



MT CARBINE BANKABLE FEASIBILITY STUDY

CHAPTER 10: ENVIRONMENT AND APPROVALS

DECEMBER 2021



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1. Introduction

1.1. Context

This Chapter 10: Environment and Approvals shall be read in conjunction with Chapter 1: Executive Summary and additional references as listed in Section 5.

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of Chapter 10: Environment and Approvals is to present the outcomes of the work conducted for the environmental and cultural management components for the Mt Carbine Upgrade Project (the Project) to allow the upgrade of existing on site infrastructure, increased mining capacity and recommencement of open pit mining.

1.3. Environmental Background

Mt Carbine is an operating mine and quarry with the necessary environmental approvals in place for the quarrying, as well for mining and processing of tungsten ore.

Geochemistry studies undertaken have indicated that the material contained in the low-grade stockpile and historical tailings dam is not likely to present an acidification issue. Drainage from the stockpiles was expected to be enriched in some elements above the guideline values for the protection of environmental values in the receiving environment (ie slightly to moderately disturbed aquatic ecosystems and livestock drinking water). The tailings dam supports life and while there have been no recent water discharges, historical discharges from the tailings dam were shown to have no adverse impact on the surrounding ecology.

A picture of the tailings dam is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Tailings Dam

Current understanding of the open pit material is a geological system that is low in sulfur with commensurate low acid risk (XRF multielement determination of 346 samples from exploration cores reported an average sulfur content of 0.145 %), and that it will generate a similar leachate to that associated with historical disturbances. The pit water, that has accumulated since cessation of mining in the 1980s, is typically alkaline (median value pH 8.1) and slightly saline (median value 820 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$). Groundwater is typically circum-neutral (median value pH 7.5) and slightly saline (median value of 1800 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$).

Aquatic ecosystem investigations which involved assessing water quality, stream sediment, and aquatic macroinvertebrates at surface water sites within the receiving environment of the Mount Carbine mining leases, showed that no discernible difference was recorded for the aquatic macroinvertebrate community at receiving sites on Holmes and Manganese creeks compared with reference sites on the same drainages. This indicates that, despite runoff and drainage from the historical mining disturbance in the catchment of Holmes and Manganese creeks for several decades, a significant impact to the environmental values of the receiving environment does not appear to have occurred. The most recent receiving environment monitoring program completed in 2021 supports the previous conclusions.

2. Statutory Approvals

Opinions in this section relate solely and exclusively to environmental management matters and are based on the technical and practical experience of environmental practitioners. They are not presented as legal advice, nor do they represent decisions from the regulatory agencies charged with the administration of the relevant Acts.

2.1. Background

The history of the Project area was described in the Mount Carbine Tungsten Project Stage 1 Environmental Management Plan (June 2013) (NRA 2013a) (EM Plan) and is reproduced here.

Wolframite was first discovered on the slopes of Carbine Hill in the 1890s and a number of small-scale mines operated in the vicinity prior to 1920. During this period, the town of Mount Carbine had a population of 400. At the end of World War One, the price of tungsten collapsed and the township was virtually deserted until the 1970s when Queensland Wolfram Pty Ltd commenced mining by means of an open pit mine. In 1973 Roche Brothers Mining commenced developments of a mine on the Project site which became a major world tungsten producer. Mining continued until 1986 when declining prices again forced closure. The mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis until 1991 when the plant and equipment was sold. Since 1987 the mine site has been operated as a quarry by Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd. Increases in tungsten prices prompted Carbine Tungsten Limited (previously known as Icon Resources Limited) to assess mining and reprocessing of tailings at the site.

The surrounding land use is rural-urban (Mount Carbine township), low-intensity cattle grazing, mining and exploration, and conservation (the Brooklyn Nature Refuge¹). The background land tenure (Lot 13 on SP254833) is Brooklyn Nature Refuge, which is held by the Australian Wildlife Conservancy as a rolling term lease – pastoral (Title Reference 17664140); a special condition of this lease is to allow quarry material to be removed (QTR 2021).

