Regional Interests Development Approval Supporting Document

Zone 1 - Ensham Life of Mine Extension

Sungela Pty Ltd and Bowen Investment (Australia) Pty Ltd

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Brisbane City
QLD 4000

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Australia

SLR Project No.: 620.041251.00001

31 January 2025

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Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
V1.0	31 January 2025	A Koeman / A McLean	B Brooks	B Brooks

Basis of Report

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Sungela Pty Ltd and Bowen Investment (Australia) Pty Ltd (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Sungela Pty Ltd (Sungela) and Bowen Investment (Australia) Pty Ltd (Bowen) (together the Applicant and collectively known as the Ensham JV partners) are proposing to develop the Ensham Life of Mine Extension Project to extend the life of the existing underground operations into an area identified as Zone 1 (the Project) as shown in **Figure 1**. The existing Ensham Mine is 85% owned by Sungela, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sungela Holdings Pty Ltd, which in turn is owned by Thungela Resources Australia Pty Ltd (72.5 per cent), Audley Energy Limited (13.75 per cent), and Mayfair Corporations Group Pty Ltd (13.75 per cent), . The Ensham JV partners hold the following:

- The relevant resource authorities under which the Ensham Mine is operated (being each of Mining Leases (MLs) ML7459, ML7460, ML70326, ML70049, ML70365, ML70366 and ML70367).
- The relevant Mineral Development Licences (MDL's), being MDL217 (of which MLA700061 and the Project is a part) and MDL218.
- The current Environmental Authority (EA) under which the mining activities at the Ensham Mine are conducted (EA EPML00732813), inclusive of the Project area.
- An approved Progressive Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (PRCP) schedule, of which the Project area is part (P-PRCP-100751503).

In each case Sungela holds 85 per cent and Bowen Investment (Australia) Pty Ltd 15 per cent, as tenants-in-common. The Applicant is an eligible person under section 28 of the *Regional Interests Planning Act 2014* (RPI Act) as the Applicant is the holder of both the MLs and the EA.

The operator of the mine is Ensham Resources Pty Ltd (Ensham) pursuant to an Operating Agreement between Ensham and the Applicant. Ensham is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sungela.

In addition, the Applicant has also lodged an application for a mining lease (MLA) (MLA 700061) with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) for a resource authority (i.e., a ML) over the Zone 1 area.

1.2 Purpose

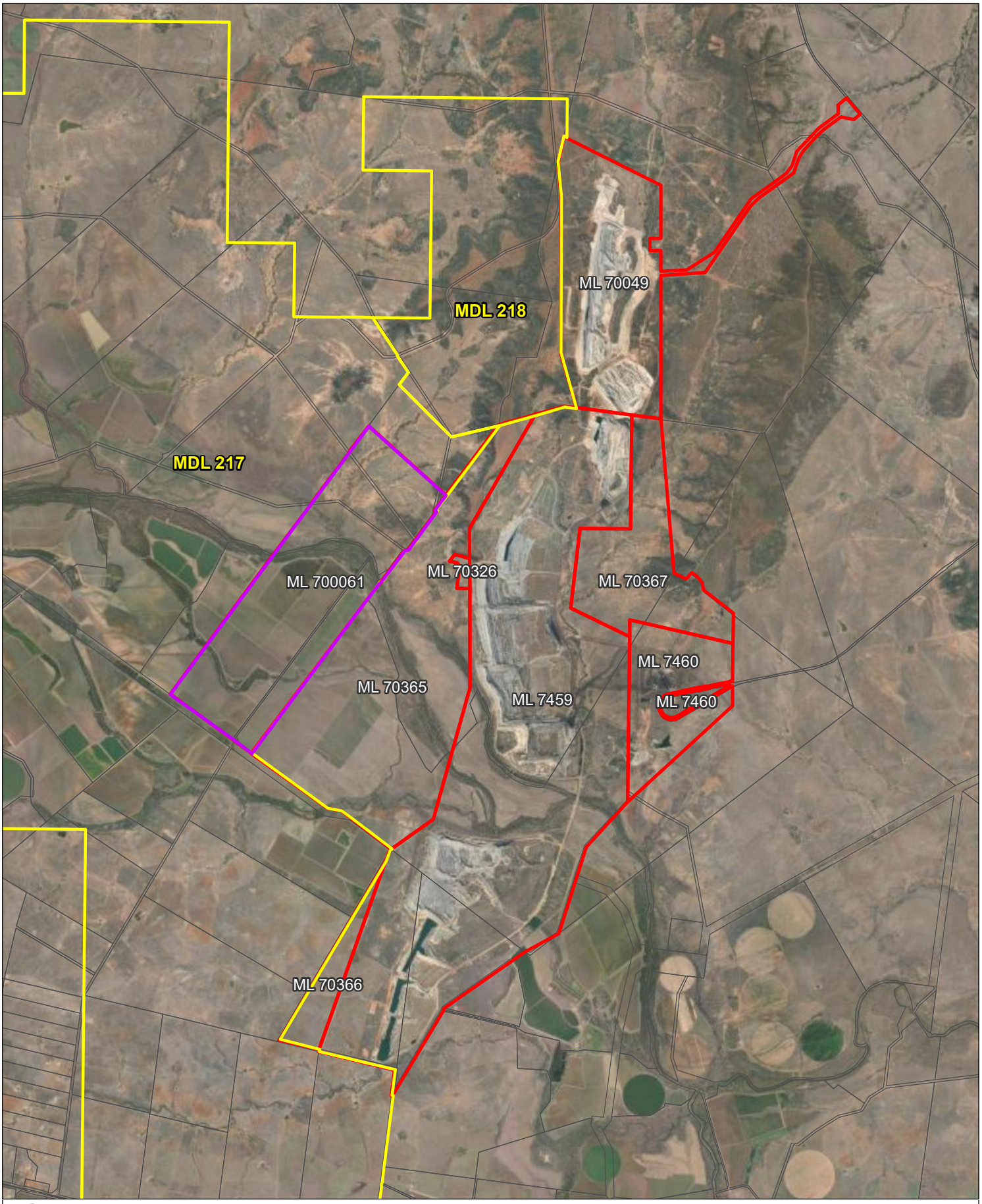
This document has been prepared to support an application for a Regional Interests Development Approval (RIDA) under section 29 of the RPI Act. The Applicant seeks approval to allow the extension of the existing underground resource activity which is mapped within a priority agricultural area (PAA) and strategic cropping area (SCA) in reference to the RPI Act.

The assessment application for a RIDA is being submitted by the Applicant for the following reasons:

- To obtain approval under the RPI Act to carry out a resource activity in an area of regional interest (SCA and PAA).
- To assess the Project's impact on Areas of Regional Interest (ARIs) as required by Section 29(b) of the RPI Act.

1.3 Information Sources

The information used to prepare and inform this RIDA application has been sourced from the Applicant or Ensham acting on behalf of the Applicant. Additional information has been drawn from a range of publicly available sources, as outlined in **Section 10.0 – References**.



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Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:125,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

Zone 1
Mining Lease
Mineral Development Licence
Cadastral Boundary

SLR

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE 1

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2.0 Project Description

2.1 Project Overview

Ensham Mine is an established open-cut and underground bord and pillar coal mine located approximately 35 kilometres east of Emerald in Queensland. It operates under EA EPML00732813, covering several mining leases. The current operations utilise ML 700049, ML 7459, ML 70326, ML 70365, and ML 70366, focusing on extracting coal from the Aries/Castor seam.

The proposed Project aims to extend the life of the existing underground operations by expanding into a new area identified as Zone 1, as shown in **Figure 2**. The total area of Zone 1 is 2,119 ha. Approval of this extension will enable Ensham Mine to continue coal production at its current rate while adhering to the existing EA production limits. The extension will also prolong the mine's operational life until approximately 2044 and sustain substantial employment in the Central Highlands region through this period.

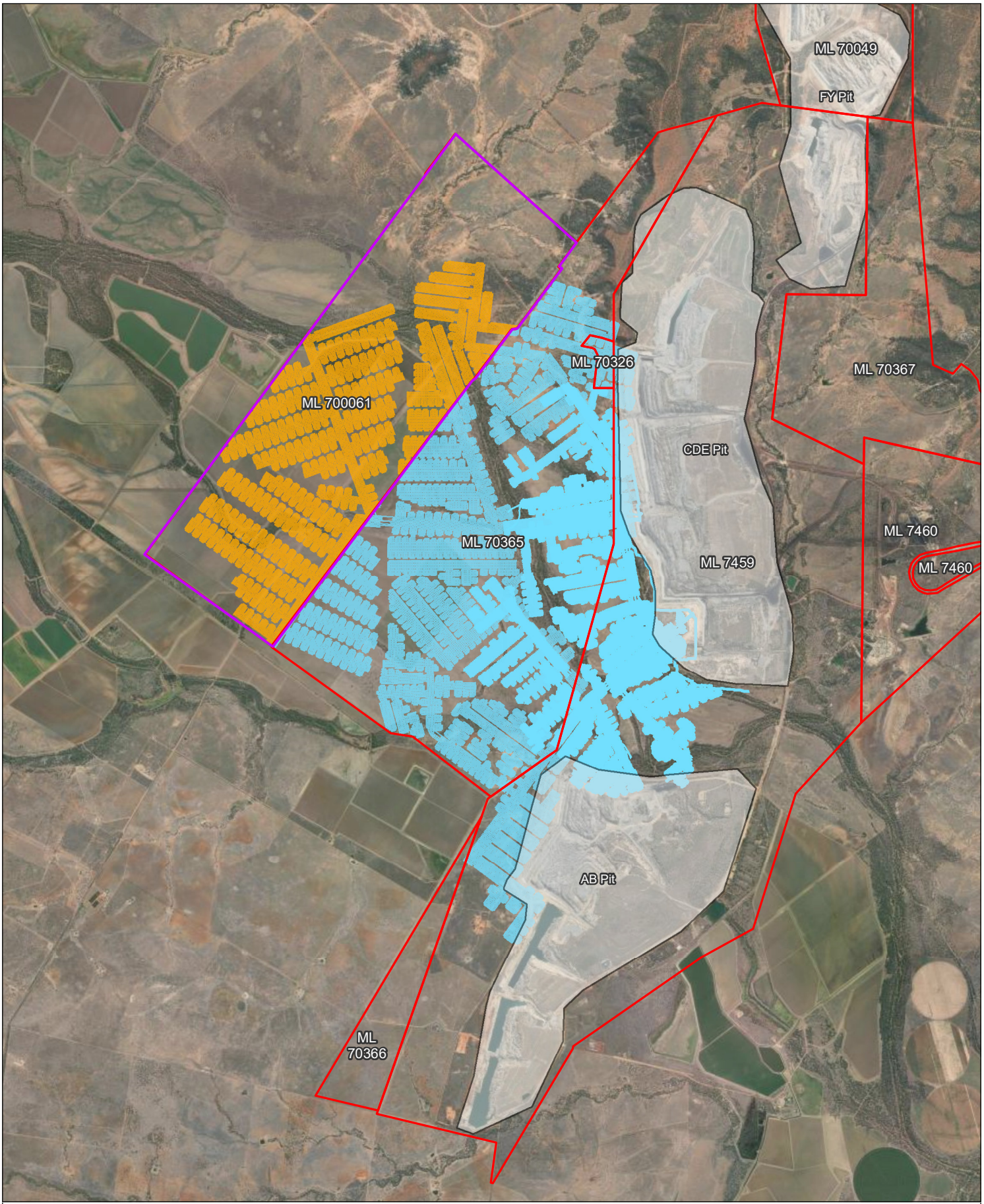
The mine is primarily within the Central Highlands Regional Council area, surrounded by other significant coal mines and reserves. The Project area includes various land tenures, including freehold, reserve, and land leases, with portions also subject to a strata easement for stock routes.

The Project involves continuing underground mining operations using primarily existing infrastructure, minimising as far as possible the need for new construction. The extension will utilise current underground equipment, such as continuous miners, shuttle cars, and conveyors, to maintain production rates. The ROM stockpile and coal handling facilities will remain unchanged, and existing processing equipment will continue to be used.

To support the underground mining operations, seven Drill Pads will be constructed in Zone 1, as shown indicatively in **Figure 3**. It should be noted that the precise Drill Pad locations are subject to refinement following further mine planning and detailed design. These Drill Pads will become utilised for gas flaring drillholes and associated infrastructure. This is the only proposed surface infrastructure to be constructed as part of the Project within Zone 1.

There are no plans to impact the current agricultural activities and infrastructure by undertaking dewatering and water extraction activities outside of the existing approvals. The existing approved activities are not the subject of this application.

Progressive rehabilitation of the open-cut mine is ongoing, with Pits C and D retained for continued underground access. Rehabilitation of Zone 1 will be integrated into the Project scope, aligning with the approved PRCP.



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Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:80,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Open Cut
- Project Underground Mining Area
- Approved Underground Mining Area

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

INDICATIVE PROJECT UNDERGROUND MINING AREA

SLR

FIGURE 2

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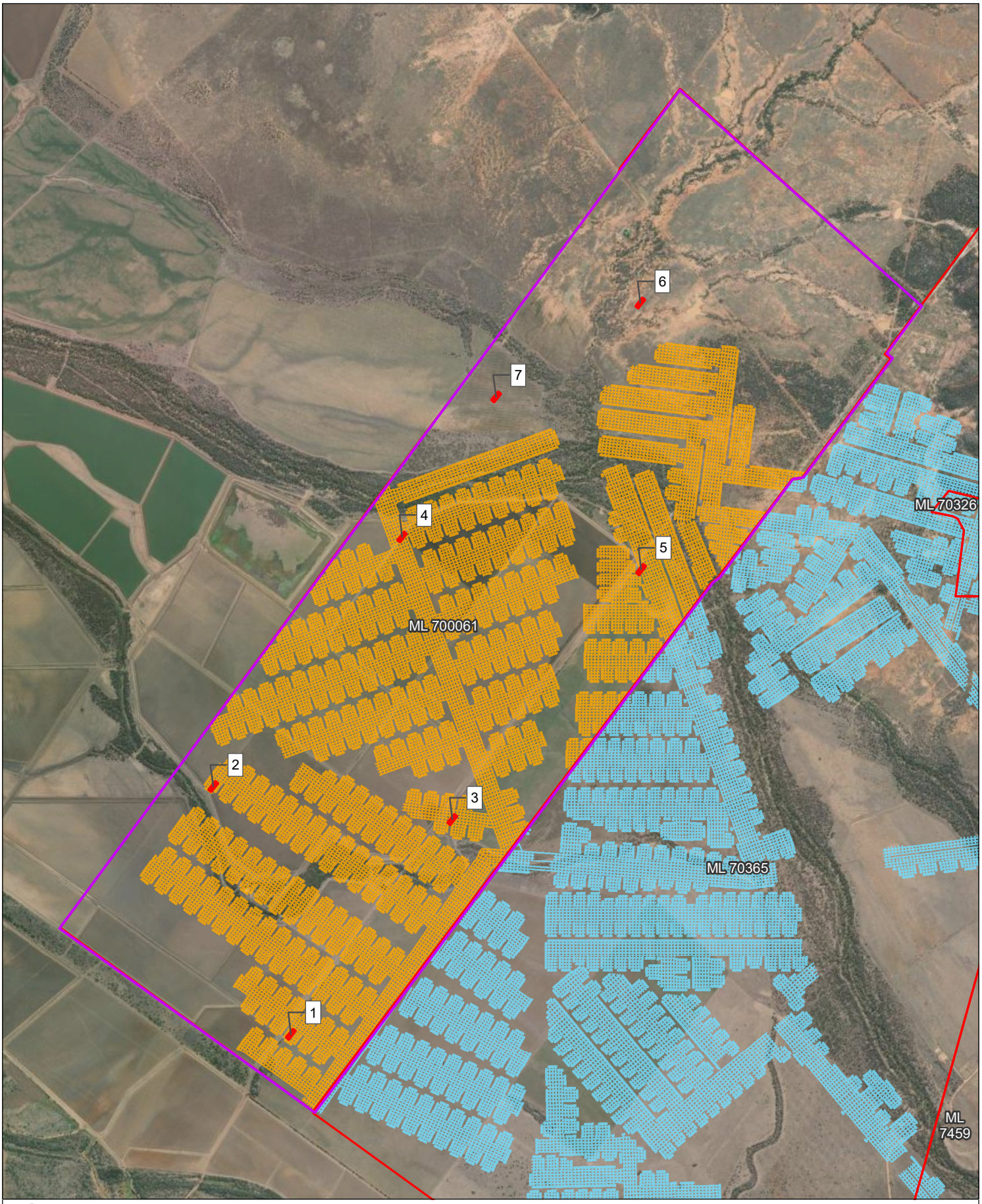

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Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:40,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Drill Pad
- Project Underground Mining Area
- Approved Underground Mining Area

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

INDICATIVE PROJECT SURFACE DISTURBANCE

SLR

FIGURE 3

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2.2 Mining Methodology

The Applicant proposes that Ensham will mine Zone 1 using the bord and pillar mining method which is currently employed for its existing approved underground operations.

This underground bord and pillar mining system forms stable coal pillars and roadways in each panel to avoid large scale overburden fracturing and subsidence (Gordon Geotechniques, 2022). A concept drawing is shown in **Figure 4**. As shown in this diagram, the bord and pillar mining method generates bords (roadways) and pillars which are maintained to minimise the risk of subsidence. Excavation is carried out using a continuous miner which loads the coal into a shuttle car machine. The shuttle car then transports and loads the coal onto a conveyor belt system. Once the bord is excavated to the maximum determined distance, the continuous miner is moved to the next mining sequence.

The proposed bord and pillar mining method results in a better environmental outcome compared to longwall mining with respect to subsidence. This is discussed in more detail in **Section 6.1 – Subsidence**.

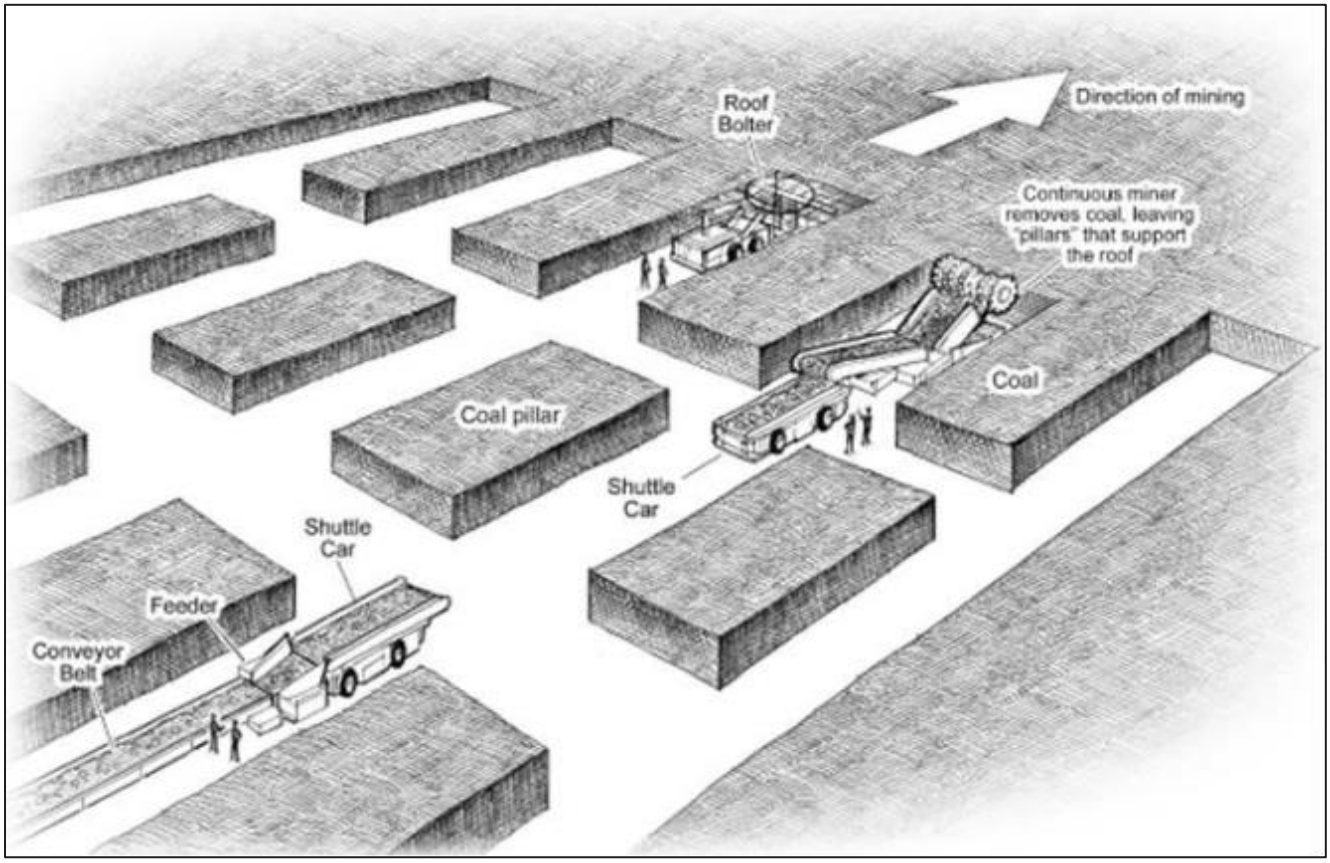


Figure 4 Bord and Pillar Mining Conceptual Overview

3.0 Regulatory Considerations

3.1 Regional Planning Interests Act 2014

The RPI Act identifies and protects areas in Queensland that are of 'regional interest', referred to as ARIs. There are four ARIs as defined by the RPI Act:

- A PAA – a strategic area, identified on a regional scale, that contains significant clusters of the region's high value intensive agricultural land uses. Within a PAA, high value intensive agricultural land uses are recognised as the priority land use over other proposed land uses. These uses are termed Priority Agricultural Land Uses (PALUs).
- A priority living area (PLA) – an area mapped as a PLA and exists as a settled area of a City, Town or other community and other areas deemed necessary or desirable.
- The SCA – an area shown on the Strategic Cropping Land (SCL) trigger map as SCL. SCL is defined as land that is, or which is likely to be highly suitable for cropping, because of a combination of the land's soil, climate and landscape features.
- A strategic environmental area (SEA) – an area with strategic environmental value which is either shown on a map in a Regional Plan or prescribed by regulation, where there is a quality or characteristic of the environment that is conducive to ecological health or public amenity.

