.4.10 National Greenhouse and Energy Report Act 2007

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) introduced a single national framework for the reporting of information relating to GHG emissions by requiring the submission of an annual report to the relevant Commonwealth Department recording GHG emissions, energy produced and energy consumed. The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme is administered by the Clean Energy Regulator (CER).

The Safeguard Mechanism builds on the NGER Scheme. It requires Australia's highest GHG emitting facilities to reduce their emissions. Safeguard facilities are specific activities that have high levels of direct emissions. They are subject to the Safeguard Mechanism. Safeguard facilities must either keep their emissions below a baseline or manage any excess emissions.

The Project will be part of IPC, which is a Safeguard facility and hence be subject to the requirements of NGER Act report and the Safeguard Mechanism as they relate to the IPC facility.

The requirements of the NGER Act and Safeguard Mechanism are further described in **Chapter 14**.

2.4.11 Nature Conservation Act 1992

Under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act), permits for the movement of protected animals and the clearing of protected plants are required and a Species Management Program must be approved when interfering with native fauna habitat and breeding places. A Species Management Program will be required when tampering with any native animal breeding place, including least concern species. Least concern species have been identified at the Project (refer to **Chapter 11**). The Species Management Program will also be required for tampering with threatened species, special least concern species and colonial breeders. Based on the terrestrial ecology assessment (refer to **Chapter 11**), this could include the Koala, Greater Glider, Ornamental Snake, Squatter Pigeon and Short Beaked Echidna. A Species Management Program will be submitted to DETSI for approval prior to activities that may result in impacts on breeding places.

Protected plants have not been identified in the Project disturbance area (refer to **Chapter 11**), and hence permits for the clearing of protected plants are not required.

The NC Act also dedicates and declares protected areas under thirteen classes for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage within national parks, conservation parks or resource reserves. The Project will not impact any protected areas.

2.4.12 Planning Act 2016

If any activities are proposed off the Project's MLs, a development approval under *Planning Act 2016* may be required. No off tenement activities are proposed.

2.4.13 Queensland Heritage Act 1992

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QH Act) places restrictions on development within Queensland heritage places and archaeological places listed in the Queensland Heritage Register and protected areas listed under the regulation. If any aspect of the Project is likely to occur on a place listed on the Queensland Heritage Register, a development permit must be obtained. No areas of the Project have been identified which are listed on the Queensland Heritage Register and, accordingly, this approval is not required.

Section 89 of the QH Act requires that anyone who discovers an archaeological artefact that may be an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history must report it to the relevant Department. Under section 90 of the QH Act, it is an offence to interfere with any archaeological discovery for at least 20 business days after DETSI has been notified, unless consent has been granted under the QH Act to do so. The proponent will notify DETSI in accordance with these requirements if any archaeological artefacts are discovered in the Project area.

2.4.14 Regional Planning Interests Act 2014

Under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* (RPI Act), areas of regional interest include strategic cropping areas (SCAs), priority living areas (PLAs), priority agricultural areas (PAAs) and strategic environmental areas (SEAs). There are no areas of regional interest that will be impacted by the Project and therefore a Regional Interests Development Authority (RIDA) is not required.

2.4.15 Stock Route Management Act 2002

The *Stock Route Management Act 2002* (SRM Act) provides for the management of the stock route network.

The State Reserve (Lot 9 GV33) within the MLAs is a nominated stock route, although this is disconnected from other nominated stock routes in the region. Lot 9 GV33 has the purpose of 'camping, water and road', and is bisected by Cherwell Creek. The owners of Winchester Downs (Lot 8 SP 277384), which surrounds the State Reserve (Lot 9 GV33) have access and grazing rights for Lot 9 GV33. There is no identified use of Lot 9 GV33 for stock route purposes, with use limited to grazing by the owners of Winchester Downs. This stock route parcel is under trusteeship of Isaac Regional Council (IRC).

Project mining activities will occur on the portion of Lot 9 GV33 that is north of Cherwell Creek. A secondary access road will intersect Lot 9 GV33 on the south side of Cherwell Creek.

Under the SRM Act a person must not obstruct the movement of stock in a stock route or place things in the stock route likely to harm stock. The proponent has and will continue to engage with the regulatory agencies responsible for stock route management to manage potential impacts to the stock route. However it is likely that the portion of Lot 9 GV33 south of the Cherwell Creek will be able to continue to fulfill its purpose of 'camping, water and road'.