The contemporary mining operations started in 2012 and included a tailings re-processing pilot plant immediately north of the tailings storage facility². The contemporary mining activities were placed into care and maintenance in May 2016 (NRA 2017a)³. The quarry repurposes waste rock from stockpiles and tailings on site and has not significantly altered the site. In January 2020, the Project, to recover tungsten units from the historical low grade material stockpile and tailings materials, that comprised the quarry inventory, commenced.

2.2. Current Status

The land relevant to the Project site is used for quarry and mining activities as per the respective licenses (EA EPPR00438313, dated 16 March 2021 for the quarry and EA EPML00956913, dated 1 December 2020 for the mine). Notifiable activities are defined in Schedule 3 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act). No notifiable activities are planned to occur as part of the quarry activities under EA EPPR00438313. Lot 13 on Plan SP254833 is included on the Environmental Management Register (EMR)⁴ as the site has been subject to the following notifications associated with the mining activity undertaken pursuant to EA EPML00956913: Mine Waste, Mineral Processing, Petroleum Product or Oil Storage. Environmentally relevant

¹ As listed in Schedule 5 of the Queensland *Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation 1994* current as at 16 July 2021.

² An application dated 19 November 2012 for an Environmental Authority (EA) for the mining activities was lodged. As part of the approvals process an application form and supporting information were prepared, an Environmental Management Plan was required and was prepared, and a draft EA was issued by the Administering Authority. Public notification occurred, no objections to the application were received and the Administering Authority decided to issue the EA (DEHP 2013).

³ An application dated 21 June 2017 to amend the EA for the mining activities was lodged to, among other things, reduce the threshold for mineral processing from more than 100,000t in a year to 1,000t-100,000t in a year. The threshold amount was reduced, and a new EA issued by the Administering Authority (DEHP 2017).

⁴ EMR Site ID 139200, as at 26 August 2021.

activities (ERAs) are defined in the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (EP Reg). The ERAs listed in Table 1 are licenced under EA EPPR00438313 for the quarry and under EA EPML00956913 for the mine.

Table 1: Existing ERAs for the Project Site

ERA No.	Activity	Threshold
EA EPPR00438313 for the quarry activity		
16	Extractive and Screening	Extraction and Screening 3: Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material (b) more than 100,000t but not more than 1,000,000t
16	Extractive and Screening	Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (b) more than 100,000t but not more than 1,000,000t
EA EPML00956913 for the mine activity		
14	Electricity Generation	Ancillary 14 - Electricity Generation 2: Generating electricity by using a fuel, other than gas, at a rated capacity of (a) 10MW electrical to 150MW electrical
8	Chemical Storage	Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 4: storing 200t or more of chemicals that are solids or gases, other than chemicals mentioned in items 1 to 3, under subsection (1)(d)
15	Fuel Burning	Ancillary 15 - Fuel burning: Using fuel burning equipment that is capable of burning at least 500kg of fuel in an hour
31	Mineral Processing	Ancillary 31 - Mineral processing 2: Processing, in a year, the following quantities of mineral products, other than coke (a) 1000t to 100,000t
8	Chemical Storage	Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 3: Storing more than 500 cubic metres of chemicals of class C1 or C2 combustible liquids under AS 1940 or dangerous goods class 3 under subsection (1)(c)
8	Chemical Storage	Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 5: storing 200 cubic metres or more of chemicals that are liquids, other than chemicals mentioned in items 1 to 3, under subsection (1)(d)
8	Chemical Storage	Ancillary 08 - Chemical Storage 1: Storing a total of 50t or more of chemicals of dangerous goods class 1 or class 2, division 2.3 under subsection (1)(a)
Schedule 3 19	Mining	Schedule 3 19: Mining metal ore, other than a metal ore mentioned in items 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,17 or 18

In regard to the requirement for an End Of Waste (EOW) code⁵ for the Mt Carbine Project⁶, the Administering Authority has determined that an EOW approval or code is not required⁷.

⁵ The end of waste (EOW) framework under Chapter 8 and Chapter 8A of the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

⁶ The Project involves beneficial re-use of waste material from a mining operation. Tungsten units are being recovered from existing process residue and hard rock material, that is part of the quarry inventory. The resultant process residue from processing the tungsten units will return to the quarry inventory.

⁷ Based on the information provided, specifically, that the rock, that is not mineral, is extracted during mining activities, and is the material captured under the quarry EA, it is considered that the activity can be undertaken under the Quarrying Extraction EA and an EOW code would not be required.