Of the ARIs protected by the RPI Act, only PAA and SCA are mapped within and adjacent to the Project boundary as shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** respectively. **Figure 7** shows both the PAA and SCA, noting that there is overlap between the two ARIs.

For the purpose of this application, the status of the PAA and SCA ('as mapped') within the Project area is not being challenged and has been accepted for this assessment.

3.2 Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014

The *Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014* (RPI Regulation) underpins the RPI Act and defines criteria for assessment of impacts to ARIs. Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation details important definitions of ARIs, Required Outcomes (ROs) and 'Prescribed Solutions' for impacts to ARIs. The ROs relevant to the Project are outlined below.

A summary of the existing environment of the Project is provided in **Section 4.0 – Existing Environment** and potential impacts of the Project to PAA and SCA is discussed in **Section 6.0 – Potential Impacts and Management**. An assessment of the Project against the ROs under the RPI Regulation is provided in **Section 7.0 - Assessment Against RPI Regulation Required Outcomes**.

3.2.1 Priority Agricultural Area (RPI Regulation, Schedule 2, Part 2)

PAAs are strategic areas, identified on a regional scale, which contain significant clusters of the region's high value intensive agricultural land uses. Within a PAA, high value intensive agricultural land uses are recognised as the priority land use over other proposed land uses. These uses are termed Priority Agricultural Land Uses (PALUs).

The RPI Regulation (Schedule 2, Part 1) states the definition of land use which is considered as a PALU. For land to be considered 'used' for a PALU, the land must have been used for a PALU for 'at least three years during the ten years immediately preceding the assessment application'. An assessment of the Project as it relates to PALU is provided in **Section 5.2**.

The RPI Regulation (Schedule 2, Part 2) outlines the following ROs for PAA and PALU:

- *Required Outcome 1 – managing impacts on use of property for priority agricultural land use in a priority agricultural area.*
- *Required Outcome 2 – managing impacts on a region in relation to use of an area in the region for a priority agricultural land use.*

An assessment against ROs is outlined under **Section 7.1 – Priority Agricultural Area**.

3.2.2 Strategic Cropping Area (RPI Regulation, Schedule 2, Part 4)

The RPI Regulation (Schedule 2, Part 4) outlines the following ROs for the SCA:

- *Required Outcome 1 – no impact on strategic cropping land.*
- *Required Outcome 2 – managing impacts on strategic cropping land on property (SCL) in the strategic cropping area.*
- *Required Outcome 3 – managing impacts on strategic cropping land for a region.*

An assessment against ROs is outlined under **Section 7.2 – Strategic Cropping Areas**.

3.2.3 Guidelines

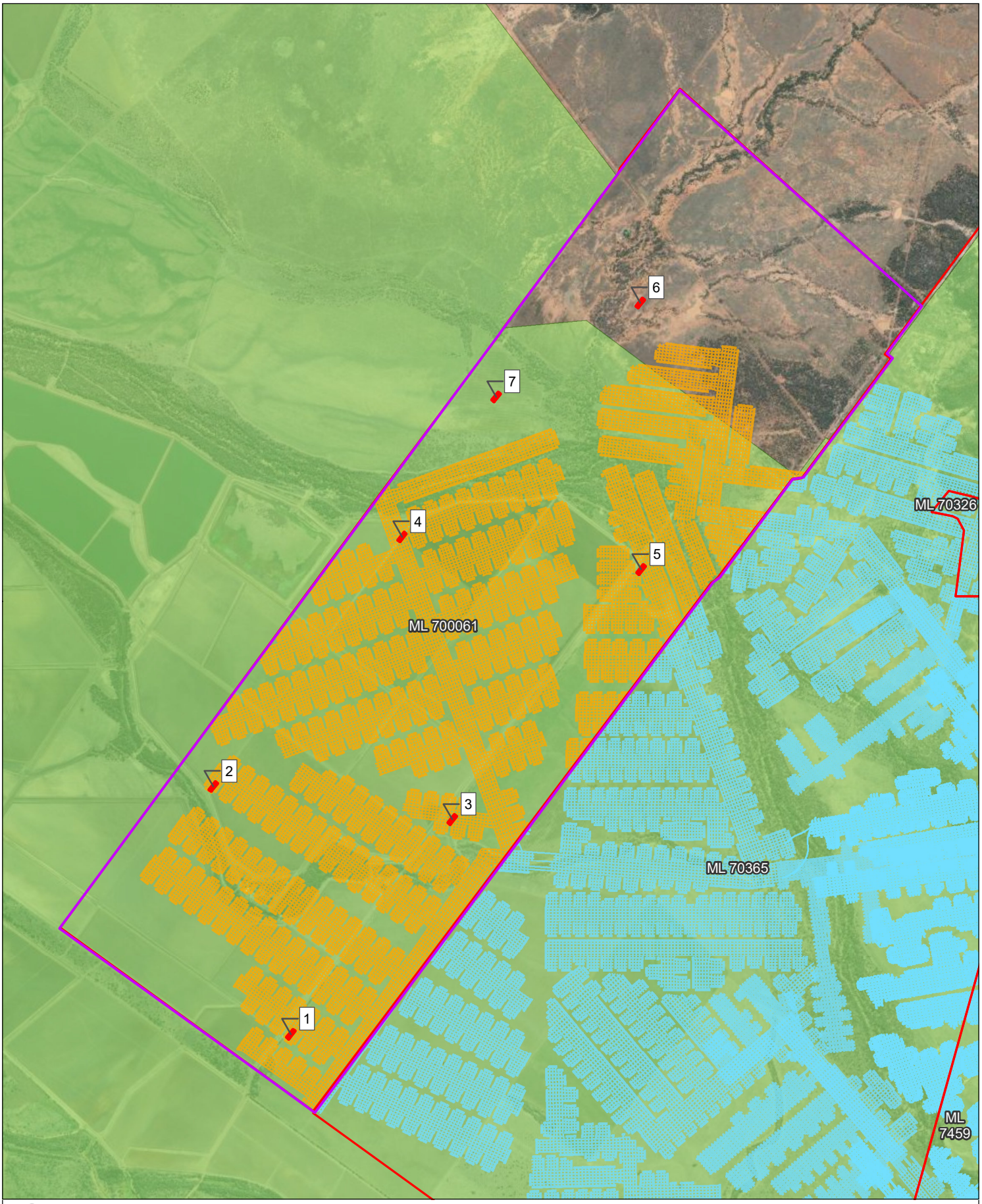
The RIDA application is informed by the RPI Act and the RPI Regulation. The relevant RPI Guidelines have been used to aid with the compliance with the RPI Act and RPI Regulation. As the Project is proposed to be conducted partly within PAA and SCA mapped land, this RIDA Application has been prepared based on the following relevant RPI Guidelines:

- RPI Act guideline 01/14 – *How to make an assessment application under the RPI Ac*t.
- RPI Act guideline 02/14 – *Carrying out activities in priority agricultural area*.
- RPI Act guideline 03/14 – *Carrying out activities in the strategic cropping area*.
- RPI Act guideline 06/14 – *Notification requirements under the RPI Act*.
- RPI Act guideline 07/14 – *How to identify a priority agricultural land use*.
- RPI Act guideline 09/14 – *How to determine if an activity has a permanent impact on strategic cropping land*.

3.2.4 RIDA Guideline Checklist

Appendix A provides a list of the above RPI Guidelines to be addressed, how elements of these guidelines have been applied, and, where further detail can be found within the Applicants' RIDA application.

Note that the RPI Act Guidelines refer to the Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP), which is now known as the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, and Planning (DSDIP). Accordingly, this document reflects the new department name.



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Scale:	1:40,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	06-Dec-2024
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Priority Agricultural Area
- Drill Pad
- Project Underground Mining Area
- Approved Underground Mining Area

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL AREA

SLR

FIGURE 5

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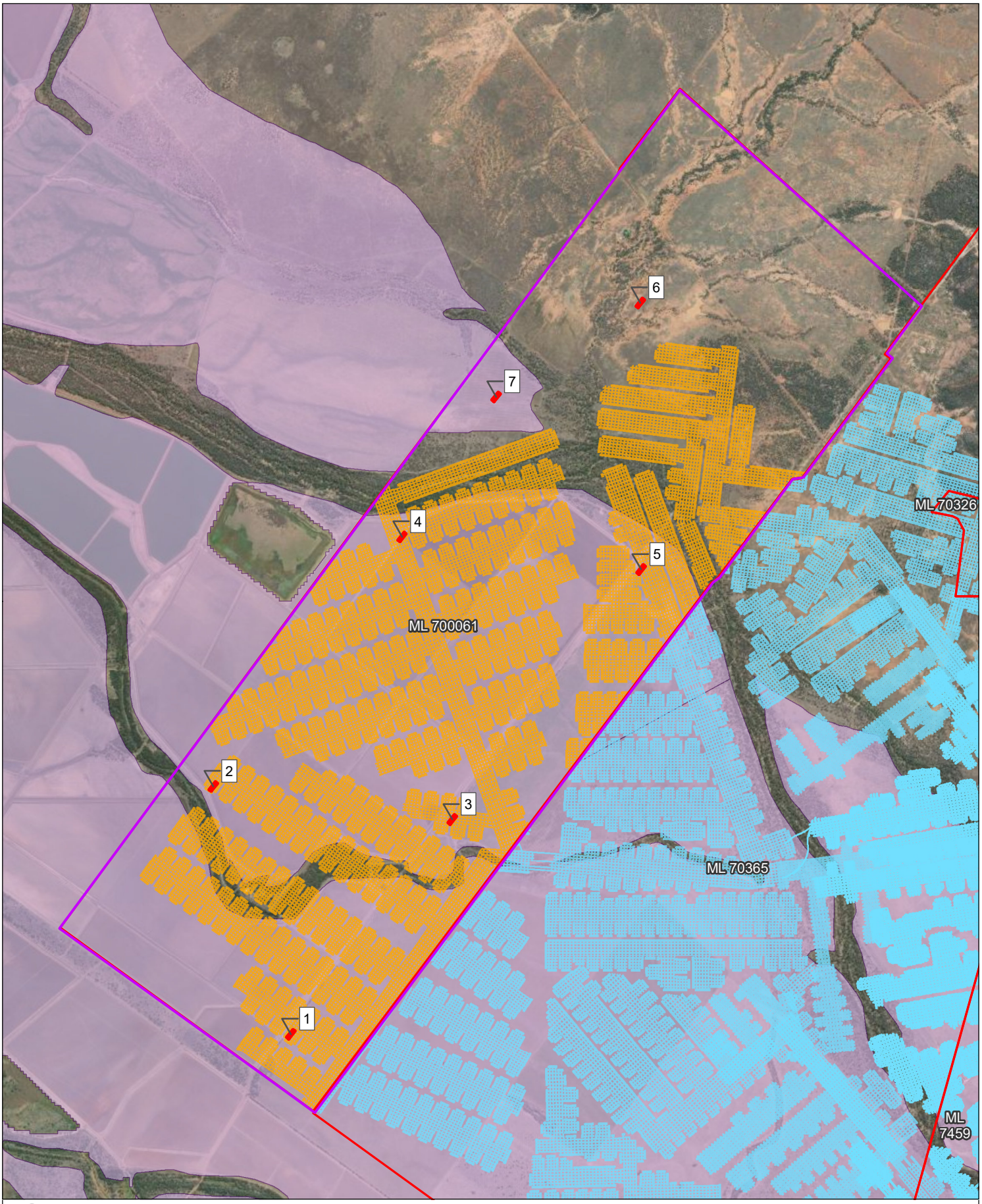

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Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:40,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.30872
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Strategic Cropping Land
- Drill Pad
- Project Underground Mining Area
- Approved Underground Mining Area

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

STRATEGIC CROPPING LAND TRIGGER MAP

SLR

FIGURE 6

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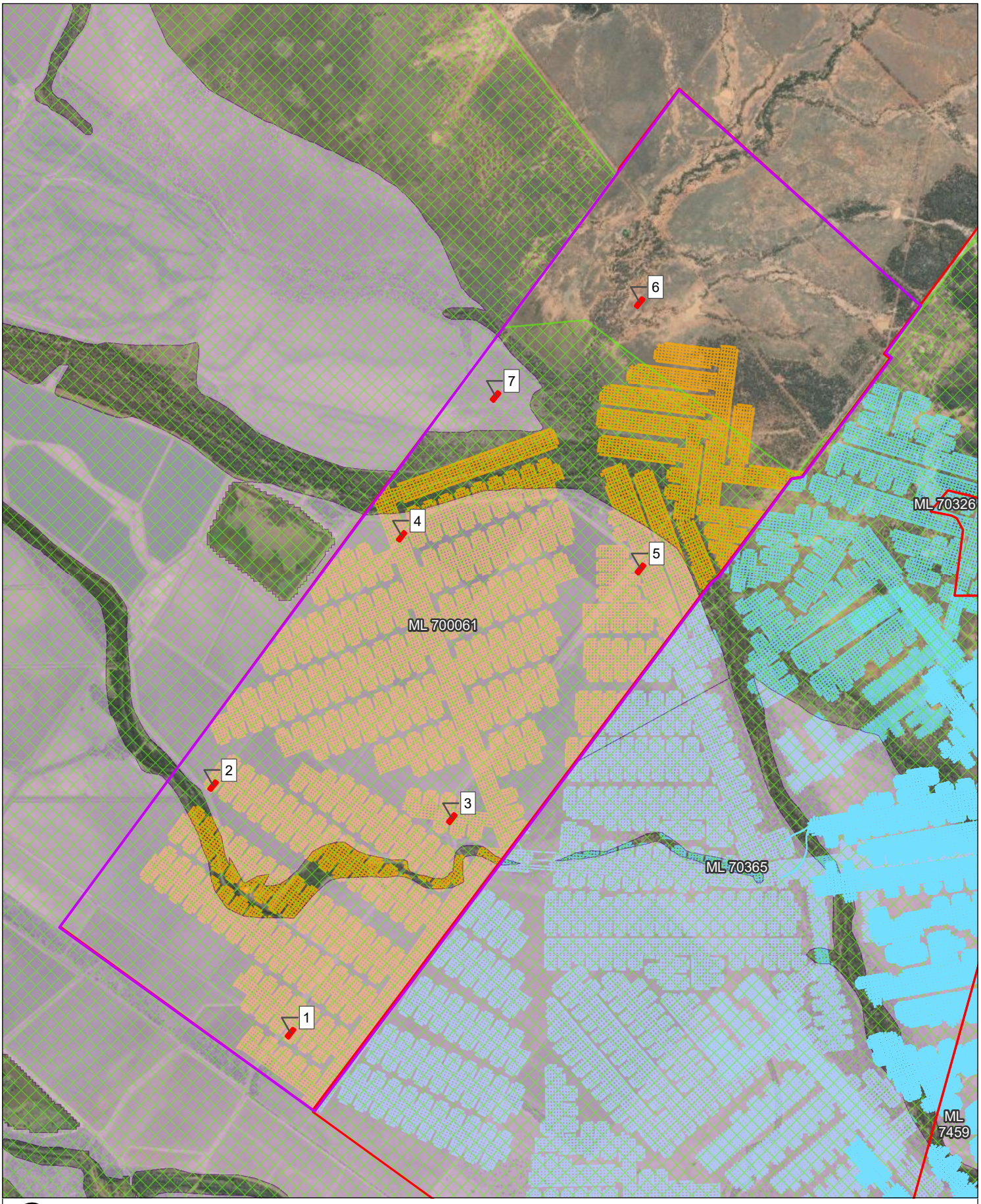

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Scale:	1:40,000 at A4
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Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Priority Agricultural Area
- Strategic Cropping Land
- Drill Pad
- Project Underground Mining Area
- Approved Underground Mining Area

SLR

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

STRATEGIC CROPPING LAND AND PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL AREA OVERLAP

FIGURE 7

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3.3 Central Queensland Regional Plan

3.3.1 Purpose

The Central Queensland Regional Plan (CQ Regional Plan) provides strategic direction and policies to deliver regional outcomes which align with the Queensland State's interests in planning and development.

The plan provides policy responses to resolve the most important issues affecting Central Highlands economy and the liveability of its towns. The plan specifically provides direction to resolve competing State interests relating to the agricultural and resources sectors, and to enable the growth potential of the region's towns. The regional policies aim to:

- Protect PALUs while supporting co-existence opportunities for the resources sector.
- Provide certainty for the future growth of Towns.

The purpose of the plan is to identify the State's interests in land use planning for the region. Specifically, the plan identifies:

- Regional outcomes for the region.
- Regional policies for achieving the regional outcomes.
- The State's intent for the future spatial structure of the region, including PAA, PLA and priority outcomes for infrastructure.

The plan's regional policies address the emerging regional issues of land use competition between the agricultural and resources sectors and the need to protect areas required for the growth of Towns.

The plan also discusses other State interests relevant to land use planning in the region, including housing and liveable communities, economic growth, environment and heritage, and hazards and safety.

3.3.2 Regional Outcomes and Policies

The Central Queensland region's greatest competitive industry strengths are in supporting coal mining, Coal Seam Gas (CSG)/Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) and agricultural sectors (CQ Regional Plan, 2013).

Resolving the conflict between agriculture and the resources sector is crucial to the long-term sustainability of both industries and ultimately the region's economy. Impacts on the productivity of agricultural land from resource activities can include direct land take, changes to land access, loss or degradation of soil, subsidence and overland flow modifications. Within Zone 1, the possible effect on PAA and SCA could result from potential subsidence, and surface disturbance from the flares, if not appropriately managed. Subsidence impacts and management are discussed in **Section 6.1 -Subsidence**. Surface infrastructure impacts and management are discussed in **Section 6.2 – Surface Impacts**

The regional outcomes and policies contained in the CQ Regional Plan align with and advance the achievement of the State's interest in relation to:

- Supporting the long-term viability and growth of the agricultural sector.
- Maximising the productive use of key mining resources.
- Providing for liveable communities.

In relation to agriculture, the first Regional Outcome states that “Agriculture and resources industries within the Central Queensland region continue to grow with certainty and investor confidence” (CQ Regional Plan, 2013).

