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Site Management Plan to Extract Sand from the Corner of Fogarty Road & Nine Mile Road (Lots 431 & 432 on LIV401245)

CONTENTS

Section 1

ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL
These plans are approved subject to the current conditions of approval associated with Development Permit No. D/278-2013
Dated 05-02-14

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the operation is to extract sand products in a viable manner to supply products to meet the needs of private, commercial and government organisations. It is our intention to operate the extraction in a responsible manner. This Site Management Plan describes the methodology we intend to implement for the operation of the site. It is our commitment to use efficient work methods to extract and process material with minimal waste and disturbance to the surrounding area. During operations we intend to take all precautions that will minimise and where possible eliminate events that could have impacts on the environment. On completion of extraction, the area will be levelled and returned to grazing land, and any voids left will be battered and used for water storage.

Throughout the operation we intend to contract CQ Civil for our mining & screening operations conducted within this permit, as they have extensive experience in sand production & environmental control, as they already operate a similar operation in the Yaamba area.

The expected rate of extraction is 250, 000 tonnes per year.

2. BACKGROUND

The director of Hardcore Performance (formally Mining Equipment Maintenance PTY LTD) have a proven track record of their commitment to the Environment as they have been involved within the quarrying and associated industries providing excellent service for private, commercial and government organisations for 13 years with the goal to provide what is considered industry best practice in regards to Environmental, Quality Assurance & Occupational Health & Safety systems. Hardcore Performance will continue to operate with a strong commitment to their responsibilities to the environment and associated agencies.

3. SITE AND METHODOLOGY

The site where the proposed extraction of sand is to be carried out is situated on the corner of Fogarty Road & Nine Mile Road west Rockhampton approx 5km from the Fitzroy River. The property is prone to flooding from time to time. The section of the site to be used for sand extraction is currently used for cattle grazing and has been for many years. No cultural heritage has been identified. Adjoining land is used for Cattle Grazing and cropping. Site maps are attached.

Real Property descriptions of properties required for proposed extraction are Lots 431 & 432 on LIV401245, with access directly off Fogarty Road via Nine Mile Road.

Material shall be extracted from the quarry site by the use of fit for purpose Earthmoving Machinery such as excavators and loaders. A mobile screening and washing plant shall also be used in the processing of the material. The screening plant will be electrically driven using an onsite generator.

Method of extraction and washing:

- Topsoil and vegetation will be removed by Excavator and Articulated dump trucks and all topsoils will be placed in bund walls to be used for the rehabilitation of land.
- After top soil and overburden is removed sand will be extracted by excavator and loaded on to dump trucks (at this stage the depth of sand removed will vary subject to current watertable heights but it is envisaged that excavation with this practice will stop at a depth of 2 metres below the water). We also propose that to continue extracting sand from below the watertable (continuing from where the excavator and truck operation finished) with pumping operation, would commence using a suction type pump. Sand would be pumped up and over a screening deck, sized and then fed into a cyclone to remove excess water. The excess water would be captured and released back into the pit via a settling pond. The product will then be delivered and stock piled behind the process plant as shown in the overall site plan (Raw Material).
- When sufficient sand is stock piled at the wash plant the unwashed sand will be loaded into the screening plant, (Finlay 390) which will be fitted with 4 and 5mm screens and 1st stage rinsers, from there it will be pumped as a slurry into the Finlay 200E where it will be further washed and partially dried then stockpiled.
- Water used to wash sand will be channelled via a silt trap to the primary settling pond (#1). Washed sand will be allowed 24 hours to further drain in the Concrete bunker and excess water will enter the silt drain and be diverted to the settling pond. (Refer Diagram). Silt from the silt traps will be removed and stock piled for use in land rehabilitation.
- Washed sand will be stock piled and delivered as needed.