2.3. Relevant Environmental Legislation

There are Commonwealth, Queensland and local government legislation that are relevant to the broad topic of management of values, a list of legislation is provided below. The Project is an existing activity and is licensed to operate. For the proposed renewal of open pit mining an application to amend the existing EA will be necessary and is discussed in Section 2.5.

Commonwealth legislation:

- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Native Title Act 1993
- National Environmental Protection Council Act 1994
- National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007
- Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act 2006
- Clean Energy Act 2011

Queensland legislation:

- Environmental Protection Act 1994
- Mineral and Energy Resources (Financial Provisioning) Act 2018
- Mineral Resources Act 1989
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003
- Queensland Heritage Act 1992
- Water Act 2000
- Planning Act 2016
- Transport Infrastructure Act 1994
- State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971
- Nature Conservation Act 1992
- Environmental Offsets Act 2014
- Vegetation Management Act 1999
- Biosecurity Act 2014
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011
- Local Government Act 2009

Local Government – Mareeba Shire Council

- Local Government is not recognised in the nation's constitution and owes its existence to State Government legislation (Local Government Act 2009). The role, functions and boundaries of Local Governments are subject to the discretion of the State Government.
- Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016.

2.4. Required Approvals

The EA for the mining activity *ie* EA EPML00956913, dated 1 December 2020, permits mineral processing at an annual rate of 1,000t to 100,000t. An application for an increased rate of mineral processing to an annual rate of 500,000t was submitted on 1 December 2021.

Notwithstanding that the renewed activities:

- will be limited to the existing bounds of the MLs;
- occur on land areas that have been disturbed by previous mining activities; and
- the existing EA EPML00956913 includes conditions relevant to these impacts;

it will be necessary to apply for an EA amendment for the mining activity *ie* EA EPML00956913.

An amendment application for the EA for the quarry activity *ie* EA EPPR00438313 will be required if the requirements for the mining activity impinge on matters addressed by EA EPPR00438313, for example, the land areas defined. The Administering Authority and the license holder agree that it is desirable to achieve alignment of the conditions of EA EPML00956913 and EA EPPR00438313.

Renewal of open pit mining will involve air, land and water impacts, specifically:

- air and acoustic values due to renewed blasting;
- land disturbance required for the cut back to the existing pit;
- land disturbance associated with handling, processing and storage of the mined rock; and
- related water management (supply, use and transfer) for all component parts of the Project.

Technical studies, in progress or planned, to inform the EA amendment application and a synopsis of the relevant topics, follows.

Land

Management relevant to land and water degradation matters is necessary and geochemical investigations are current. These investigations will contribute to the existing knowledge base which is considerable and has been previously used for successful EA amendment applications for the mining activities. The existing geochemical characterisation information includes tailings geochemistry in NRA (2013a), geochemical characterisation of low grade stockpile material in NRA (2013a), water quality monitoring data for tailings and low grade material stockpile, and previous drilling programs. The existing information will be supplemented with information from geochemical characterisation of rock units, ore, and process by-product. The geochemical characterisation will include acid generating potential, element enrichment (relative to average crustal abundance), water mobilised analyte concentrations, and oxidation mobilised analyte concentrations.

Chapter 9 describes the flora and fauna values, and renewed activities will be limited to the existing bounds of the MLs and will occur on land areas that have been disturbed by previous mining activities *ie* no new clearing of land areas is required. There is no need to undertake additional studies relevant to flora and fauna values⁸.

Rehabilitation

Chapter 9 discusses rehabilitation, which has a technical component and a financial assurance or Estimated Rehabilitation Cost (ERC) component. Following the definition of the extent of mining activities overlay on areas administered under the quarry EA the rehabilitation requirements, and by extension the applicable ERC, will proceed.

The deficiencies in the existing EAs may, though are unlikely to, be addressed in the application to amend the mining EA for renewed open pit activity. The PRCP provides the opportunity to clarify rehabilitation objectives and specifications, and although the PRCP process is not a regulatory requirement for the quarry, it is intended to clarify rehabilitation objectives and specifications irrespective of activity. Alternatively, an EA amendment process that is specific to addressing technical matters distinct from activity related matters may apply⁹.