The regional outcome is supported by the regional policies (CQ Regional Plan, 2013), whereby the policies aim to protect PALU while supporting co-existence opportunities with the resources sector. These are stated as follows from the CQ Regional Plan:

- Regional policy 1: Protect PALUs within PAAs.
- Regional policy 2: Maximise opportunities for co-existence of resource and agricultural land uses within PAAs.

PAAs are identified and mapped in the CQ Regional Plan and comprise of the region’s strategic areas containing highly productive agricultural land uses. PALUs within the PAA are recognised as the primary land use and are given priority over any other proposed land use.

The Project and surrounding land are predominantly used for a mix of cropping and grazing purposes alongside existing mining operations. Existing infrastructure is proposed to be used to support underground mining in the Project, with the only new surface infrastructure required being the seven flares. Underground mining using the bord and pilar mining method coupled with utilising existing infrastructure will be used to support the Project’s approach to minimising surface disturbance.

The Project satisfies the Regional Policy 1 and Regional Policy 2 outcomes as it is not anticipated to materially impact the existing land use pattern in the PALU area within the Project. During the operation of the mine, the existing agricultural land uses will continue to operate in Zone 1. Further detail is provided in **Section 6.0 – Potential Impacts and Management** and **Section 7.0 – Assessment Against RPI Regulation Required Outcomes**.

4.0 Existing Environment

4.1 Land Resource Assessment

A soil and land resource assessment for the Project (SLR, 2025) has been undertaken. This assessment characterised and detailed the type, distribution and quality of soils across the Project. The land resource assessment report is provided in **Appendix B**.

Six dominant soil map units (SMUs) were identified across the Project and consisted of the following:

- 1A - Crusty Brown Vertosols, Sub-Dominant: Self-Mulching Grey Vertosol.
- 1B – Crusty Brown Vertosols, Sub-Dominant: Crusty Black Vertosols, Eutrophic Grey Vertosols.
- 2A – Eutrophic Brown Dermosols, Sub-dominant: Crusty Brown Dermosol, Self-Mulching Black Dermosols, Eutrophic Black Dermosols.
- 2B – Eutrophic Brown Dermosols – Sub-dominant: Crusty Brown Dermosol.
- 2C – Eutrophic Brown Dermosols – Sub-Dominant: Mesotrophic Red Dermosols, Crusty Brown Dermosol, Mesotrophic Brown Dermosol.
- 3 – Clastic Rudosols – Sub dominant: Crusty Rudosol.

Table 1 below highlights the SMUs identified within Zone 1, and the area of each SMU.

Table 1 Soil Map Unit

Soil Map Unit	Dominant Soil Type	Sub-dominant Soil Type	Hectares (ha)	Percentage of Zone 1 (%)
1A	Crusty Brown Vertosols	Self-Mulching Grey Vertosol	191	9
1B	Crusty Brown Vertosols	Crusty Black Vertosols Eutrophic Grey Vertosols	480	23
2A	Eutrophic Brown Dermosols	Crusty Brown Dermosol Self-Mulching Black Dermosols Eutrophic Black Dermosols	622	29
2B	Eutrophic Brown Dermosols	Crusty Brown Dermosol	161	8
2C	Eutrophic Brown Dermosols	Mesotrophic Red Dermosols Crusty Brown Dermosol Mesotrophic Brown Dermosol	653	30
3	Clastic Rudosols	Crusty Rudosol	12	1
Total			**2,119**	**100**

4.2 Subsidence

Gordon Geotechniques Pty Ltd was commissioned by Ensham to undertake subsidence modelling to assess the potential impacts of the Project (**Appendix C** – Subsidence Report), which includes a peer review letter (**Appendix D** – Subsidence Peer Review Letter) and prepare a subsidence management plan for the Ensham site. The original subsidence management plan was peer reviewed (**Appendix E** – Subsidence Management Plan Peer Review Letter). The subsidence management plan has since been reviewed and updated as a requirement of Ensham's existing RPI Act approval RP122-002 (**Appendix F** – Subsidence Management Plan). Results showed due to the nature of the bord and pillar mining method, low levels of subsidence, typically less than 40 mm, are predicted for the Project as a result of elastic compression of the strata. Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System monitoring at Ensham indicates subsidence levels of typically 10 mm for land above the approved underground mining operations. To provide context, the seasonal variation in surface levels can be up to 50 mm or more (IESC, 2015) as a result of changes in moisture content, therefore the subsidence impacts of mining are considered to be negligible as they are less than the natural surface variation occurring within the soil without the influence of mining activities. Monitoring data will continue to be collected to ensure any subsidence is recorded and assessed. The Ensham Subsidence Management Plan includes the monitoring of Zone 1 and includes mitigation measures if required. As at the date of lodgement of the RIDA, there are compensation agreements in place with five of six landowners. Negotiations have been undertaken and are ongoing regarding a compensation agreement with the remaining property owner (Cowal Agriculture Holdings, the owner of Lot 8 on TT345).

4.3 Dispersive Soils

An Emerson Aggregate Test (EAT) semi-quantitatively classifies the coherence of soil aggregates in water to provide an indication of dispersive properties and susceptibility to erosion. The ratings are based on a hierarchical class system where a rating of 1 being the most dispersive and 8 being non-dispersive.

Topsoil with EAT ratings of 3 and 4 were present in 90% of samples, indicating a moderately high potential of dispersion and erosion. The remainder of topsoil samples had an EAT rating of 2, indicating a high potential for dispersion. Approximately 83% of subsoil samples have EAT ratings of 3 and 4 with a moderately high potential of dispersion and erosion. The remaining 17% of subsoil samples have a high dispersion and erosion potential of EAT 2, indicating a high potential for dispersion.

4.4 Land Suitability and Agricultural Land Classes

Land Suitability

The land suitability assessment for cropping indicates the main limitations for the Project are soil wetness (W) and soil water availability (M), as outlined in **Appendix B**. Soil wetness is predominantly influenced by the permeability and drainage capacity of the soil. Soil water availability is predominately influenced by the soil texture. The land suitability ratings for cropping are as follows:

- Approximately 832 ha of land associated with SMU 1A, 1B and 2B is rated as Class 4.
- Approximately 1,287 ha of land associated with SMU 2A, 2C and 3 is rated as Class 5.

The land suitability assessment for grazing indicates the main limitations for the Project are soil wetness (W) and soil water availability (M), with ratings as follows:

- Approximately 832 ha of land associated with SMU 1A, 1B and 2B is rated as Class 2.
- Approximately 1,275 ha of land associated with SMU 2A and 2C is rated as Class 3.
- Approximately 12 ha of land associated with SMU 3 is rated as Class 5.

Land suitability classifications for the Project will remain the same post-mining as no material surface impact is predicted. It is noted that irrigated cropping occurs within the Project including areas rated as Class 5 for cropping. The land suitability framework provides guidance, and in some circumstances, there can be some difference between a land suitability rating and land use. The main soil related limitations for the Project can be managed in part by irrigation practices and allow for successful cropping operations.

Agricultural land classification

The agricultural land assessment indicated the agricultural land class ratings for the Project are:

- SMU 1A, 1B and 2B are rated as Agricultural Land Class A2 (832 ha), for a wide range of crops and/or horticultural crops only.
- SMU 2A and 2C are rated as Agricultural Land Class C2 (1,275 ha), grazing native pastures on lower fertility soils than C1.
- SMU 3 is rated as Agricultural Land Class C3 (12 ha), light grazing of native pastures and land suited to forestry.

Other than predicted subsidence levels which would be less than natural soil movement, there is limited land disturbance proposed for the Project, with an upper limit of 1.12 ha to be disturbed as part of the Drill Pads for the Project. The Project will therefore not influence the land suitability class or the agricultural land class areas categorised from the soils in the assessment. The land resource assessment report is provided in **Appendix B**.

5.0 Land Use

Land Use within the Project area and in the vicinity of the Project consists of mining operations, irrigated/dryland cropping, grazing of modified pasture, and residential and farm infrastructure. Land uses within and surrounding the Project are shown in **Figure 8** Identification of Properties.

Lots underlying the Project in Zone 1 are freehold land and reserves. A combination of irrigated cropping, dryland cropping and grazing modified pasture are the predominant land uses. Property ownership underlying the Project and status are identified in **Table 2**.

The lots on plan for each land parcel within and surrounding the Project are shown on **Figure 9**. North of the Nogoa River (refer Lot 2 CP911010) there is a small area of dryland Leucaena, with the majority of this Lot being utilised for grazing of mixed pastures. South of the Nogoa River is predominately irrigated cotton fields (refer Lot 8 TT345). Other lots shown on **Figure 9** include roads (refer Lot 7 TT309 and Lot A AP7202) and a reserve (refer Lot 6 TT309).

Compensation agreements are in place with five of the six underlying property owners. Negotiations have been undertaken and are ongoing regarding a compensation agreement with the remaining property owner (Cowal Agriculture Holdings, the owner of Lot 8 on TT345).

Table 2 Land Ownership

Lot	Tenure	Owner
Lot 2 CP911010	Freehold	• Private landholder
Lot 8 TT345	Freehold	• Cowal Agriculture Holdings Pty Ltd
Lot 6 TT309	Reserve, Term Lease	• Minister responsible for administering the *Land Act 1994* • Trustee – Central Highlands Regional Council (CHRC) • Registered Lessee - Private landholder
Lot 7 TT309	Reserve, Term Lease	• Minister responsible for administering the *Land Act 1994* • Trustee – CHRC • Registered Lessee – Citricorp Pty Ltd
Lot A AP7202	Reserve, Permit to Occupy	• Minister responsible for administering the *Land Act 1994* • Trustee – CHRC Registered Permittee - Private landholder
Roads	Reserve	• CHRC

5.1 Infrastructure

A map showing critical infrastructure owned by external parties and restricted areas is shown in **Figure 10**. This highlights the houses, sheds, powerlines, irrigation channels, dams, levees and an underground water pipeline in the Project area.

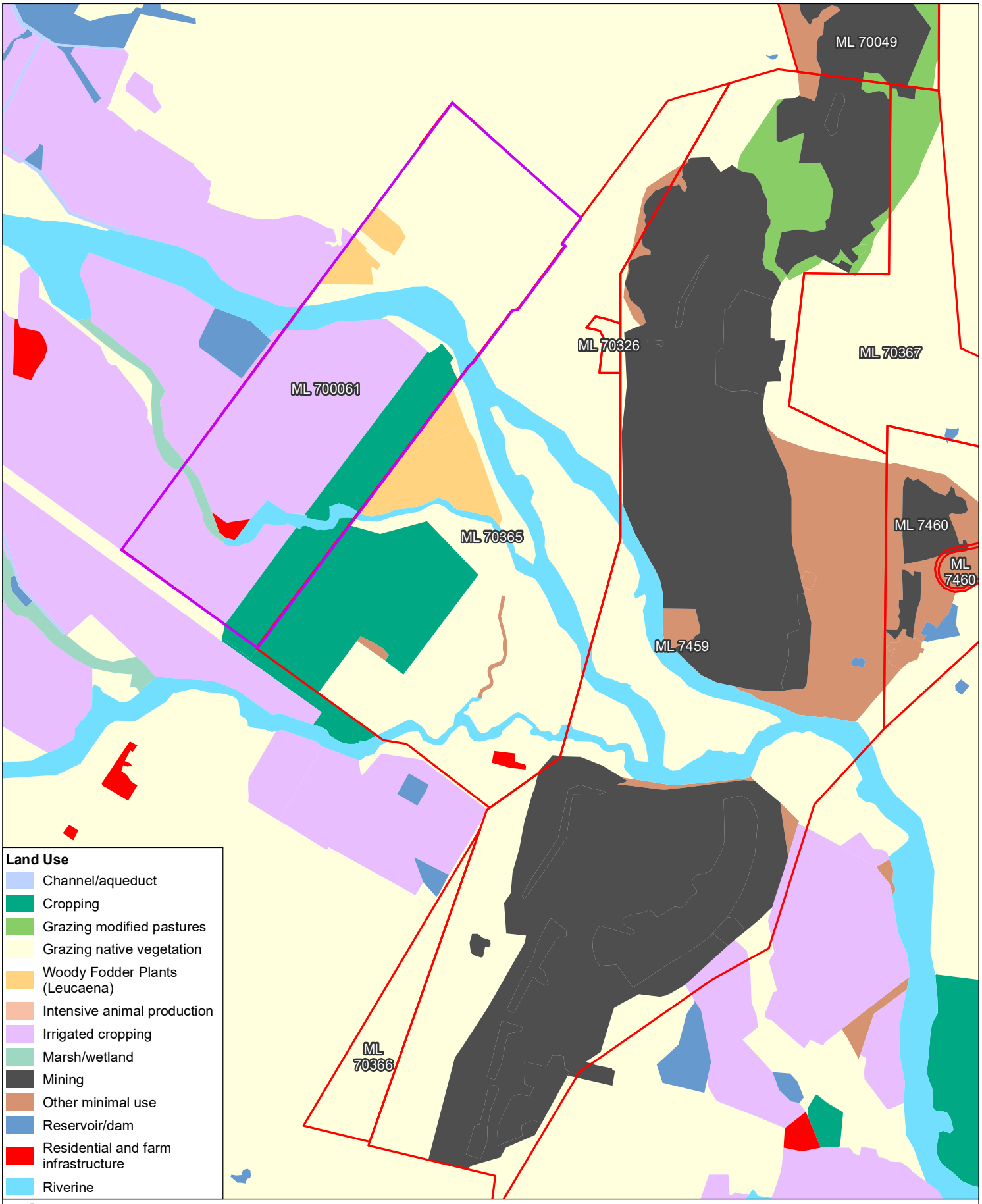
5.2 PALU Identification and History

A detailed review of the Agtrends Spatial Data Mapping (2022), available historical satellite imagery, property history, and site observations was undertaken. The analysis of historical satellite imagery considered available images for 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024. These images (Queensland Imagery - SPOT) are shown in **Figure 11** to **Figure 19**. As can be seen, cropping activity has occurred for a significant period on the land subject to the Zone 1 Project.

Land south of the Nogoa River on Lot 8TT345 has been used for irrigated cropping (predominately cotton) for a substantial period (at least three of the past ten years). This land (Lot 8TT345) therefore qualifies as PALU as per RPI Act Guideline 07/14.

All remaining areas (i.e. properties) within Zone 1 do not qualify as potential PALU under RPI Act Guideline 07/14. This is confirmed by the proponent of these areas, with the land used historically for dryland foraging (Leucaena) and cattle grazing.

Figure 20 shows the mapped PALU in Zone 1.



Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	06-Dec-2024
Drawn by:	NT

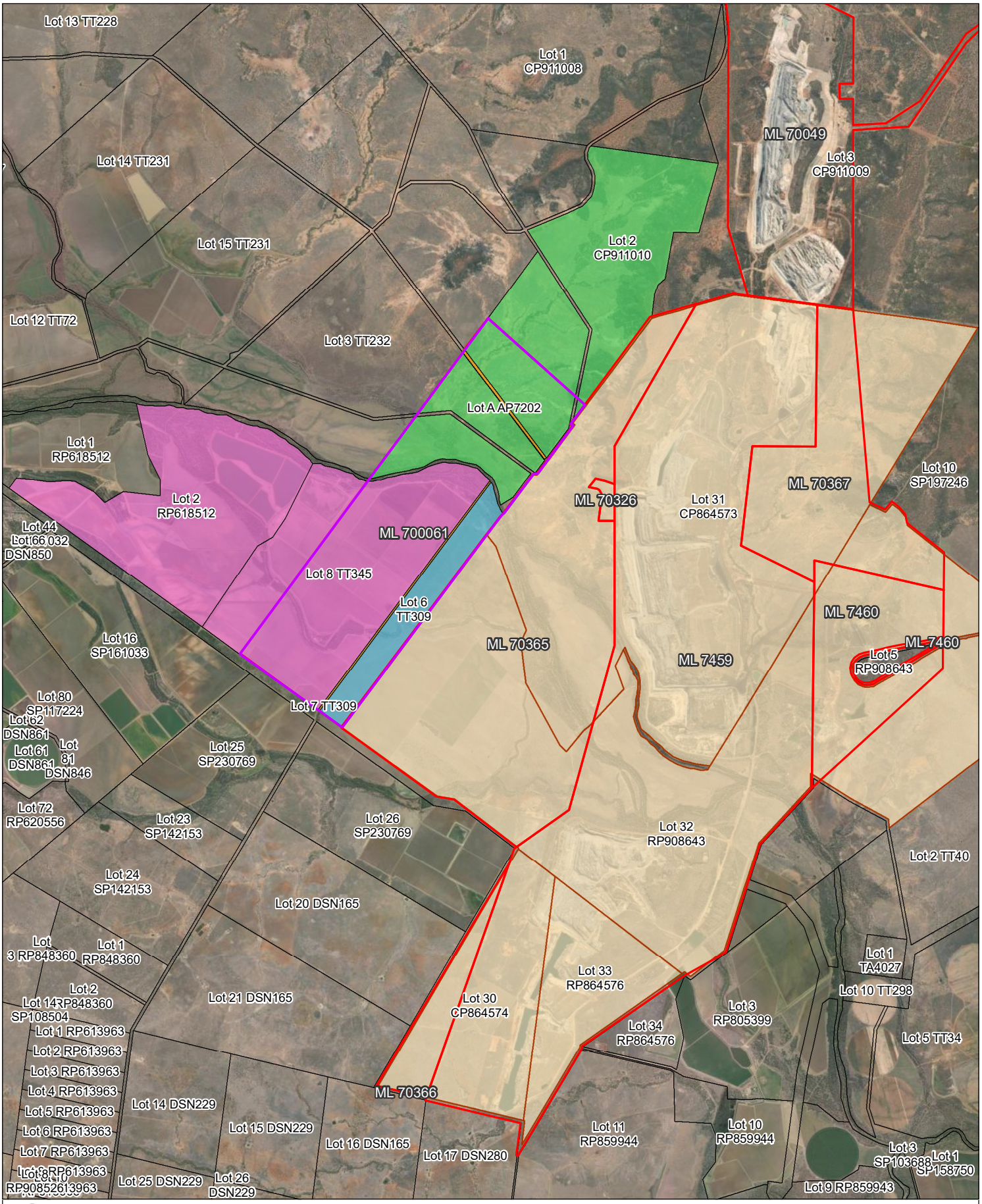
ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

LAND USE

SLR

FIGURE 8

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_08_Land use.mxd



0 1 2 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:100,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	06-Dec-2024
Drawn by:	NT

Zone 1

Mining Lease

Cadastral Boundary

Ensham Owned Property (Bligh Coal Limited, Idemitsu Australia and Bowen Investment (Australia) Pty Ltd)

Lots within Zone 1

Cowal Agricultural Holdings Pty Ltd

Private landholder

Trustee – Central Highlands Regional Council, Registered Permittee - Private landholder