Potential stock route impacts and management will be determined in conjunction with the Stock Route Management team within DNRMMRRD prior to the commencement of any occupation, development, construction or operational works.

2.4.16 Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017

The Project will be a large resource project under the *Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017* (SSRC Act) as it requires an EIS, or it will hold a site-specific EA and have 100 or more workers, and therefore requires a social impact assessment (SIA). An SIA has been prepared in accordance with the Coordinator-General's (CG's) social impact assessment guideline (July, 2025) as part of this EIS (see **Chapter 21**).

The CG must decide if an EIS can proceed based on the adequacy of the SIA, and may provide conditions to manage social impacts of large resource projects. The SSRC Act defines 'nearby regional community' as a town (population of more than 200 people) which is located within 125 km of the main access of a large resource project. The SSRC Act prohibits a 100% fly in fly out (FIFO) workforce sourced from outside nearby regional communities. The Project does not propose the use of a 100% FIFO workforce.

2.4.17 Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

The *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (TI Act) encourages effective integrated planning and efficient transport infrastructure management for the planning and management of road, rail and air infrastructure. The Project does not propose any works on State controlled roads, and hence approvals under this Act will not be required.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) manages the Queensland State-controlled road network. Under TI Act, works to construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachment on state roads will require an Ancillary Works and Encroachment Permit under the TI Act.

Approval for works within a State controlled road, and for access to a State controlled road, are not required for the Project.

2.4.18 Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995

The *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* (Qld) (TORUM Act) provides for the effective and efficient management of road use in the State. Under Regulations to the TORUM Act, approval may be granted prior to the transport by road of over-mass or over-dimensions loads.

The Project may require transport of over dimensional loads and may therefore require approval for transport of over-dimension loads by road, for which the proponent will obtain the necessary permits.

Under Regulations to the TORUM Act heavy vehicles must not be driven by persons impaired by fatigue. This requirement will be addressed by the proponent as part of its general health and safety obligations.

2.4.19 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) regulates the conservation and management of vegetation communities and provides protection for regional ecosystems classified as 'endangered', 'of concern' or 'least concern' under the VM Act. The clearing of native vegetation for the Project will be exempt from the provisions of the VM Act where clearing occurs within the Project's MLs. Clearing of vegetation outside of the MLs is not proposed.

2.4.20 Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

End of waste codes have been made under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*. The end of waste codes define when a waste can be considered a resource, and any relevant requirements and / or conditions about using that resource. The proponent has identified potential uses of water stored in the void as a post mining land use. The relevant requirements of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011* and the end of waste code will be implemented, where there are end of waste codes relevant to this proposed PMLU.

2.4.21 Water Act 2000

The *Water Act 2000* (Water Act) regulates the taking and use of surface water and groundwater. The proponent does not propose to take surface water or groundwater, other than associated water (groundwater inflows into the pit area).

ML holders are able to take or interfere with underground water in the area of the licence or lease where the taking or interference happens during the course of, or results from, the holder's authorised activities (associated water). The environmental impacts of the take of associated water will be assessed as part of the EA application.

Chapter 3 of the Water Act, which regulates the take of underground water, will apply to Project activities. The proponent will be required to prepare underground water impact reports (UWIRs), conduct baseline assessments and enter make good agreements with owners of affected bores. The landholder bores for which make good agreements are potentially required are described in **Chapter 10**.

It is proposed to divert Conrock Gully which is a defined watercourse downstream of the diversion. However, as the diversion is located on the proposed MLs, it will be authorised under the EA and not a licence under the Water Act.

Placing fill or excavating in a watercourse, such as may be required for works associated with construction of crossings of the Isaac River and Cherwell Creek, or with the temporary Isaac River crossing required for the dragline walk, will require a Riverine Protection Permit (RPP) if they do not comply with guidelines for Riverine protection permit exemption requirements. RPPs are administered by the Department of Local

Government, Water and Volunteers (DLGWV), and the proponent will obtain a RPP if the exemption requirements cannot be met.

A Quarry Material Allocation Notice will not be required for the Project as riverine materials will not be taken with the intent to be sold or used for productive purposes.

2.5 Legislative and Policy Requirements

The chapters of this EIS describe the relevant government policies and legislation that inform each of the assessments to environmental and social values. The proponent is not aware of any relevant government policies or legislation with which the Project is inconsistent. The Project is not likely to contravene a law of the Commonwealth or the State. The proponent will seek all primary and secondary approvals required to construct and operate the Project in accordance with the identified legislation.