⁸ EA EPML000956913 includes conditions relevant to biodiversity which apply to vegetation clearing.

⁹ The option of applying for an EA amendment specific to technical matters such as water quality targets and the like, separate to applications for operational matters such as open pit cutback, was identified by the Administering Authority during pre-lodgement discussions with EQR held on 6 October 2021.

Water

As a component of the work for the planned increased rate of mineral processing to an annual rate of 500,000t studies have been commissioned to produce a site Water Management Plan for the Project. The resultant report is being developed in accordance with the conditions of the EAs and the relevant guidelines available from the Administering Authority. The report will provide a Water Management Plan for the site to indicate the likely water management structures eg waste/water circuit, clean water dam, diversion drains, and processes ie approach to water management, to minimise impact on the environment. A site water balance that includes a solids and liquid component forms part of the plan. This plan is being developed cognisant of the renewed open pit mining as well as planned renewal of underground mining. The plan will be updated to reflect renewed open pit mining and as relevant address changes to the water circuit that may include dewatering of the pit¹⁰, additional water supply and/or additional surface water structures.

Chapter 9 discusses groundwater status and work in progress. The overarching objective of current groundwater investigations is to update and improve the understanding of the groundwater system at Mt Carbine; with the intent to develop an improved groundwater quality monitoring and assessment approach based on the groundwater studies and present this to the Administering Authority for consideration for use in the mining EA. Based on current information it is not anticipated that the renewed open pit mining will have a significant interplay with groundwater.

Amenity

Notwithstanding that the EAs for quarry and mining activities include conditions relevant to noise, vibration and air, it will be necessary to apply for an EA amendment for the mining activity ie EA EPML00956913 in relation to renewed open pit mining. Renewed blasting activities will necessitate consultation with the relevant Administering Authority for the State Road, which may lead to transport related matters additional to blasting, as well as engagement with other stakeholders including affected residents, commercial operators and the Administering Authority for the EP Act. A Blast Management Plan will be developed to address air, acoustic and vibration values for the entire Project site ie quarry and mine activities will be prepared and implemented.

Other license requirements separate to the main relevant legislation ie the EP Act may apply for certain activities, specifically water supply and transfer. Water supply is planned to be through a combination of stored surface waters augmented by bore water. Based on current information there is no necessity to apply for license under the Water Act 2000. The transfer of water via the State Road dissecting ML4867 may require approval under the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994. The road culvert that was, and currently serves as, a conduit for pipes for water transfer was installed by the relevant licence holder at the time and its use and post mining land use detailed in relevant documents eg NRA (2013a). Confirmation of required approvals will be sought from the Administering Authority through further formal pre-lodgment meeting(s).

¹⁰ A licenced water release point, with associated conditions, is allowed for in EA EPML000956913.

2.5. Environmental Approvals Strategy and Timeline

The requirements for an EA amendment application are well documented¹¹, guidelines are available¹², and the process is regulated¹³; with the following a synopsis of the timelines associated with EA amendment applications.

Amendment applications must be made in accordance with section 226–226A of the EP Act and meet the application requirements. The administering authority has 10 business days to decide if the application is properly made (it must issue a notice stating that the application is not properly made within 10 business days of receiving the amendment application). Under section 228 of the EP Act, the administering authority must decide whether the proposed amendment is a minor or a major amendment. The assessment level decision must be made within 10 business days after receiving the amendment application (or, where it has given a notice about a not properly made application, within 10 business days after giving the notice), and a notice of the assessment level decision issued to the applicant within 10 business days of making the assessment level decision. The decision on the application is required to be made (a) 10 business days after notice of the assessment level decision is given to the applicant for a minor amendment (threshold) (b) 20 business days after the day the decision stage for the application starts for a major amendment for an EA. If the amendment application is approved, the administering authority will (within 5 business days of the decision) amend and issue the EA.

According to the administering authority, the minor amendment (threshold) process (from receiving the amendment application, to issuing the amended EA) takes no more than 35 business days, provided the application is properly made. The timeframe for the major amendment assessment process (from receiving the amendment application, to issuing the amended EA to the applicant) can vary and depends on whether public notification and/or information requests are required.