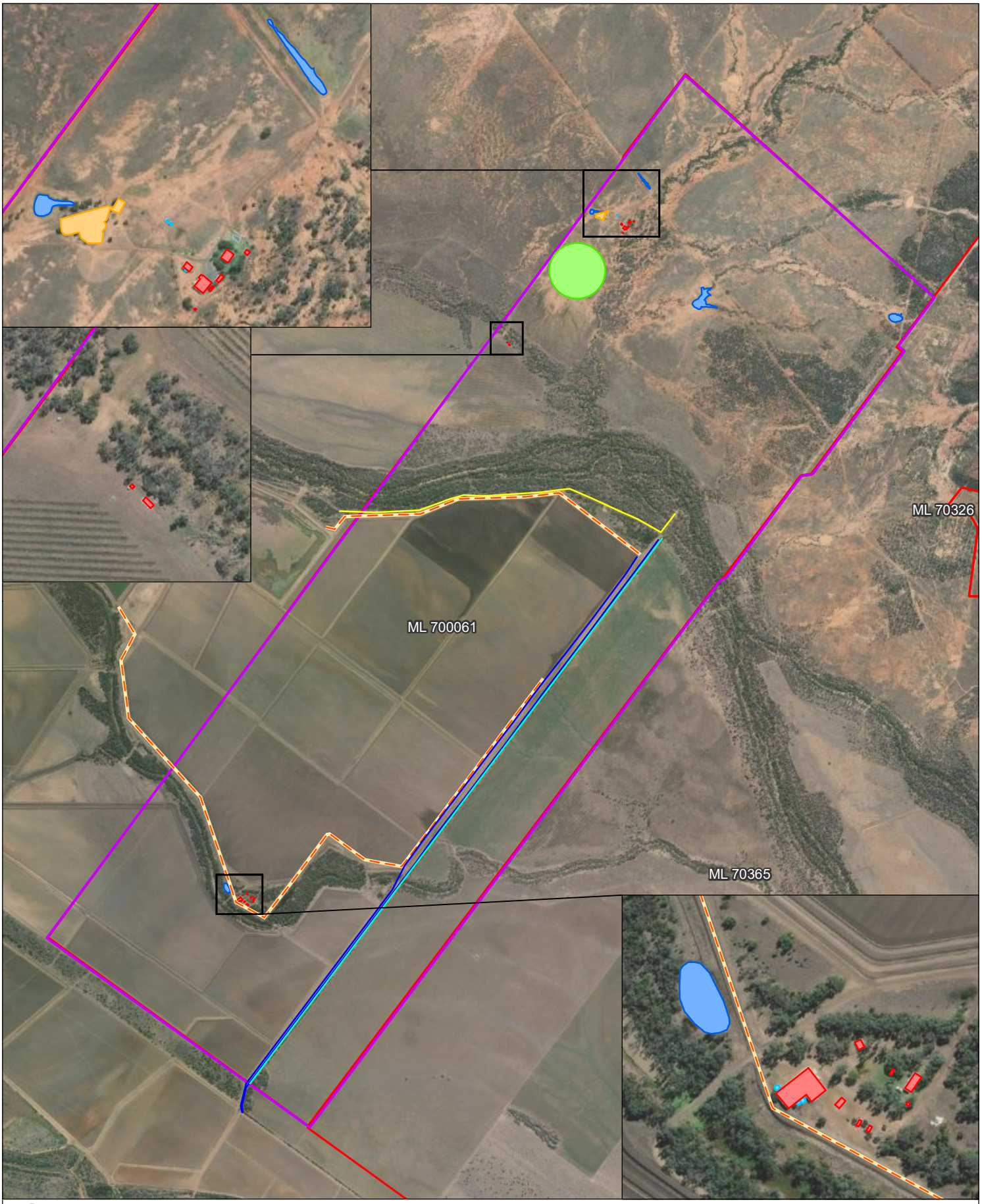
Trustee – Central Highlands Regional Council, Registered Lessee - Private landholder

ENSHAM ZONE 1 RIDA APPLICATION

UNDERLYING PROPERTY OWNERSHIP MAP

FIGURE 9

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_09_Underlying Property Ownership.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:5,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	06-Dec-2024
Drawn by:	NT

Zone 1
Mining Lease

Critical Infrastructure
- Irrigation Channel
- Levee
- Powerline
- Undeground Water Pipeline

Restricted Area
- Agriculture
- Building
- Dam
- Stock Yard
- Water Tank

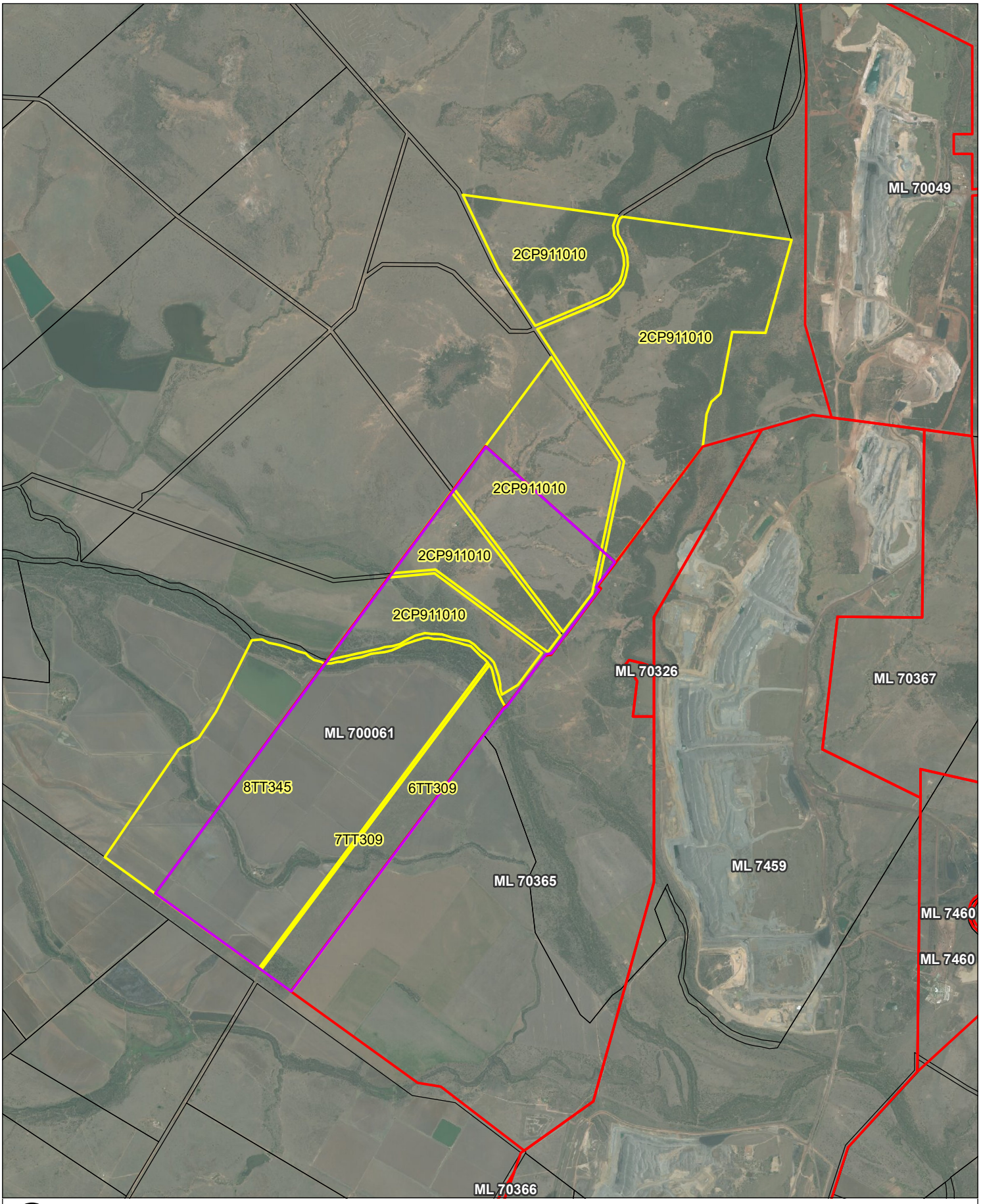
ENSHAM ZONE 1 RIDA APPLICATION

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESTRICTED AREAS

SLR

FIGURE 10

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_10_Critical Infrastructure and Restricted Areas.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

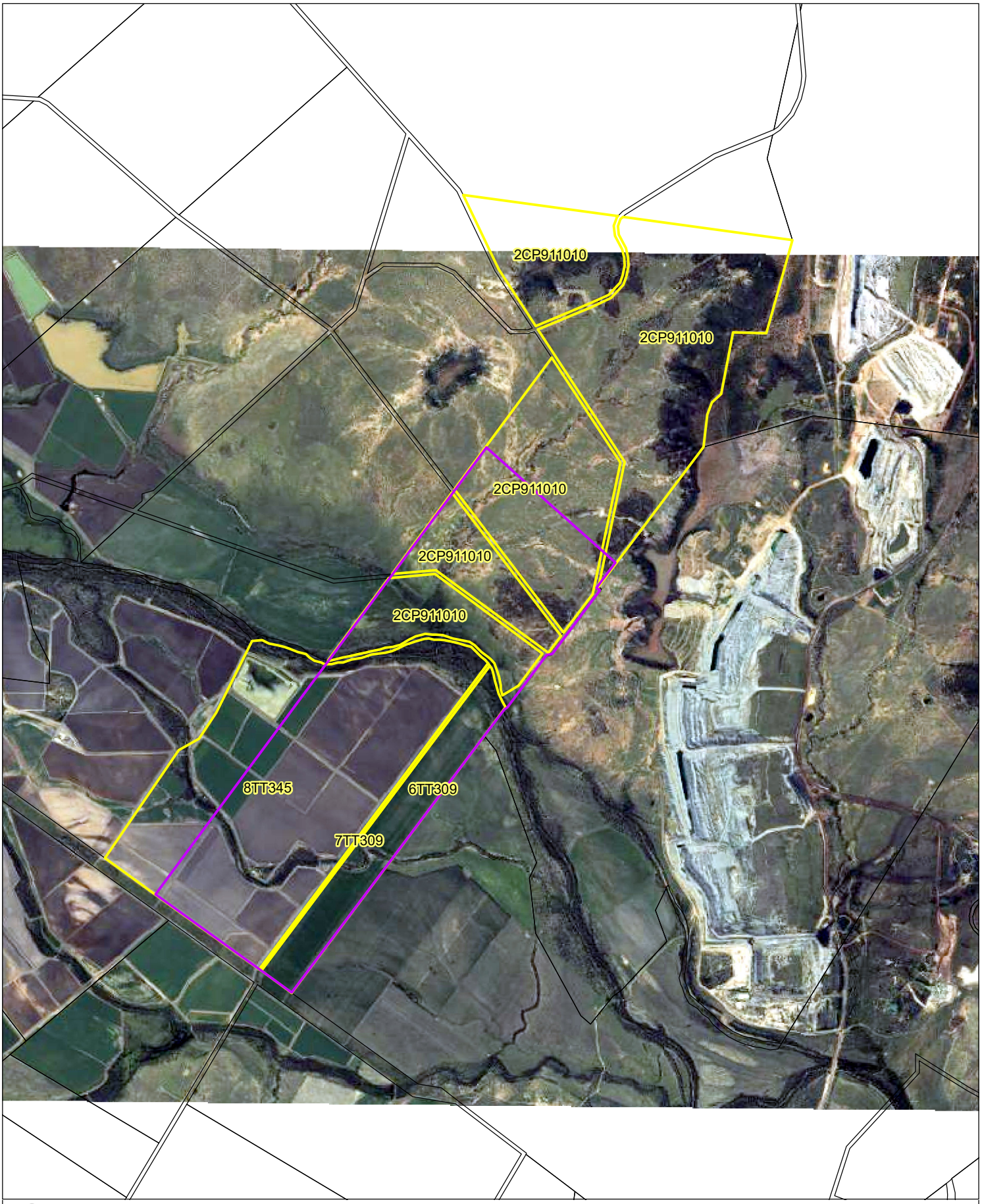
ZONE 1 – 2014 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 11

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_11_Zone 1 – 2014 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

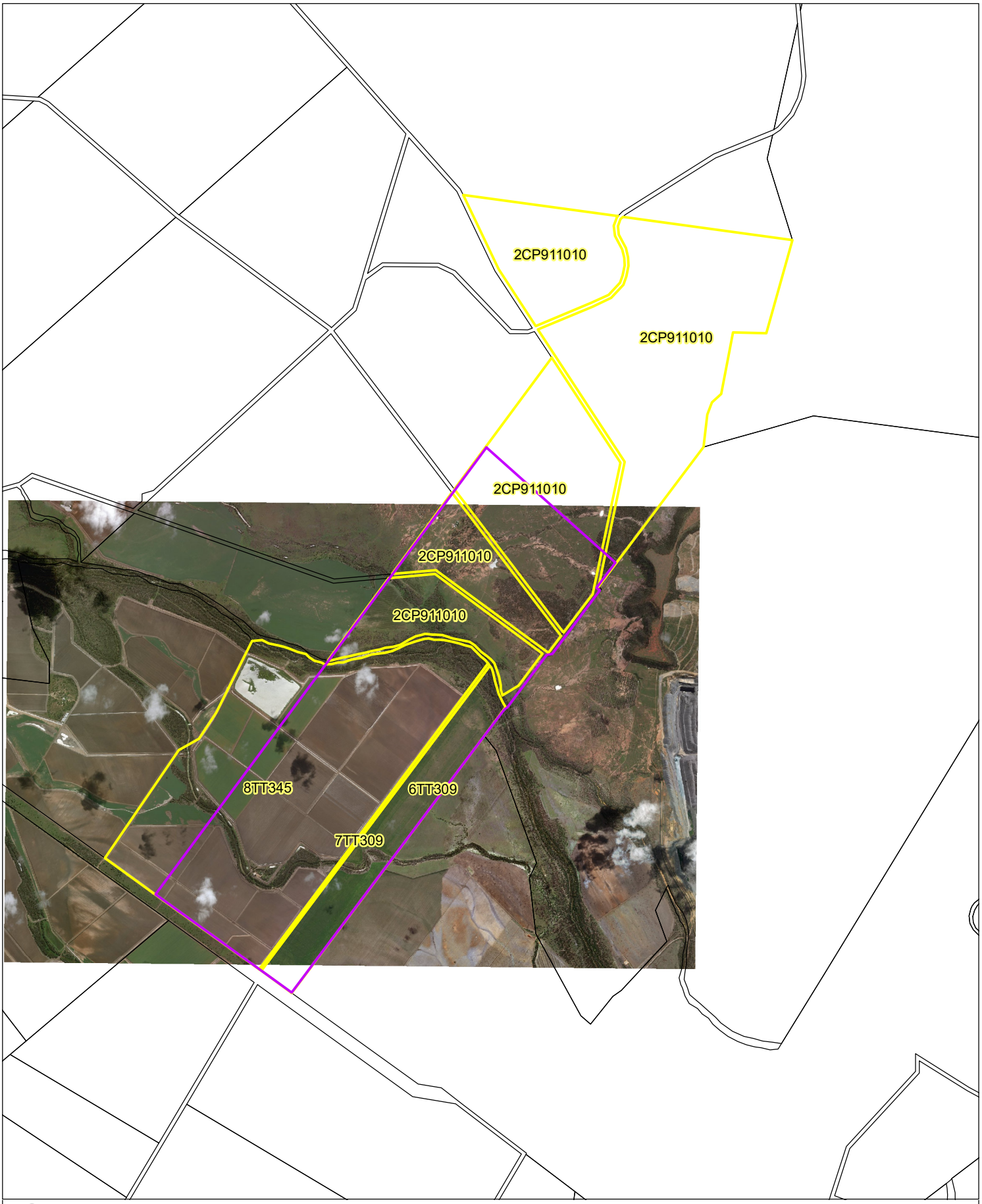
ZONE 1 – 2016 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: Queensland Imagery - SPOT 2016

FIGURE 12

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_12_Zone 1 – 2016 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

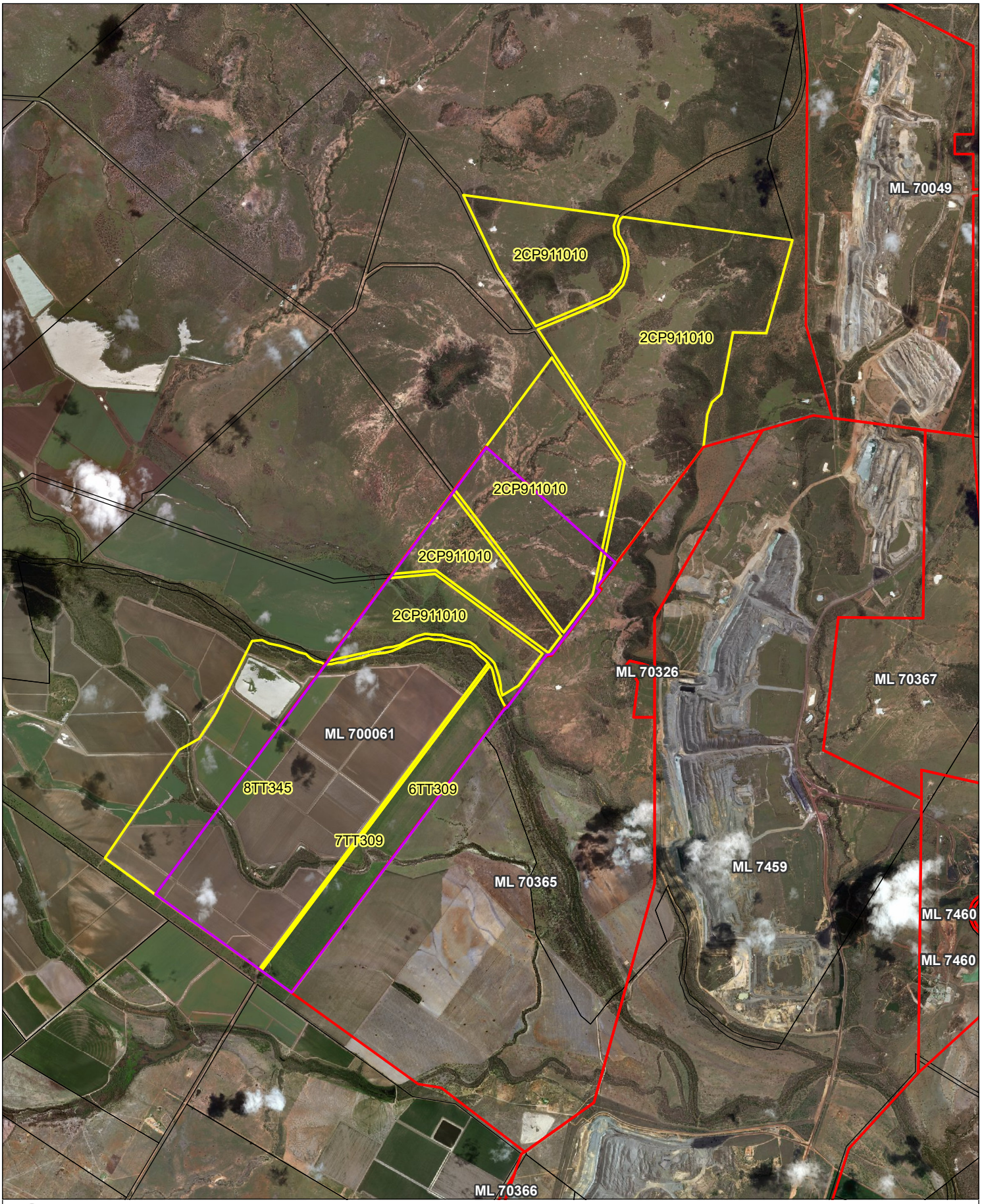
ZONE 1 – 2017 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 13

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_13_Zone 1 – 2017 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

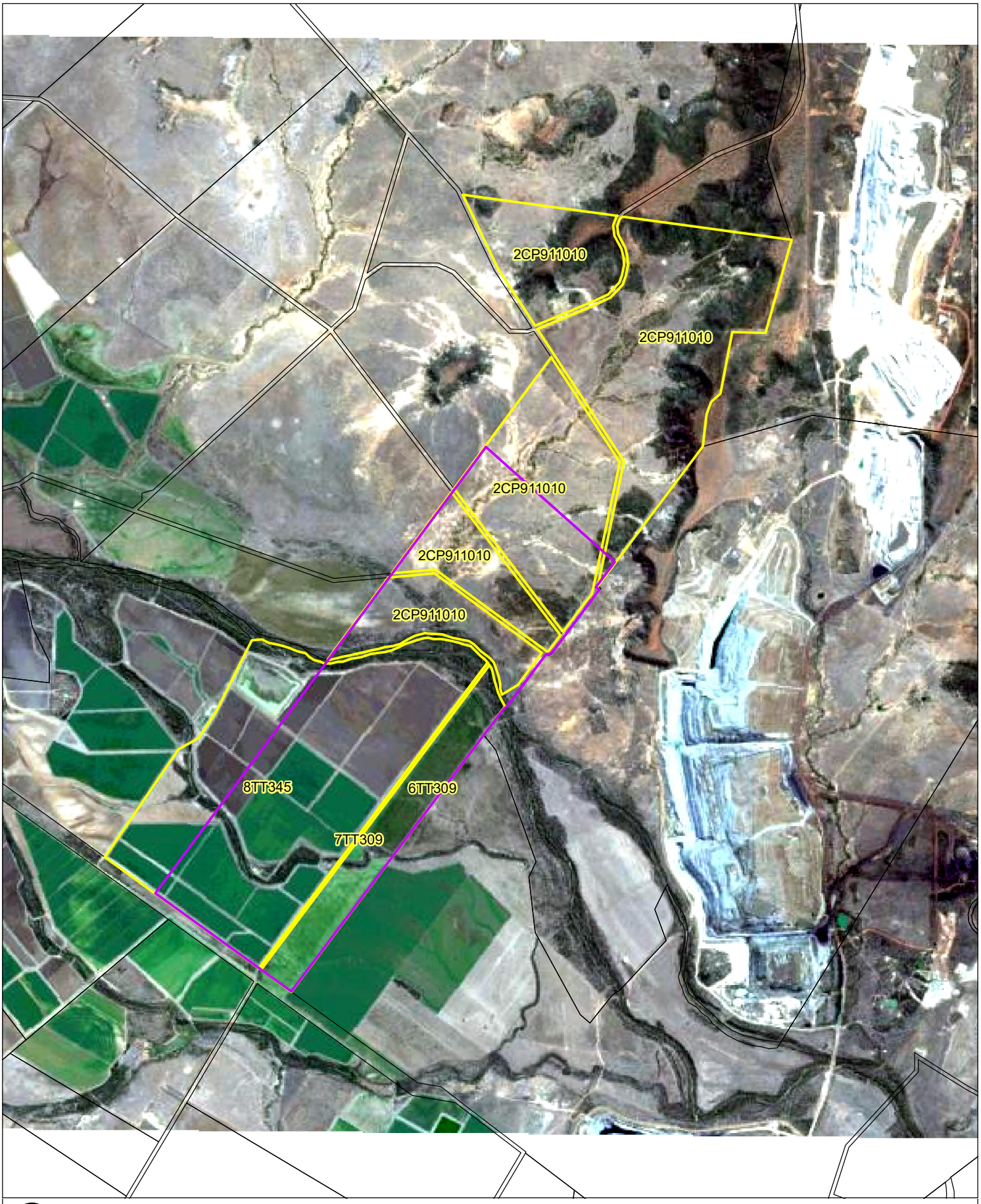
ZONE 1 – 2018 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 14

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_14_Zone 1 – 2018 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

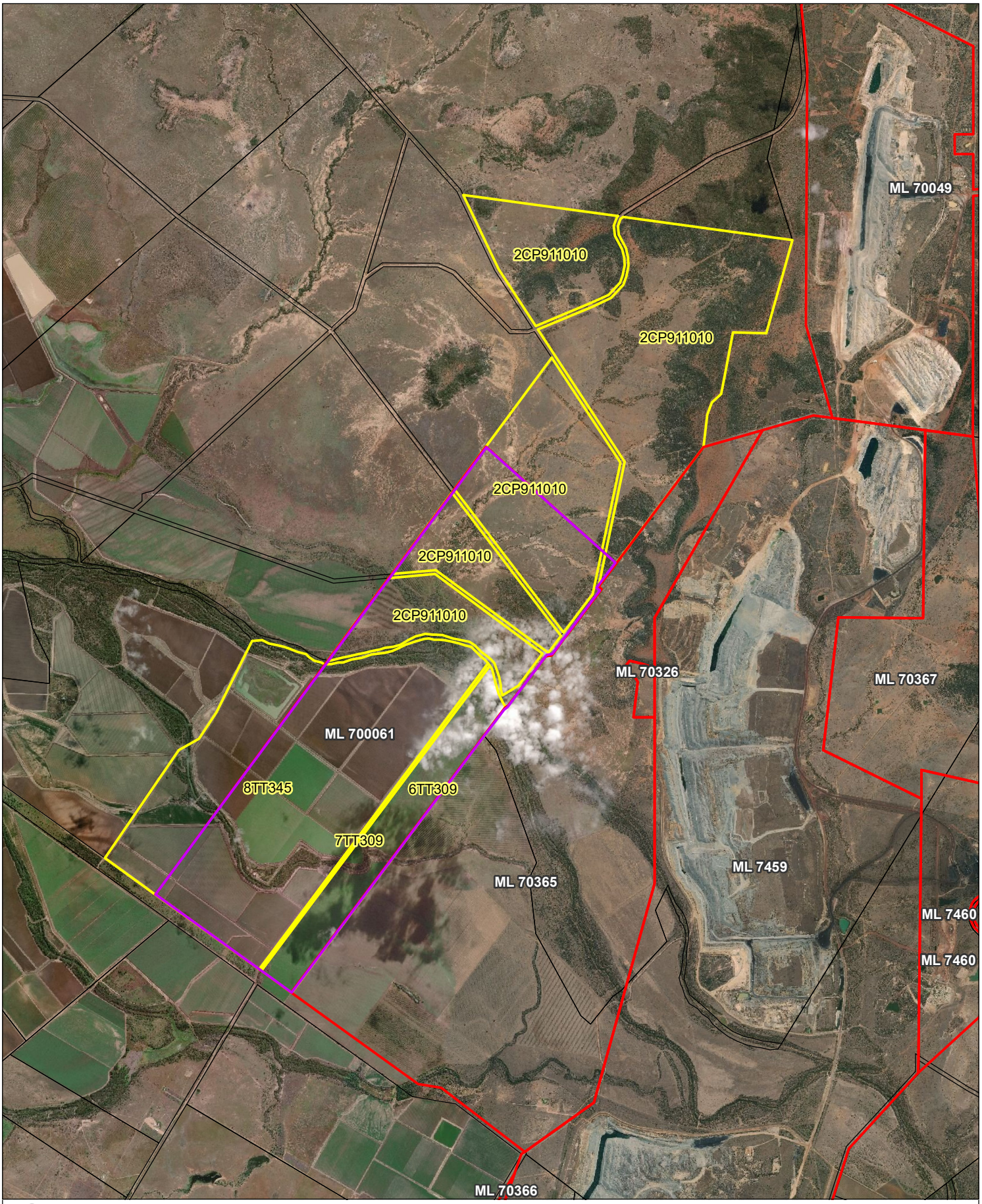
ZONE 1 – 2019 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: Queensland Imagery - SPOT 2019

FIGURE 15

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_15_Zone 1 – 2019 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

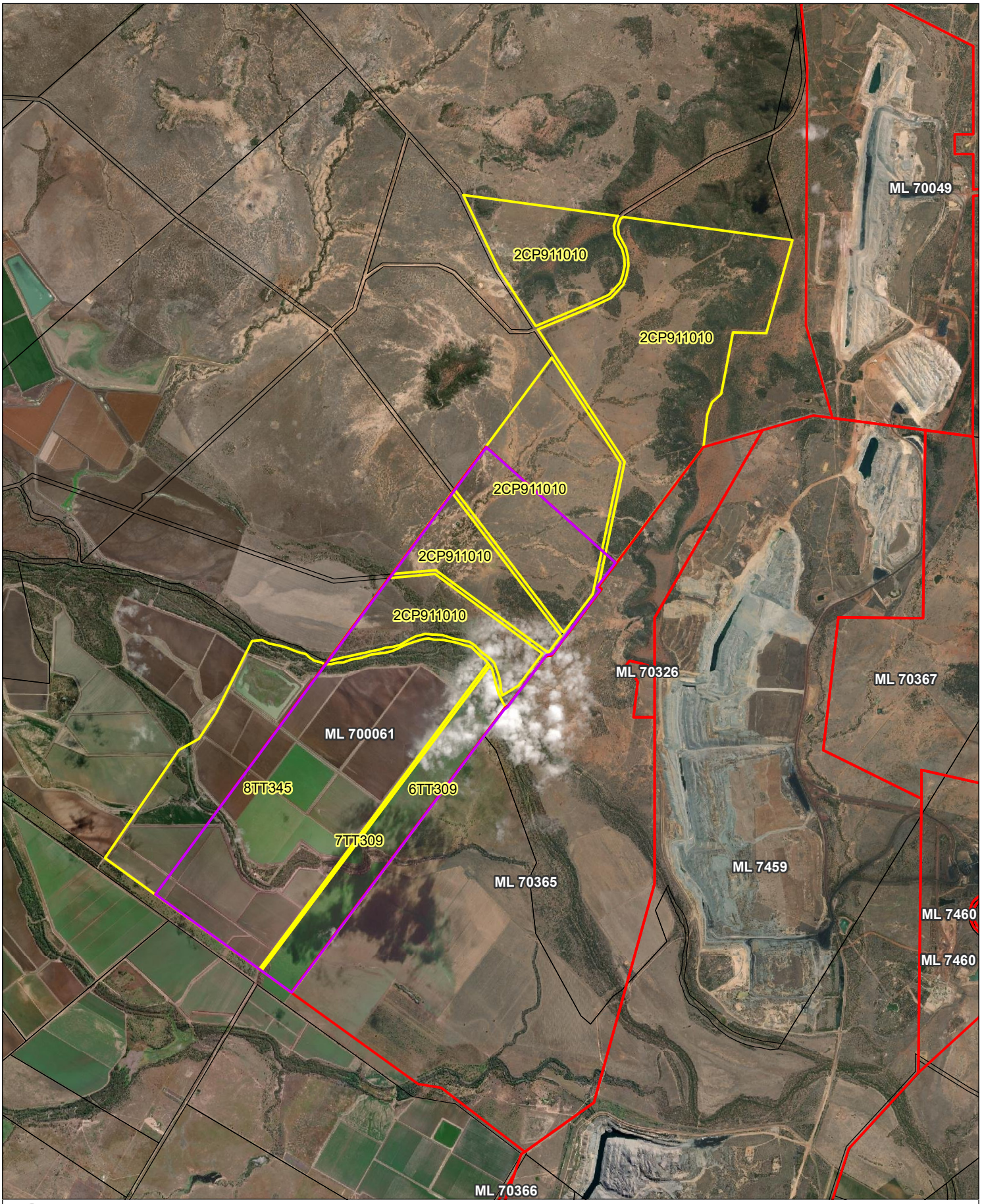
ZONE 1 – 2020 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 16

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_16_Zone 1 – 2020 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

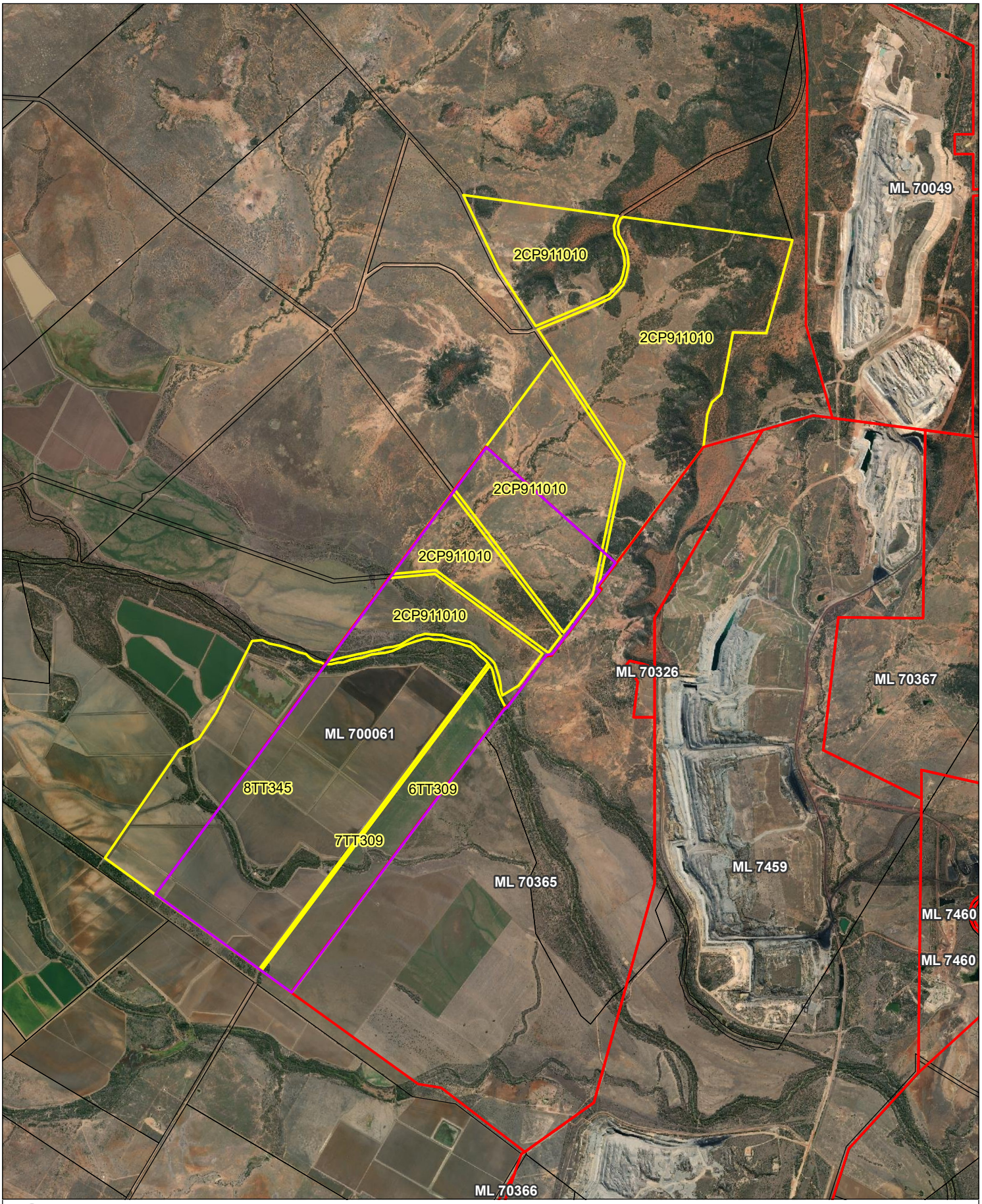
ZONE 1 – 2021 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 17

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_17_Zone 1 – 2021 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

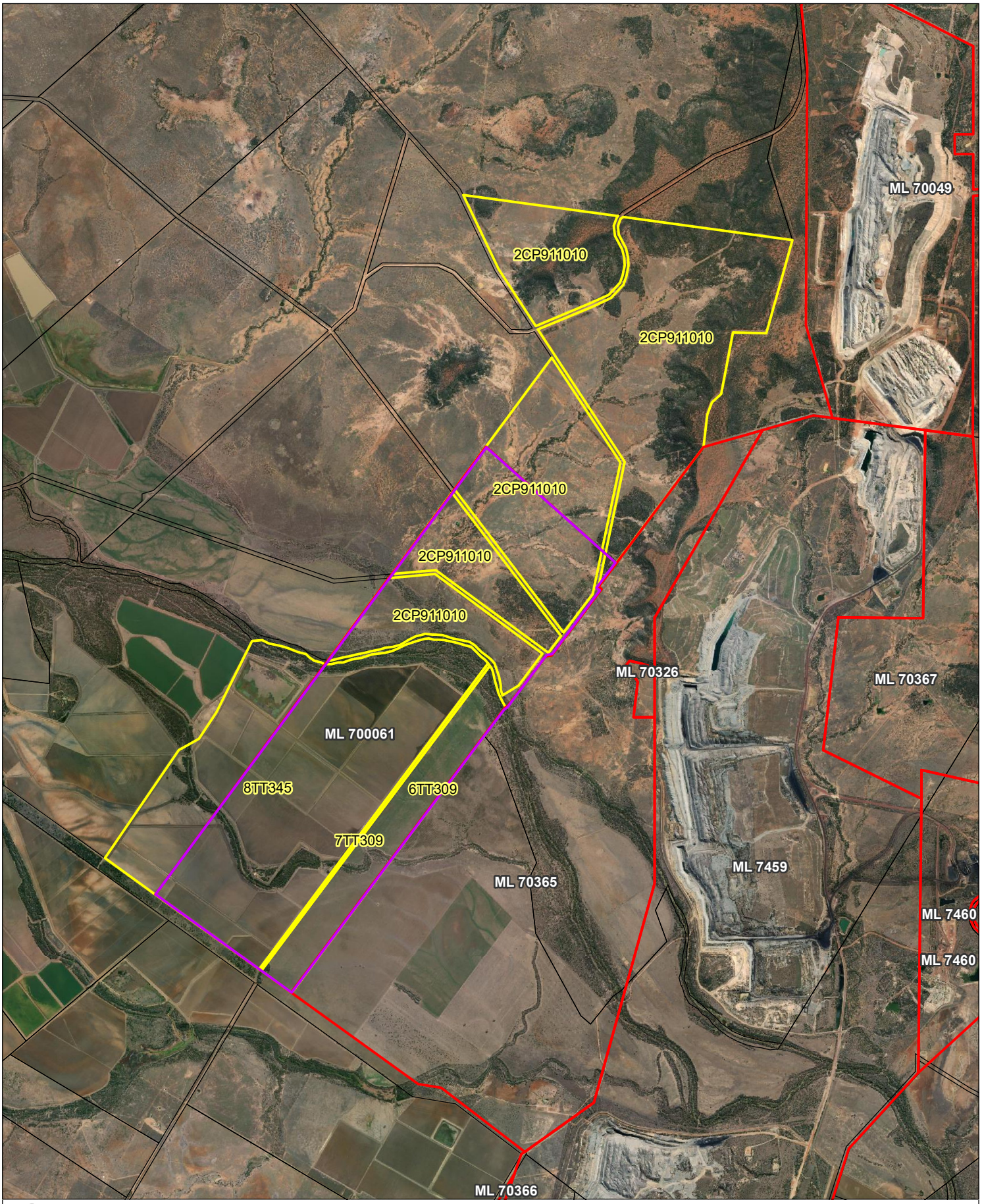
ZONE 1 – 2022 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 18

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_18_Zone 1 – 2022 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:75,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	AS

Zone 1
Parcels within Zone 1
Mining Leases

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

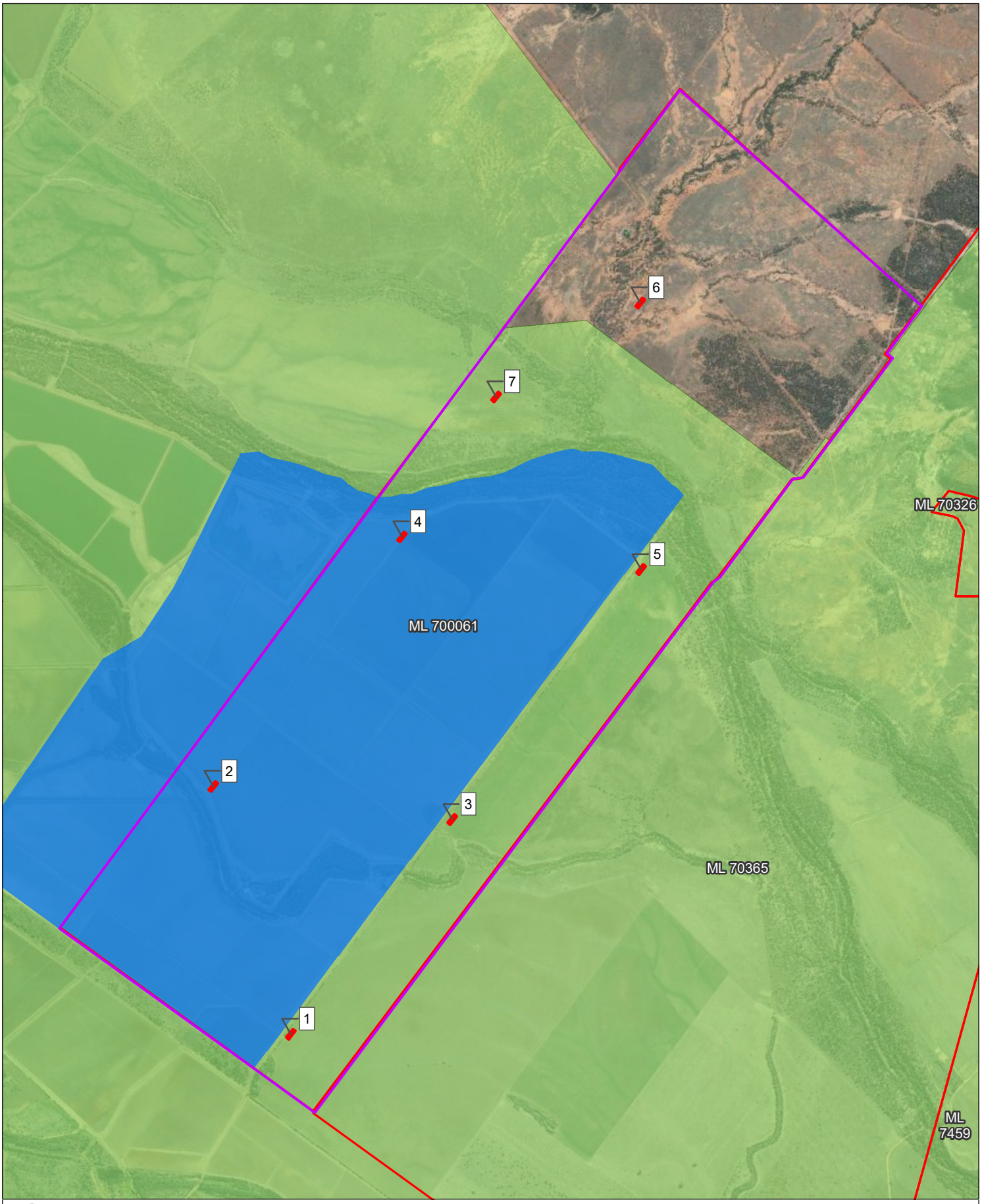
ZONE 1 – 2024 SATELLITE IMAGERY

SLR

Data Source: ESRI | World Imagery Wayback WMTS

FIGURE 19

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_20_Zone 1 – 2024 Satellite Imagery.mxd



0 0.5 1 km

Coordinate System:	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Scale:	1:40,000 at A4
Project Number:	620.041251.00001
Date:	22-Jan-2025
Drawn by:	NT

- Zone 1
- Mining Lease
- Drill Pad
- Priority Agricultural
- Priority Agricultural Land Use (PALU)

ENSHAM ZONE 1
RIDA APPLICATION

PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

SLR

FIGURE 20

\\au.slr.local\Corporate\Projects-SLR\620-BNE\620-BNE\620.041251.00001 Ensham RIDA Update Zone 1\06 SLR Data\01 GIS\GIS\RIDA\620041251_RIDA_Figure_21 Zone 1– PALU.mxd

6.0 Potential Impacts and Management

The following sections detail the potential impacts associated with the Project. This assessment has identified two potential impact pathways as they relate to ARIs, being subsidence and surface disturbance.