Whether the amendment application is a minor (threshold) or major is determined with reference to section 223 of the EP Act; with the onus on the applicant to demonstrate that an amendment is a minor amendment. Public notification and information requests do not apply to a minor amendment (threshold); whereas, for a major amendment the information request stage applies, and the public notification may apply.

The factor most influential to the time that is necessary to obtain statutory approval is Project preparedness; specifically, the suitability of planning and design information, and baseline monitoring that is necessary for environmental impact assessment. It is unlikely that the administering authority will decide that an EIS (Environmental Impact Study) is required. It is unlikely that the administering authority will decide that a minor amendment is applicable. It is likely that a major amendment will be decided; for which it is unlikely that public notification will be a requirement.

It is considered reasonable to expect that the approvals timeframe will be 12 months for the application for an EA amendment for renewed open pit mining assuming that: pre-requisite details such as definition of extent of pit cut back and materials (solids and water) handling requirements inclusive of relevant land areas are

¹¹ When applying to amend an EA, the application needs to include an assessment of the proposed activity on environmental values (EVs). The EVs to be considered are listed in Schedule 8 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* (EP Reg) and include: air, water, wetlands, groundwater, noise, waste and land. Schedule 8 Division 2 provides guidance on the land use assessment for a proposed activity, with three considerations listed: site suitability, location on site, critical design requirements.

¹² Application to amend an Environmental Authority (form ESR/2015/1733, version 20.00, effective 14 July 2021); Major and minor amendments (guideline ESR/2015/1684, version 10.00, effective 29 September 2020); Application requirements for activities with waste impacts (guideline ESR/2015/1836, version 5.01, effective 4 February 2019); Application requirements for activities with impacts to water (guideline ESR/2015/1837, version 4.04, effective 16 July 2021); Application requirements for activities with noise impacts (guideline ESR/2015/1838, version 3.04, effective 6 March 2017); Application requirements for activities with impacts to land (guideline ESR/2015/1839, version 4.02, effective 6 March 2017); Application requirements for activities with impacts to air (guideline ESR/2015/1840, version 4.03, effective 6 March 2017); Manual for assessing consequence categories and hydraulic performance of structures (manual ESR/2016/1933, version 5.02, effective 29 March 2016); Structures which are dams or levees constructed as part of environmentally relevant activities (guideline ESR/2016/1934, version 9.01, effective 1 April 2019); Requirements for site-specific and amendment applications – underground water rights (guideline ESR/2016/3275, version 1.03, effective 27 April 2021).

¹³ Sections 226 and 226A of the EP Act (current as at 9 September 2021) specify the requirements for an EA amendment application. Section 228 of the EP Act requires that the administering authority must, after receiving an amendment application, decide whether the proposed amendment is a major or minor amendment. The assessment criteria to determine if an application is a minor amendment (threshold) are outlined in Section 223 of the EP Act. The assessment level decision (ALD) will be made by the administering authority.

quantified; an assessment level decision outcome of a major amendment with no notification for the mining EA; and should the quarry EA conditions require modification to align with the mining EA, then this is achieved through an administrative amendment process (under Part 6 Division 1 of the EP Act).

The major activities and anticipated timing for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 approvals are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Environmental Approvals Timeframes

Activity	Date
Complete pre-lodgement engagement with DES (Phase 1)	Q4 2021
Complete water modelling (Phase 1)	Q4 2021
Lodge EA amendment application (Phase 1)	Q4 2021
Complete pre-lodgement engagement with DES (Phase 2)	Q1 2022
Construct water monitoring bores on the site	Q1 2022
EA amendment approval received (Phase 1)	Q1 2022
Update hydrogeological model and ground water chemistry	Q2 2022
Finalise water modelling and water management plan for Phase 2	Q2 2022
Lodge EA amendment application (Phase 2)	Q2 2022
EA amendment approval received (Phase 2)	Q4 2022

3. Environmental Management and Monitoring

As detailed in Chapter 9: Closure and Rehabilitation, a strategic approach has been adopted to monitoring and reporting. The overarching intent is for all environmental monitoring and compliance programs, together with all associated reporting prepared under the auspices of the EAs, Progressive Rehabilitation & Closure Plan (PRCP) and PRCP schedule and similarly for future regulatory tools, to serve not only the purpose of compliance but to ultimately provide evidence for successful closure and final relinquishment.