6.1 Subsidence

The Subsidence Report for the Project was prepared by Gordon Geotechniques (June 2022) and has been peer reviewed by Mine Advice (June 2022). The findings of this report are outlined below. A Subsidence Management Plan has also been prepared by Gordon Geotechniques in June 2022 and further revised in August 2024. The original plan was also peer reviewed by Mine Advice (June 2022). Subsidence documentation relating to the Project is provided as:

- **Appendix C** - Subsidence Report
- **Appendix D** - Subsidence Report Peer Review letter
- **Appendix E** – Subsidence Management Plan Peer Review letter, and
- **Appendix F** - Subsidence Management Plan.

6.1.1 Potential Impacts

Due to the nature of the bord and pillar mining method, low levels of subsidence (typically less than 40 mm) are predicted. Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK GPS) monitoring at the Ensham underground mine indicates that current subsidence levels above existing approved mined underground operations immediately adjacent to the Project are typically measured at less than 10 mm after a period of 24 months. This would support the upper subsidence level prediction for the Project. Similar levels of subsidence would be expected for Zone 1 as the same pillar design criteria will be applied for the Project as for the current operating underground mine. The measured values seen in areas of similar soil type where underground mining is present are notably less than natural soil variation of up to 50 mm (refer to **Section 6.1.2 – Natural Ground Level Variation**). A Subsidence Management Plan has been developed and implemented and includes the triggers for investigation of any potential subsidence impacts, soil types, guidance on surface inspections, groundwater monitoring, mitigation and management. The low level of subsidence is demonstrated in **Figure 21** to **Figure 25** for the existing approved mine which shows natural soil movement levels in a non-mined area (**Figure 21**) and measured subsidence in underground mining areas (**Figure 22** to **Figure 25**). Further details are provided in **Section 4.3** of **Appendix F**. Six additional RTK GPS monitoring stations are planned to be established with real time (i.e. continuous monitoring) to monitor subsidence levels in Zone 1.

Where there is an exceedance of the trigger levels listed in Table 4-1 of the Subsidence Management Plan, then the following mitigation strategy listed in Section 4.9 of the Subsidence Management Plan would apply:

> *Where surface levels indicate a difference in elevation greater than the trigger levels in Table 4-1 and likely as a result of mining activities, an investigation will be undertaken by Ensham. Where* the *investigation supports that the elevation change is associated with mining, then a detailed investigation will be completed by a suitably qualified person and, where warranted, an investigation report will be prepared and submitted to the Administering Authority and to the land owner/land occupier.*

Subsidence monitoring will continue until rehabilitation milestones located within the PRCP are achieved.

The Subsidence Management Plan has been submitted, reviewed and approved by DETSI.

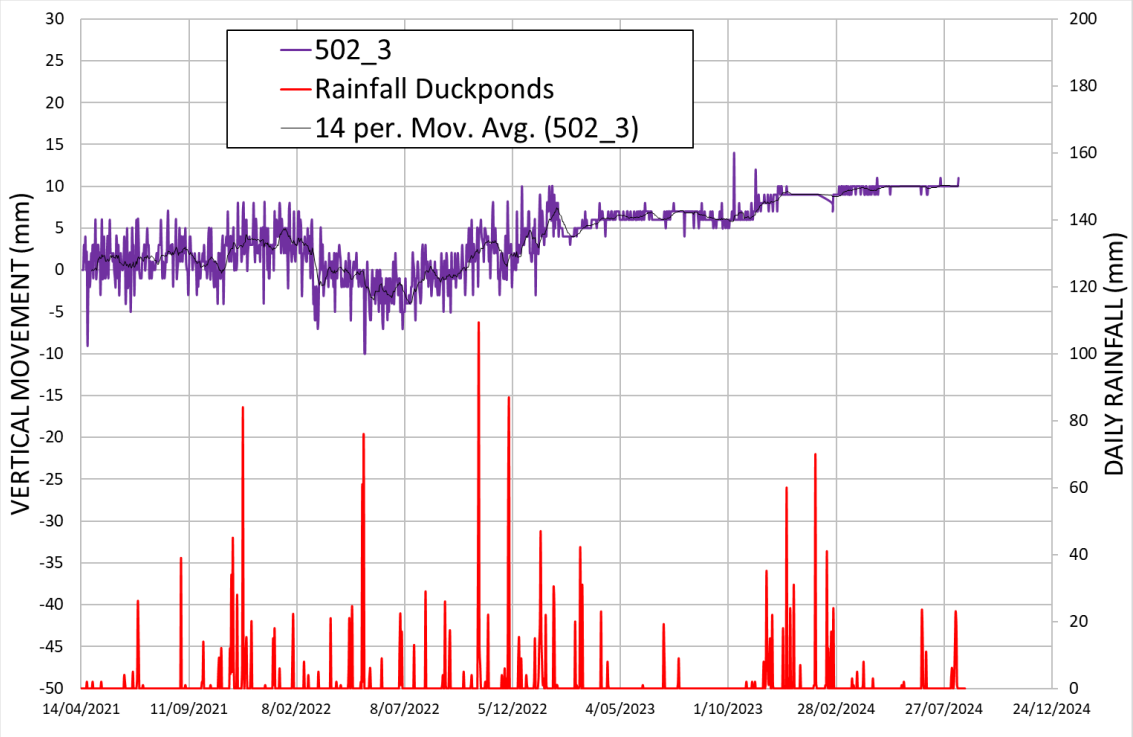


Figure 21 Subsidence monitoring above Station 502_3

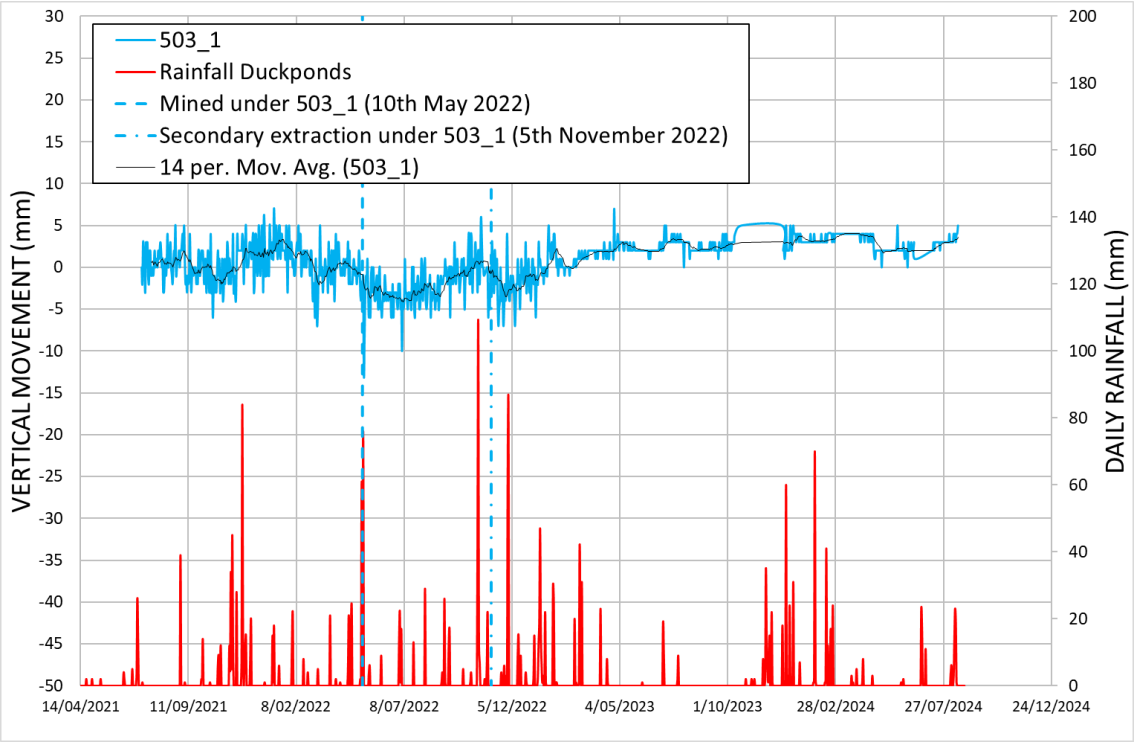


Figure 22 Subsidence monitoring above Station 503_1

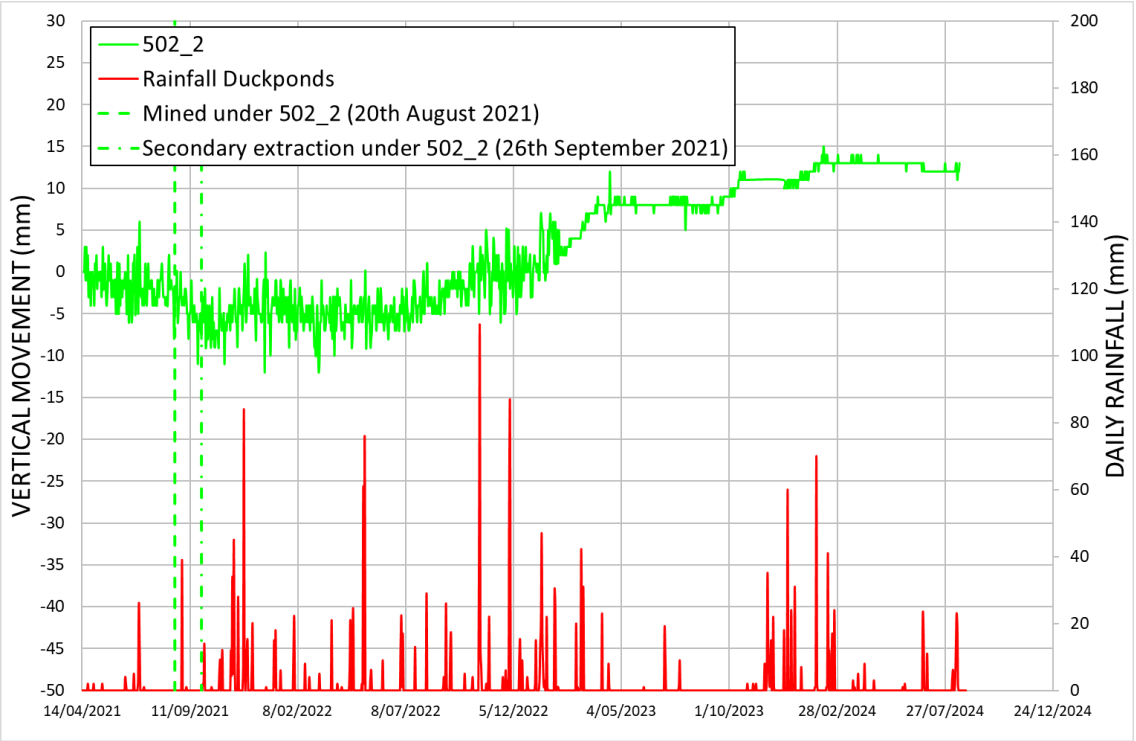


Figure 23 Subsidence monitoring above Station 502_2

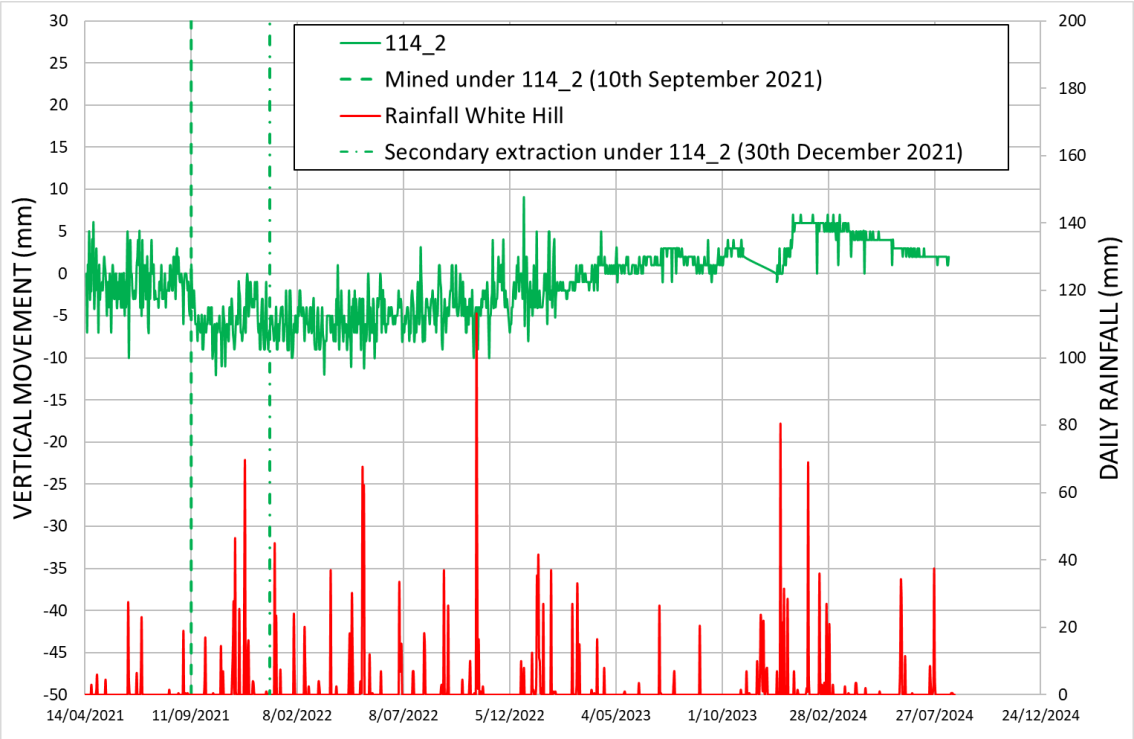


Figure 24 Subsidence monitoring above Station 114_2

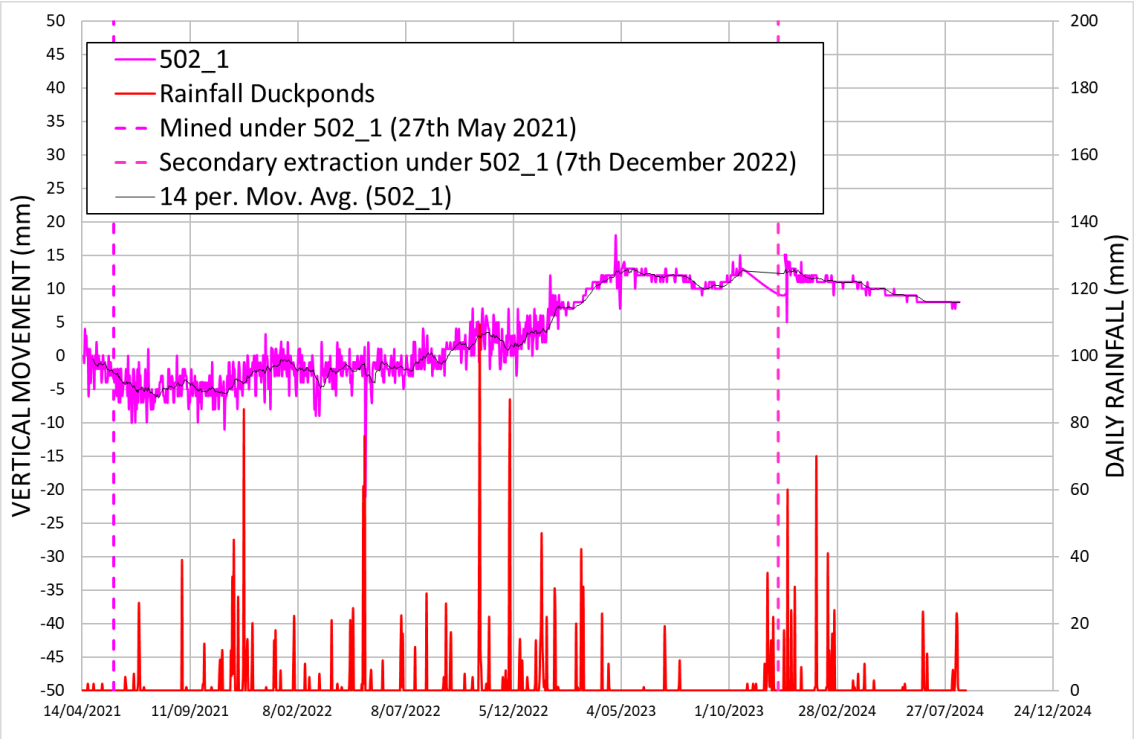


Figure 25 Subsidence monitoring above Station 502_1

6.1.2 Natural Ground Level Variation

Natural ground level variation is accepted to be up to 50 mm, as a result of changes in moisture content meaning that the predicted subsidence is below the range of normal seasonal fluctuation (IESC, 2015). Underground mining activities are predicted to not cause material impacts beyond that expected in the natural variation in the area (refer to **Section 6.1.1 – Impacts**) and is supported by measured data in the already approved adjacent mined area. Additional RTK (real time kinetics) GPS monitoring, both pre-mining and during/post mining, will be undertaken for Zone 1 as noted in **Appendix F**.

6.2 Surface Disturbance

6.2.1 Potential Impacts

The following sections detail the potential impacts from surface disturbance associated with the Project, specifically the area of ARIs and duration of Project related impacts.

6.2.1.1 Maximum Temporary Disturbance Area

The construction of the Drill Pads will require temporary disturbance of 1.12 ha within Zone 1. The total Project area (i.e. Zone 1) is 2,119 ha.

As described in **Section 3.0 – Regulatory Considerations**, only PAA and SCA are mapped within and adjacent to the Project area as shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** respectively. **Figure 20** shows the mapped PALU in the Project Area.

For the purpose of this application, the status of the PAA and SCA (‘as mapped’) within the Project is not being challenged and has been accepted for this assessment.

The areas of ARI and corresponding disturbance across the Project area are shown in **Table 3**. The values presented are for each ARI, and are not cumulative across the ARIs.

Table 3 Areas of ARI for the Project

Area of Regional Interest (ARI)	Area of ARI within Project Area (ha)	Percentage of Project Area (%)	Project disturbance on ARI (ha)	Percentage of extent of disturbance on ARI (%)
Priority Agricultural Area (PAA)	1,634	77.1	0.96	0.06
Priority Agricultural Land Use (PALU)	1,025	48.4	0.32	0.03
Strategic Cropping Area (SCA)	1,275	60.2	0.96	0.08
Priority Living Area (PLA)	0	0	0	0
Strategic Environmental Area (SEA)	0	0	0	0

The proposed development of the seven Drill Pads, with an upper limit of disturbance for each measuring approximately 20 by 80 meters, will involve construction and operational activities. These Drill Pads will serve as locations for gas flaring infrastructure and will be rehabilitated post-mining. The potential impacts and management strategies for this development, with a focus on land and soil, are outlined below.

As detailed in **Table 3**, 1,634 ha of the Project area is mapped as PAA, with approximately 0.96 ha of surface disturbance occurring in this ARI. This disturbance includes Drill Pads 1 to 5, and 7, as shown in **Figure 5**.

Of the PAA mapped within the Project area, 1,025 ha of the 1,634 ha of PAA has been identified as PALU (refer to **Section 5.2**). Drill Pads 2 and 4 are the only infrastructure located within PALU, equating to 0.32 ha of temporary disturbance to PALU.

Similarly, 1,275 ha of the Project area is mapped as SCA (i.e. SCL), with approximately 0.96 ha of surface disturbance occurring in this ARI. This disturbance includes Drill Pads 1 to 5, and 7, as shown in **Figure 6**. As shown in **Figure 7**, these six Drill Pads are located within land mapped as both PAA and SCA.

Drill Pad 6 is not located within SCA, PAA or PALU, and hence is not subject to the RIDA assessment. It has however been included for transparency in this RIDA application.

6.2.1.2 Duration of Temporary Surface Disturbance

The Project is scheduled to commence in 2025. The duration of the temporary disturbance, prior to the restoration of the land to its pre-activity condition, will be the operational life of the underground mining operations, which is expected to be until 2044.

6.2.2 Management Strategies

The construction of drill pads within areas of SCL and PAA has the potential to result in several potential impacts:

- The establishment of Drill Pads will directly convert SCL and PAA land to non-agricultural use during the period the Drill Pads are used, reducing the available area for farming. This could affect long-term agricultural productivity, depending on the extent of land disturbance and rehabilitation efforts.
- Multiple drill pads may fragment larger agricultural areas, disrupting farming operations and potentially increasing costs due to the need to reconfigure existing agricultural layouts.
- The construction and operation of drill pads could pose risks of soil compaction, water contamination, and runoff, which may affect crop and livestock health, leading to potential reductions in agricultural yields.
- Dust, noise, and emissions from drilling activities could impact crop growth and livestock health, with potential reductions in productivity due to environmental stress.

To ensure that the surface infrastructure will not have a material impact on the area, several key management measures will be implemented throughout the Project lifecycle:

- Drill Pad locations have been carefully selected to avoid the most productive areas of SCL and PAA/PALU. As shown in **Figure 26** to **Figure 32**, the Drill Pads are to be positioned in areas currently used as tracks between cropping areas, or on the fringes of cropped areas. The footprint of each Drill Pad will be reduced to the essential operational requirements, limiting land disturbance. Additionally, existing infrastructure will be utilised wherever possible to minimise the need for new land disturbance.
- The disturbance activities are designed to be temporary. Once the gas flaring infrastructure is no longer required, the Drill Pads will be decommissioned. This involves removing all equipment and infrastructure, followed by comprehensive rehabilitation to restore the land to its original or improved state.
- During construction of the Drill Pads, topsoil will be carefully removed and stored for later use in rehabilitation. This practice preserves the soil's fertility and structure, ensuring it can be effectively reinstated. Erosion control measures will be implemented to protect soil quality and prevent degradation during the Project where necessary.
- The Ensham Mine holds an approved PRCP (P-PRCP-100751503), and the rehabilitation measures contained within this plan will be applied to Zone 1. Post-mining rehabilitation will ensure that the land is returned to its pre-disturbance condition, including recontouring the land, replacing topsoil, and replanting native vegetation where applicable. Erosion control measures and soil amelioration techniques will be employed to restore soil health and agricultural productivity. Continuous monitoring and adaptive management will ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of rehabilitation efforts.
- Monitoring of the disturbance activities in accordance with the EA will be conducted to ensure compliance with the minimisation strategies. Adaptive management practices will be employed to address any unforeseen impacts promptly. This proactive approach ensures that any potential issues are identified and mitigated.

By implementing these strategies, the Project will ensure that the activities do not have a permanent impact on the area, preserving both its agricultural productivity and environmental integrity for future generations, in accordance with CQ Regional Plan.

Additionally, any land use impacts associated with the Project will be managed in accordance with individual land compensation agreements.

Section 7.1 – Priority Agricultural Area and **Section 7.2** – **Strategic Cropping Land** outlines the detailed assessment against the ROs for SCA and PAA.

Figure 26 Drill Pad Number 1

Figure 27 Drill Pad Number 2

Figure 28 Drill Pad Number 3

Figure 29 Drill Pad Number 4

Figure 30 Drill Pad Number 5

Figure 31 Drill Pad Number 6

Figure 32 Drill Pad Number 7

7.0 Assessment Against RPI Regulation Required Outcomes

7.1 Priority Agricultural Area (RPI Regulation, Schedule 2, Part 2)

Schedule 2, Part 2 of the RPI Regulation sets out the ROs and prescribed solutions for activities carried out in a PAA. Drill Pads 2 and 4 are subject to these ROs, as these are both located within PALU. An assessment of the Project against these ROs is presented below.

Required Outcome 1

Required Outcome 1 (RO1) is not relevant to the Project as the activity is proposed on more than one property within the PAA.

Required Outcome 2

Required Outcome 2 (RO2) requires that an activity will not result in a material impact on the region because of the activity's impact on the use of land in the PAA for 1 or more PALUs. Prescribed Solutions for RO2 state various solutions for deciding if the activity impacts on PAA. It has been determined that the Project satisfies all prescribed solutions for RO2, as outlined under **Table 4.**

Table 4 Prescribed Solutions for RO2 – PAA

Prescribed Solutions for RO2 (Table 3, RPI Statutory Guideline 02/14)	Response
The Application demonstrates all of the following—	
(a) if the activity is to be carried out in a PAA identified in a regional plan—the regional outcomes and regional policies stated in the regional plan are adequately addressed	The regional outcome is supported by the regional policies (refer to **Section 3.3.2**), whereby the policies aim to protect PALU while supporting co-existence opportunities with the resources sector. These are stated as follows from the CQ Regional Plan: • Regional policy 1: Protect PALUs within PAAs. • Regional policy 2: Maximise opportunities for co-existence of resource and agricultural land uses within PAAs. The Project satisfies the Regional Policy 1 and Regional Policy 2 outcomes as neither the subsidence nor surface disturbance is anticipated to materially impact the existing land use pattern in the PALU area within the Project. During the operation of the mine, the existing agricultural land uses will continue to operate in Zone 1.

Prescribed Solutions for RO2 (Table 3, RPI Statutory Guideline 02/14)	Response
(b) the activity cannot be carried out on other land in the region that is not used for a PALU, including for example, land elsewhere on a property, on an adjacent property or at another nearby location	The activity cannot be carried out on other land not used for a PALU as the Project is geologically constrained by the location of the resource. Additionally, the position and number of surface flares are largely dictated by operational requirements and health and safety measures. As described in Section 6.2.2, the Applicant has however considered the location of existing agricultural infrastructure and layouts in the selection of locations for Drill Pads to reduce impacts as far as practical.
(c) the construction and operation footprint of the activity on the area in the region used for a PALU is minimised to the greatest extent possible	The construction and operation footprint of the activity in the region has been minimised to the greatest extent possible, as described in **Section 6.2**. • Other than the proposed Drill Pads, existing infrastructure will be utilised. • Existing infrastructure located on Applicant owned land will be used to negate surface impacts from the Project. This includes use of the existing access portals to access the underground mine. • The Drill Pads have been strategically located to avoid the most productive areas of PALU. Detailed site assessments were conducted to identify and select locations that would have the least impact on high-value cropping areas, with Drill Pads located along access tracks where possible. • The size of each Drill Pad has been minimised to the essential operational requirements, reducing the overall footprint. The dimensions of 20 by 80 meters per pad have been carefully considered to balance operational efficiency with land conservation. This footprint will be reduced wherever possible, during construction of the Drill Pads. • Shared access routes (i.e. existing farm access tracks) will be used to further reduce land disturbance. By implementing these measures, the Applicant ensures that the construction and operation footprint on PALU is minimised to the greatest extent possible, thereby preserving the agricultural productivity and environmental integrity of the property.

Prescribed Solutions for RO2 (Table 3, RPI Statutory Guideline 02/14)	Response
(d) the activity will not result in widespread or irreversible impacts on the future use of an area in the region for 1 or more PALUs	There will be no widespread or irreversible material impact on PALUs in the region. Underground workings beneath this land are predicted to result in subsidence levels less than the natural soil movement (refer to **Section 6.1 - Subsidence**). The construction and operation activities are designed to be temporary. Once the gas flaring infrastructure is no longer needed, the Drill Pads will be decommissioned, and the land will be rehabilitated to its original state. Any land use impacts associated with the Project will be managed in accordance with the individual land compensation agreements. No widespread or irreversible impacts on the future use of an area in the region for one or more PALUs are therefore expected as a result of this Project.
(e) the activity will not constrain, restrict or prevent the ongoing use of an area in the region for 1 or more PALUs, including for example, infrastructure essential to the operation of a PALU	As per (c) and (d), the construction and operation footprint on PALU is minimised to the greatest extent possible, thereby preserving the agricultural productivity and environmental integrity of the property. By locating the Drill Pads within a clearing between two areas of cropping, existing farm equipment (e.g. a harvester) is not anticipated to be impacted. The activity will not constrain, restrict or prevent the ongoing use of an area as a PALU.
(f) The Application demonstrates the Applicant has in place a strategy or plan for managing CSG water or associated water that provides for the net replenishment of the regionally significant water source.	Not applicable as the activity will not be carried out in a regionally significant water source (i.e. the Condamine Alluvium as prescribed in the RPI Regulation).

Prescribed Solutions for RO2 (Table 3, RPI Statutory Guideline 02/14)	Response
(g) Where the Applicant is not the owner of the land and has not entered into a voluntary agreement with the owner, the application demonstrates the matters listed in Tables 1 and 2.	As at the date of lodgement of the RIDA, voluntary agreements are in place with owners of 5 of the 6 properties, with negotiations ongoing with the remaining landowner, Cowal Agriculture Holdings Pty Ltd. Depending on the outcome of the remaining land owner negotiations, the answer to this criteria will either be: • The applicant has entered into voluntary agreements with the owner of all properties on which the activity is to be carried out; or • Section 3 of the prescribed solution for RO1 is met because: o The applicant has taken all reasonable steps to enter a voluntary agreement with the land owner impacts of the activity on PALU (and reached agreement with 5 of the 6 land owners). o The carrying out of the activity on the Cowal property will not result in a loss of more than 2% of the land used for PALU or the productive capacity of the PALU on the property. o The activity cannot be carried out on land that is not used for a PALU (see above). o The footprint of the activity on the property used for a PALU is minimised to the greatest extent possible (see above). o The activity will not constrain, restrict or prevent the ongoing conduct on the property of a PALU (see above). o The activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the PAA (see above). o The activity is not likely to have an impact on land owned by a person other than the applicant or Cowal.

7.2 Strategic Cropping Area (RPI Regulation, Schedule 2, Part 4)

Schedule 2, Part 4 of the RPI Regulation sets out the ROs and prescribed solutions for activities carried out in a SCA.

In accordance with the RPI Regulation, where an Application is for an activity that is to be carried out on land within the SCA and all or part of the land overlaps with land used for a PALU in a PAA, the assessor only needs be satisfied the activity meets the applicable PAA assessment criteria in deciding the application (relevant to the overlapping land). That is, whether the SCA criteria are met or not is not relevant in deciding that part of the application for where the overlap occurs, however the SCA criteria must be met for all areas where no overlap occurs. Overlap occurs for Drill Pads 2 and 4, hence Drill Pads 1, 3, 5 and 7 are subject to the ROs and prescribed solutions for SCA.

An assessment of the Project against these ROs is presented below.

Required Outcome 1

The status of the land as SCL is not being challenged and accepted as mapped. As such, RO1 is not relevant.

Required Outcome 2

RO2 is not relevant to the Project as the activity is proposed on more than one property within SCL.

Required Outcome 3

The activity will not result in a material impact on SCL in an area in the SCA. Prescribed solutions for RO3 provides guidance for deciding if the activity impacts on SCL in the SCA. It has been determined that the Project satisfies all of the prescribed solutions for RO3 and will not result in a material impact, as outlined under **Table 5**.

Table 5 Prescribed Solutions for RO3 – SCA

Prescribed Solutions for RO3 (Schedule 2, Part 4, Section 11 – RPI Regulation)	**Response**
The Application demonstrates all of the following—	
(a) the activity cannot be carried out on other land in the area that is not SCL, including for example, land elsewhere on the property (SCL), on adjacent land or at another nearby location.	The activity cannot be carried out on other land that is not SCL as the Project is geologically constrained by the location of the resource. Additionally, the position and number of surface flares are largely dictated by operational requirements and health and safety measures. As described in **Section 6.2.2**, the Applicant has however considered the location of existing agricultural infrastructure and layouts in the selection of locations for Drill Pads to reduce impacts as far as practical.

Prescribed Solutions for RO3 (Schedule 2, Part 4, Section 11 – RPI Regulation)	**Response**
(b) any regional outcome or regional policies stated in a regional plan for the area have been adequately addressed.	The regional outcomes and policies contained in the CQ Regional Plan align with and advance the achievement of the State's interest in relation to: • Supporting the long-term viability and growth of the agricultural sector. • Maximising the productive use of key mining resources. • Providing for liveable communities. As discussed in Section 3.3, Regional Policy 2 is to maximise opportunities for co-existence of resource and agricultural land uses. There will be no material impact to SCA, and the activity and agriculture are able to co-exist. Therefore, the Project satisfies the outcome of this policy, as it is not anticipated to materially impact the existing land use pattern. During the operation of the mine, the existing agricultural land uses will continue to operate in Zone 1. Any land use impacts associated with the Project will be determined by individual landholder compensation agreements. Refer to **Section 3.3. Central Queensland Regional Plan**, **Section 6.1 – Subsidence** and **Section 6.2 – Surface Impacts**).

Prescribed Solutions for RO3 (Schedule 2, Part 4, Section 11 – RPI Regulation)	**Response**
(c) the construction and operation footprint of the activity on strategic cropping land on the property (SCL) is minimised to the greatest extent possible.	The construction and operation footprint of the activity in the region has been minimised to the greatest extent possible, as described in **Section 6.2**. • Other than the proposed Drill Pads, existing infrastructure will be utilised. • Existing infrastructure located on Applicant owned land will be used to negate surface impacts from the Project. This includes use of the existing access portals to access the underground mine. • The Drill Pads have been strategically located to avoid the most productive areas of SCL. Detailed site assessments were conducted to identify and select locations that would have the least impact on high-value cropping areas, with Drill Pads located along access tracks where possible. • The size of each Drill Pad has been minimised to the essential operational requirements, reducing the overall footprint. The dimensions of 20 by 80 meters per pad have been carefully considered to balance operational efficiency with land conservation. • Shared access routes (i.e. existing farm access tracks) will be used to further reduce land disturbance. By implementing these measures, the Applicant ensures that the construction and operation footprint on SCL is minimised to the greatest extent possible, thereby preserving the agricultural productivity and environmental integrity of the property.
The Application demonstrates— *(d) either—* *(i) the activity will not have a permanent impact on the SCL in the area or;* *(ii) the mitigation measures proposed to be carried out if the chief executive decides the approval and impose an SCL mitigation condition*	There will be no permanent impact on the SCL. Underground workings beneath this land are predicted to result in subsidence levels less than the natural soil movement (Refer to **Section 6.1** - **Subsidence**). To ensure that the surface infrastructure will not have a permanent impact on the SCL in the area, key management strategies will be utilised, as described in **Section 6.2.2**.

Prescribed Solutions for RO3 (Schedule 2, Part 4, Section 11 – RPI Regulation)	**Response**

Where the Applicant is not the owner of the land and has not entered into a voluntary agreement with the owner, the application demonstrates—
(e) the matters listed in Table 2.
	As at the date of lodgement of the RIDA, voluntary agreements are in place with owners of 5 of the 6 properties, with negotiations ongoing with the remaining landowner, Cowal Agriculture Holdings Pty Ltd. Depending on the outcome of the remaining land owner negotiations, the answer to this criteria will either be:
	• The applicant has entered into voluntary agreements with the owner of all properties on which the activity is to be carried out; or
	• Section 11 of the prescribed solution for RO2 is met because:
	  ○ The applicant has taken all reasonable steps to enter a voluntary agreement with the land owner about the impacts of the activity on SCL (and reached agreement with 5 of the 6 land owners).
	  ○ The activity cannot be carried out on land that is not used for SCL (see above).
	  ○ The construction and operation footprint of the activity on the SCL on the property is minimised to the greatest extent possible (see above).
	  ○ There will be no permanent impact on SCL, and even if that was not so, no more than 2% of the land used for SCL on the property will be impacted.

8.0 Public Notification

Public notification of a RIDA Application provides the opportunity for the community to express their views about a particular proposal and for the government to consider these views when assessing the proposal.

For applications in ARIs other than a PLA, the chief executive may decide that public notification is necessary in order to properly assess the proposal. In determining the need for public notification, the chief executive will consider the possible impacts of the activity on an ARI as well as the impact/s on individual properties within the ARI.

The chief executive will also consider the matters addressed under the RPI Act Statutory Guideline *06/14 Public notification of assessment applications*, which outlines requirements for an assessment application to avoid duplication of notification. If it is decided that notification is appropriate, the chief executive will issue a requirement notice under Section 44 of the RPI Act, stating the requirement to notify the application.

9.0 Conclusions

The Project will not have a material impact on SCA or PAA and satisfies the prescribed solutions under the RPI Regulation as follows:

- The Project satisfies all prescribed solutions for RO2 under Schedule 1 and 2, Part 2 of the RPI Regulation and will not result in material impact on the use of the property or a PALU.
- The Project satisfies all prescribed solutions for RO3 under Schedule 2, Part 4 of the RPI Regulation and will not result in a material impact to SCL on the property.
- The Project satisfies the CQ Regional Plan Regional Policy 1 and Regional Policy 2 outcomes as it is not anticipated to materially impact the existing land use pattern in the PALU area within the Project. During the operation of the mine, the existing agricultural land uses will continue to operate in Zone 1.
- No discernible subsidence level difference between mined and unmined areas as measured by the RTK GPS in existing mined areas. Note that predicted subsidence (typically <40mm) is less than natural ground movement of up to 50mm.
- The construction and operation footprint on PALU is minimised to the greatest extent possible, thereby preserving the agricultural productivity and environmental integrity of the property.

10.0 References

AECOM (2020), *Environmental Impact Statement – Ensham Life of Mine Extension Project.*

Queensland Government (2013). *Central Queensland Regional Plan.*

Gordon Geotechniques Pty Ltd (2022) *Subsidence Report for the Ensham Life of Mine Extension – Zone 1*, prepared for Ensham Resources Pty Ltd.

Gordon Geotechniques Pty Ltd (2022). *Subsidence Management Plan*, prepared for Ensham Resources Pty Ltd.

Idemitsu Australia (2022). *Ensham Life of Mine Extension Project Zone 1 EA Amendment - Chapter 4 Project Description.*

Independent Expert Steering Committee (IESC) (2015). Monitoring and Management of Subsidence Induced by Longwall Coal Mining Activity. Report to the Department of the Environment.

Mine Advice Pty Ltd (2022). *Peer Review Outcomes – GGPL Mine Layout and Surface Subsidence Assessment Report, Ensham Life of Mine Extension, Zone 1*.

Mine Advice Pty Ltd (2022). *Peer Review Outcomes – Subsidence Management Plan, Zone 1, Ensham Life of Mine Extension*.