The existence of an EA for the quarry area and a separate EA for the mining area creates complexity. Given the site's history, substantial information inclusive of systems and procedures exist eg. Mt Carbine Tungsten Project Environmental Monitoring Program (NRA 2013b), Mt Carbine Quarry Site Based Management Plan (NRA 2017b) and the Mt Carbine HSEC Management Plan (CTL 2013). Furthermore, there are other existing management and monitoring tools such as the Site Water Balance, which sits within the Water Management Plan (CTL 2015), and the Receiving Environment Monitoring Program (NRA 2021). The integration of existing systems and procedures as they are updated in accordance with the outcome of EA amendment application(s) is planned.

4. Approvals Register

Application Path	Permit	Legislation	Agency/ Assessment Manager	Project Aspect	Required to commence construction or to commence operation	Comments
EA amendment application	EA EPML00956913	EP Act	Department of Environment and Science	Mine	Necessary for increased rate of production through the process plant.	Required for Phase 1 processing plant throughput.
EA amendment application	EA EPML00956913	EP Act	Department of Environment and Science	Mine	Necessary for renewal of open pit mining.	Required for Phase 2.
EA amendment application	EA EPPR00438313	EP Act	Department of Environment and Science	Quarry	May be required to align EA EPML00956913 and EA EPPR00438313.	May be required for Phase 2.
Application	Water Licence	Water Act 2000	Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Mine	Not expected to be required.	There is no moratorium over the area, or a groundwater management plan, and no requirement for development approval for drilling. It is not expected that a licence will be required.
Application	Road Corridor Permit	Transport Infrastructure Act 1994	Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR)	Mine	Not expected to be required.	The Project area has been dissected by the State Road since grant of title. It is expected that the Blast Management Plan, developed with stakeholder engagement, will address TMR's requirements. It is expected that use of the culvert for conveyance of pipes will prevail without the need for additional permitting.

5. References

- CTL 2013, Mount Carbine HSEC Management Plan. Prepared by Carbine Tungsten Ltd. 8 July 2014 (Rev 4).
- CTL 2015, Mount Carbine Mine Site Water Management Plan. Prepared by Carbine Tungsten Ltd. 27 November 2015.
- DEHP 2013, Final environmental authority EPM00956913 for Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd, letter with enclosed site specific environmental authority EPML00956913 prepared by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 15 August 2013 (Ref NOR/043336).
- DEHP 2017, Notice, Decision on an amendment application, with enclosed environmental authority EPML00956913, prepared by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, 4 August 2017 (Ref EPML00956913; 101/0008754).
- NRA 2013a, Mount Carbine Tungsten Project Stage 1 – Environmental Management Plan. Prepared by NRA Environmental Consultants for Carbine Tungsten Ltd. 28 June 2013.
- NRA 2013b, Mount Carbine Tungsten Project Environmental Monitoring Program. Prepared by NRA Environmental Consultants for Carbine Tungsten Ltd. 8 July 2014.
- NRA 2017a, Mt Carbine Tungsten Project Third Party Audit – 2017, R02, prepared by NRA Environmental Consultants for Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd, 11 October 2017.
- NRA 2017b, Mt Carbine Quarry Site Based Management Plan, R02 (Final), prepared by NRA Environmental Consultants for Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd, 14 September 2017.
- NRA 2021, Mt Carbine Tungsten Project Annual Receiving Environment Monitoring Program Report 2021, R01, prepared by NRA Environmental Consultants for Mt Carbine Quarries Pty Ltd, 18 August 2021.
- QTR 2021, Historical State Tenure Search, Title reference: 17664140, Date created 21/10/1995, viewed 26 August 2021, Queensland Titles Registry Pty Ltd.

6. List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
DES	Department of Environment and Science
EA	Environmental Authority
EOW	End of Waste
ERC	Estimated Rehabilitation Cost
EV	Environmental Value
GDE	Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems
LGS	Low Grade Stockpile
MSES	Matters of State Environmental Significance
PRCP	Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan
REMP	Receiving Environment Monitoring Program

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