Queensland Government (2014). *Regional Planning Interests Act.*

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Queensland Government (2019*). RPI Act Statutory Guideline 01/14.*

Queensland Government (2019*). RPI Act Statutory Guideline 02/14.*

Queensland Government (2019*). RPI Act Statutory Guideline 03/14.*

Queensland Government (2019*). RPI Act Statutory Guideline 06/14.*

Queensland Government (2019*). RPI Act Statutory Guideline 07/14.*

Queensland Government (2019). *RPI Act Statutory Guideline 09/14.*

SLR Pty Ltd (2025). *Land Resource Assessment – Zone 1, Ensham Life of Mine Extension – Zone 1,* prepared for Ensham Resources Pty Ltd.

Appendix A RIDA Guideline Checklist

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
01/14	Page 3, Paragraph 2	Assessment must be made in the approved form.	Yes	The assessment is in the approved form in accordance with the RPI Act guideline 01/14 – How to make an assessment application under the RPI Act.	The Assessment Application Form document and this RIDA Supporting document.
01/14	Page 3, Paragraph 2	Assessment must be accompanied by a report containing essential supporting information.	Yes	This document contains essential supporting information.	See all sections.
01/14	Page 3, Paragraph 2	Assessment must be accompanied by the applicable fee.	Yes	The proponents have provided the correct fee.	See **Section 8** *Applicable Fee* located in the Assessment Application Form and payment receipt forwarded.
01/14	Page 3, Paragraph 3	Assessment application must be made by 'an eligible person'.	Yes	The Applicant is an eligible person under section 28 of the *Regional Interests Planning Act 2014*	See **Section 1.1 Overview**
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 2	The Applicant must complete all sections of the Assessment Application Form for a RIDA.	Yes	All sections have been completed.	See completed Assessment Application Form which accompanies this document.
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 4	Real property descriptions and contact details for the owner of the land must be provided. (The land that is the subject of the application	Yes	Information has been provided regarding Real property descriptions and contact details for the landowners.	See **Section 5** *Landowner Details* of the Assessment Application Form and

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		comprises all lots/properties including any part of a lot on which the activities are proposed).			**Section 5.0** of this document. Property Title searches which show the real property descriptions are shown in Appendix B of the Assessment Application Form.
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 5	Locality maps and site plans showing the locations of the land that is the subject of the application and the lots on plan will be necessary.	Yes	Maps and spatial data provided to DSDILGP show the land subject to this application.	Assessment Application Form - Section 2 Application. GIS Spatial data has also been provided in a file Spatial Data which accompanies the RIDA application package.
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 6	Under Section 29 of the RPI Act an assessment application is required to be accompanied by an assessment application report. Other supporting information outlined in the form includes maps, site plans, GIS data files and other relevant documents.	Yes	The assessment application has been accompanied by an assessment application report. Other supporting information outlined in the Application	The assessment application report is represented by this supporting document. Regional and site plans are shown in the Application Assessment Form.

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
				Assessment Form includes a regional map and site plans. GIS data files have been prepared.	Regional and site plans are also shown in **Figure 1** to **Figure 32** of this document. GIS Spatial data has been provided in a file *Spatial Data* which accompanies the overall RIDA lodgement package.
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 7	Detailed information on the location, nature, extent (in hectares) and duration of the surface impacts of the proposed activity is required to enable the assessment of the impact of the activity on the area of regional interest.	Yes	Detailed information on the location, nature, extent (in hectares) and duration of the surface impacts of the proposed activity has been provided and the assessment of the impact of the activity on the area of regional interest has been assessed.	**Section 2.0** **Section 6.0**
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 8	The report accompanying the Application Assessment Form must include a description of the impact of the proposed activities on the feature, quality, characteristic or other attribute of the area and a table identifying the location and	Yes	There is no material impact from the proposed activities on the feature, quality, characteristic or other attribute of the area. As there is no material impact, no table has been provided.	**Section 6.0**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		surface area of each proposed activity.			
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 9	The report must also include an explanation of how the proposed activity will meet the required outcome/s and address the prescribed solution/s contained in the assessment criteria for the area of regional interest.	Yes	This is provided in this supporting document.	**Section 7.0**
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 12	The Application must identify the source of the information provided, including whether the information was provided by an owner other than the Applicant.	Yes	No information was provided by a land owner. All information was provided by the Applicant.	**Section 1.3**
01/14	Page 4, Paragraph 12	The Application must state whether an owner other than the Applicant agrees to the information being made publicly available on the DSDMIP website.	Yes	No information was provided by a land owner. All information was provided by the Applicant.	**Section 1.3**
01/14	Page 5, Paragraph 1	IF YES TO ABOVE - provide the express written agreement of that owner to the information being made publicly available on the DSDILGP website.	Yes	Not applicable – see above	Not applicable.

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
01/14	Page 5, Paragraph 3	Where practical, locality Maps must show: • the land that is the subject of the application • cadastral boundaries of all properties including the subject of the application and adjoining properties • the area of regional interest, and the feature, quality, characteristic or other attribute of the area of regional interest • the existing land use and infrastructure within the area of surface impact (for example, structures, roads, power lines, irrigation channels) • the existing land use on surrounding land within a one-kilometre radius of the boundaries of the land which is the subject of the application • areas identified for special consideration (for example, restricted land around residences,	Yes	Locality maps are provided in this supporting document and the Assessment Application Form	• The Assessment Application Form shows the land that is the subject of the application • The Assessment Application Form shows cadastral boundaries of all properties including the subject of the application and adjoining properties • **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** show the area of regional interest and the feature, quality, characteristic or other attribute of the area of regional interest. • **Figure 10** shows infrastructure locations i.e. powerlines, buildings, levees, irrigation channels, water pipelines, dams and roads • **Figure 8** shows the existing land use on surrounding land within a one-kilometre radius of the boundaries of

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		critical business infrastructure, vegetation and regional ecosystems, natural or modified watercourses and wetlands protected under state legislation) • a north point, scale and contours.			the land which is the subject of the application • There are no land constraints generated by the Project. • In regard to restricted areas, these will be determined by landholder compensation agreements.
01/14	Page 5, Paragraph 5	Site plans will need to indicate the location, nature and extent of each proposed activity in relation to: • the land which is the subject of the application, and the expected area of impact • the area/s of regional interest • the feature, quality, characteristic or other attribute of the area of regional interest e.g. each PALU or each environmental attribute • existing infrastructure e.g. a house, shed, roads, access ways, easements, existing CSG well	Yes	Site plans are provided throughout this document and the Assessment Application Form. Maps included in the application documents include a north point and scale.	• The Assessment Application Form and Appendix B shows the land that is the subject of the application. • **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** shows the areas of regional interests and area of expected impact to PAA and SCA respectively. • **Figure 10** shows existing infrastructure which includes houses, sheds, powerlines, irrigation channels, pipelines, dams, stockyards and levees, and key drainage paths.

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		• overland flow and drainage paths • property boundaries • land constraints e.g. vegetation, underground infrastructure, electricity transmission lines • a north point, scale and contours.			
01/14	Page 5, Paragraph 7	Other documentation to aid the government in understanding the impacts of the proposed activity	Yes	The Project's Project Description, Subsidence report, Land Resources report, and Subsidence Management Plan have been produced in this supporting document to aid in assessing and understanding the impacts of the proposed activity.	**Appendix B** – Land Resources Assessment Report. **Appendix C** – Subsidence Report. **Appendix F** – Subsidence Management Plan
02/14	Page 4, Paragraph 7	One example of where an activity may be considered not likely to have a significant impact on a PAA may be where the activity will not: • result in a decrease in the particular agricultural product supplied from the PAA or region	Yes	The activity is not expected to impact either of these aspects. In any case, any unassessed land use impacts associated with the Project will be determined by landholder compensation agreement.	**Section 6.0** **Section 7.1**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		• result in a decrease in the PAA or region's ability to undertake a particular PALU in the future.			
02/14	Page 5, Paragraph 2	An assessment application for a RIDA is required to be made to the chief executive of the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDIP) in the approved form.	Yes	An Assessment Application Form has been prepared in accordance with the *RPI Act guideline 01/14 - How to make an assessment application under the RPI Act* in the approved form.	An Assessment Application Form for a RIDA has been made – the Assessment Application Form includes a letter addressed to the chief executive of the DSDILGP along with supporting documentation in the approved form.
02/14	Page 5, Paragraph 2	The RPI Act requires that the assessment application must be accompanied by a report and the applicable fee.	Yes	The RIDA application has an accompanying report (this document), and applicable fee has been paid	The RIDA Assessment Application has an accompanying report (this document) and applicable fee - payment has been made as noted in Section 8 *Application Fee* of the Assessment Application Form.
02/14	Page 5, Paragraph 3	The report must assess the activity's impact on the Priority Agricultural Area and identify any	Yes	The Project impact assessment has not identified any material impact on the PAA or identified	**Section 7.0**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		constraints on the configuration or operation of the activity.		any constraints on the configuration or operation of the activity . Particularly regarding the manageable impact on the PAA, any land use impacts associated with the Project will be determined by landholder compensation agreement.	
02/14	Page 5, Paragraph 4	A single application may seek approval for multiple activities across multiple areas of regional interest. In this instance, the application will need to address each applicable set of assessment criteria prescribed in Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation.	Yes	The supporting document encompasses PAA and SCA in this application. Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the relevant *RPI Act guidelines (for this Project guidelines 1,2,3,6,7,9)* in order to comply with Schedule 2 of the RPI Regulation.	**Section 7.0**
02/14	Page 5, Paragraph 6	A pre-application meeting is strongly recommended to discuss a proposed activity that is located in an area of regional interest.	Yes	A pre-application meeting was undertaken to discuss the proposed Project.	The pre-application meeting was undertaken with representatives of DSDILGP, DAFF and DoR on 13 July 2023. A subsequent meeting was held on 12 December 2024.

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
02/14	Page 6, Paragraph 1	The PAA Assessment Criteria apply and will need to be addressed if an Applicant proposes to locate an activity in a PAA.	Yes	The PAA Assessment Criteria has been addressed as the Applicant proposes to locate an activity in a PAA.	**Section 7.1**
02/14	Page 7, Table 1, Paragraph 4	Comply with Required Outcome 1 for Prescribed Solution 1 (Table 1) - The Application should include shape files and relevant GIS data	Yes	Required Outcome 1 is not relevant to the Project as the activity is proposed on more than one property within the PAA.	**Section 7.1**
02/14	Page 7, Table 1, Paragraph 3	The key steps to determine whether land is used for a PALU are: 1. identify the properties that are impacted 2. identify the location of PALU on each property 3. determine the time period associated with each PALU.	Yes	Lot 8 TT345 is primarily the area that is impacted in conjunction with a smaller area on Lot 6TT309. It appears that cropping activity has been undertaken for a significant period, of at least 10 years.	**Section 7.1**
02/14	Page 6, Paragraph 3	Required Outcome 1: The activity will not result in a material impact on the use of the property for a PALU	Yes	Required Outcome 1 is not relevant to the Project as the activity is proposed on more than one property within the PAA.	**Section 7.1**
02/14	Page 6, Paragraph 4	Required Outcome 2: The activity will not result in a material impact on the region because of the activity's impact on the use of land in the PAA for 1 or more PALUs	Yes	The activity will not result in material impact on the use of land in the PAA and therefore will not impact on the region.	**Section 7.1**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
03/14	Page 4, Paragraph 9	An Assessment application Form for a regional interest's development approval is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive of DSDMIP in the approved form	Yes	An Assessment Application Form has been prepared in accordance with the *RPI Act guideline 01/14 - How to make an assessment application under the RPI Act* in the approved form.	An Assessment Application Form for a RIDA has been made – the assessment application includes a letter addressed to the chief executive of the DSDILGP along with supporting documentation in the approved form.
03/14	Page 4, Paragraph 9	The Assessment Application Form must be accompanied by a report and the applicable fee.	Yes	The RIDA application has an accompanying report (this document), and applicable fee has been paid.	The RIDA Assessment Application has an accompanying report (this document) and applicable fee - payment has been made as noted in Section 8 *Application Fee* of the Assessment Application Form.
03/14	Page 4, Paragraph 10	The report must assess the activity's impact on the SCA and identify any constraints on the configuration or operation of the activity. The activity's impact on the SCA will be assessed against the SCA Assessment Criteria	Yes	The impact to SCA is discussed in this supporting document, particularly regarding the manageable impact of the activity on SCA.	**Section 7.2**

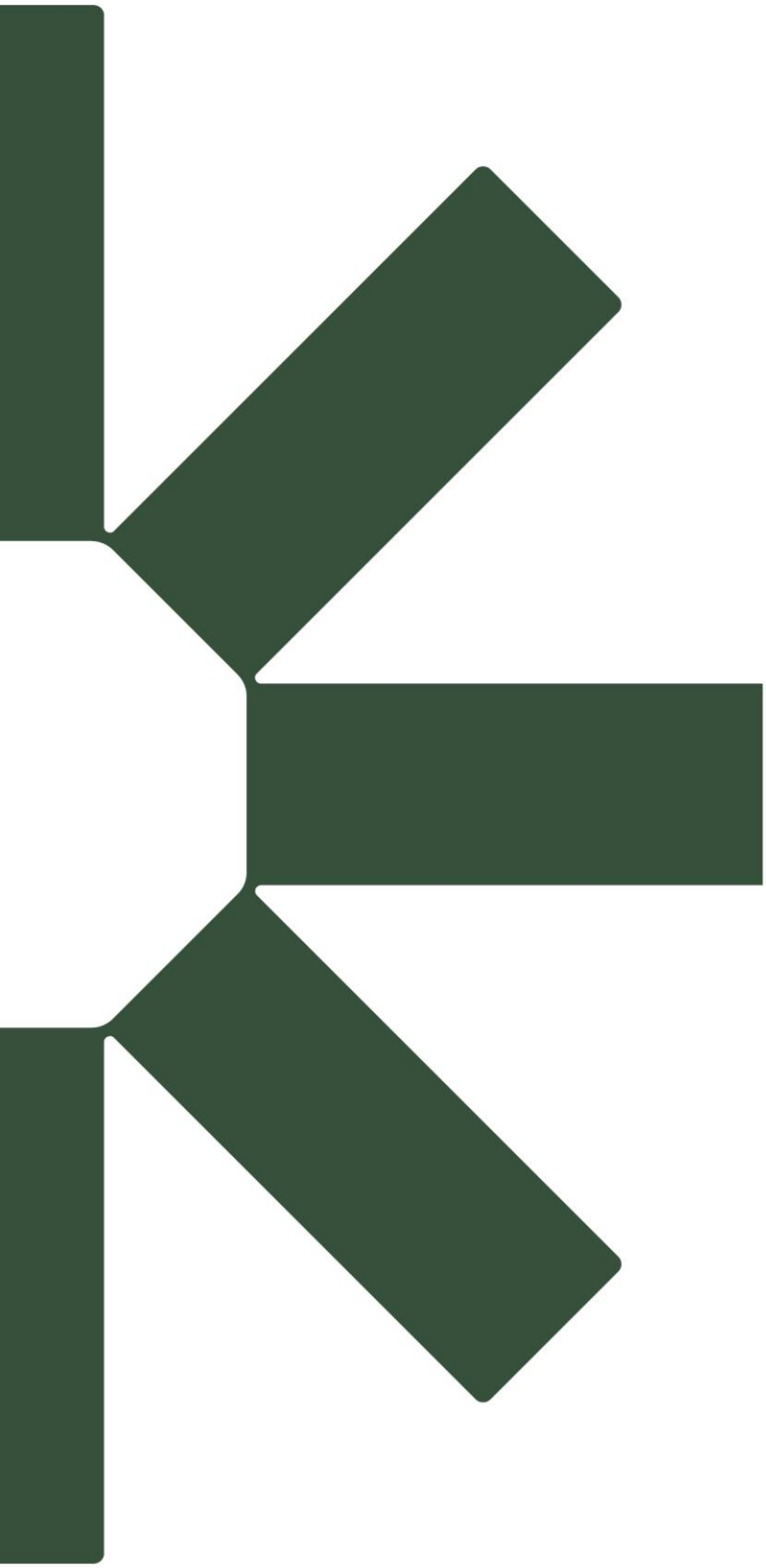
RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
03/14	Page 5, Paragraph 7	Where an Application is for an activity that is to be carried out on land within the SCA and all or part of the land overlaps with land used for a priority agricultural land use (PALU) in a priority agricultural area (PAA), the assessor only needs be satisfied the activity meets the applicable PAA assessment criteria in deciding the application (relevant to the overlapping land). That is, whether the SCA criteria are met or not is not relevant in deciding that part of the application for where the overlap occurs, however the SCA criteria must be met for all areas where no overlap occurs.	Yes	All SCA land in the Project overlaps with PAA land, however only a portion of the PAA is identified as PALU. Drill Pads 2 and 4 have been assessed against the PAA criteria as these locations are within PALU. Drill Pads 1, 3, 5 and 7 are assessed against the SCA criteria.	**Section 7.2**
03/14	Page 6, Paragraph 1	Required Outcome 1: The activity will not result in any impact on strategic cropping land in the strategic cropping area.	Yes	Not applicable as the SCL status of the land is not being challenged and accepted as SCL.	**Section 3.0**
03/14	Page 6, Paragraph 2	Required outcome 2: The activity will not result in a material impact	Yes	Not applicable as the activity is being carried out on multiple properties.	**Section 3.0** **Section 5.0**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		on strategic cropping land on the property (SCL).			
03/14	Page 6, Paragraph 3	Required outcome 3: The activity will not result in a material impact on strategic cropping land in an area in the strategic cropping area. e.g. the activity is being carried out over more than one property (SCL) in the strategic cropping area	Yes	The activity is being undertaken across multiple properties. The assessment demonstrates that the activity will have manageable impacts on SCL in the SCA. During the operation of the mine and following mine closure, the existing land use in Zone 1 will continue to operate. Any land use impacts associated with the Project will be determined by landholder compensation agreement.	**Section 5.0** **Section 6.0** **Section 7.0**
06/14	Page 3, Paragraph 1	The RPI Act requires an assessment application to be publicly notified if: a) the proposed resource activity is in a Priority Living Area (as stated in the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 (RPI Regulation)) or b) the chief executive has given the applicant a requirement notice	Yes	The Project is not in a Priority Living Area and the chief executive has not given the Applicant a requirement notice requiring the Applicant to notify the application.	**Section 3.1**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		requiring the applicant to notify the application.			
06/14	Page 3, Paragraph 6	Avoiding duplication of notification: It is not the intention to repeat notification of a proposed activity where notification has been undertaken as part of another process (e.g., the EIS process under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 or the Environmental Protection Act 1994) and where that notification included detailed information of the proposed activity and its relationship to the area/s of regional interest impacted.	N/A	Applicant not seeking exemption for public notification, noting that no public notification has occurred for the Project in the past 12 months.	**Section 7**
06/14	Page 3, Paragraph 7	Section 34(3) of the RPI Act provides that an exemption from notification can be granted by the chief executive where a request is made in writing and the chief executive is satisfied that there has been sufficient notification of the activity completed under another act or law.	N/A	Applicant not seeking exemption for public notification, noting that no public notification has occurred for the Project in the past 12 months.	**Section 7**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
06/14	Page 3, Paragraph 8	Generally, any previous public notification of a proposed activity or Project would need to meet the following criteria to be considered sufficient public notification for the purposes of Section 34(3) of the RPI Act: • the period between the previous public notification and the receipt of the application under the RPI Act does not exceed 12 months • the publicly notified activity or project included the land the subject of the application made under the RPI Act • the publicly notified activity or project detailed the surface area impacts of the activity the subject of the Application made under the RPI Act • the publicly notified activity or project provided sufficient information about matters relating to an area of regional interest. For	N/A	Applicant not seeking exemption for public notification, noting that no public notification has occurred for the Project in the past 12 months.	**Section 7**

RPI Guideline	Reference in RPI Guideline	Requirement	Guideline met? (Yes/No)	Explanation is how guideline is met	Section References in RIDA Documents *(Section references noted below are referring to this document unless otherwise noted)*
		example, existing land uses on the site and the impact of the proposed resource activity on the town.			
06/14	Page 3, Paragraph 9	If an Applicant intends to request an exemption from notification from the chief executive, it is recommended that this request be included in the Application upon lodgement and be accompanied by justification.	N/A	Applicant not seeking exemption for public notification, noting that no public notification has occurred for the Project in the past 12 months.	**Section 7**



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