- Initial plant water will be pumped from a onsite bore to fill the 3rd settling pond. This will be done via a electric driven pump. Once the plant commences operations it will draw water from the 3rd settling pond via a 6inch high pressure pump and then fed into both the screen and the washing wheel, from there the recycle process continues. **NB the bore is only there as a initial set up and top up water.**
- All perimeter bund walls are to constructed from overburden at a height of 2 meters and compacted. The raw materials pads are to be elevated above ground level by 1 meter as is the concrete bunded finished process material section. The main process plant area will be elevated by 2 meters above ground level. And all internal roads will be raised by 500mm and gravelled for all weather access. The planning behind the 2 meter high bund walls is that it exceeds the RLs for this area hence in the event of local flooding we should be able to keep flood water from entering the pit area.
- As indicated on the site plan, it shows a dry plant as well. This will be use primarily for manufacturing bedding grade sand which does not require washing.

The pit will be developed in stages using strip mining methods. At the beginning of stage one the overburden that is removed will be utilised to build bund walls, roads etc. At the completion of stage one the overburden from stage two will be utilised to rehabilitate stage one therefore reducing & minimising the risk to the environment by having the smallest amount of area developed. All processed material stockpiles will be constructed in a manner so that they will be on concrete self draining pads within bunded walls where the excess water will drain to silt traps. Bund walls will also be constructed between the extraction & the processing areas.

4. IDENTIFICATION/MONITORING OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT RELEASE AND ENVIRONMNETAL IMPACTS:

Due to the nature in which this process is to operate we are committed to conduct on-going monitoring, and after conducting numerous risk assessments in relation to the potential of contaminants being release into any part of the environment, it has be classed as very unlikely potential as this is a reflection of the process as nothing is added to the sand or any other part of the process at any stage. In the case of a flood event, monitoring would not be practical for various reasons including:

- Accessibility to site during a flood event.
- Ability to conduct precise monitoring that would provide results relevant to the activity site would be unrealistic.
- And during a flood event it would be expected that regardless of the extraction activity that the runoff or flow over land would contain higher TSS.
- The activity site will not contain any infrastructure or storage of contaminants that would not be removed during preparation for a flood event.

Where possible machinery servicing will be conducted off site, however in the event of breakdowns & maintenance being conducted on site it will be done in a manner that ensures that no contaminants will be released to the environment (eg in bunded areas & appropriate catch trays will be used). No oils, fuels etc will be kept on site permanently.

There will be ongoing testing of extracted products to test for the presence of acid sulphates & appropriate measures will be taken in the event of inappropriate levels being detected.

5. DUST EMISSION

Dust emission will be negligible as all sand material quarried will be damp. Water trucks will be used on all internal roads during dry or windy conditions. All roads will be constructed of gravel etc. We will have an "INCIDENT LOG BOOK" for complaints which is available for auditing purposes. We are committed to meet all of the objectives of our development approval.

6. NOISE EMISSION

All machinery will be kept to manufacturers specifications which will include noise emissions devices. Between the house and the site is a buffer of grazing land and lightly timbered growth and prevailing winds are favourable for residents of the house. Any complaints will be entered into the "INCIDENT LOG BOOK".

7. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:

Erosion from storm water off roadways will be controlled by constructing water diversion drains using waste spoil material with silt traps to minimise erosion. We will insure road maintenance will be undertaken seasonally to prevent erosion or storm water issues.

All natural water courses draining to the Fitzroy River will not be disturbed, allowing the water to flow as it always has. Operations will involve pumping water from the bore on site. All trapped run off water will be re used in the operation & the bore will then only be required to supply water to the operation when the stored water levels drop below an operational level.

The management propriety of this site will be in line with our commitment to operate in an efficient manner with minimal impact on the environment & ensuring that we meet our obligations to all relevant Legislative requirements.

A bund area will be constructed around the sand washing and processing to prevent any over land water entering. We will have regular checks on all bund walls and ongoing maintenance as required. A check for acid sulphate soils will be carried out and appropriate management developed and implemented if required.

All bund walls that are constructed in & around the working areas will be constructed in such a manner so that any overland flood water is where possible unobstructed or in the event that it is that the surrounding areas are taken into consideration & that any necessary actions are developed & implemented.

8. QUARRY DEVELOPMENT:

The entire infrastructure is to maintain its viability and obligations to the environment and customers & will be implemented before extraction is started. Planned operation hours are between 6am to 6pm, 6 days a week. We estimate a weekly average of 1923 tonne per week to be extracted. Material extracted from the quarry site will be stockpiled at the Screening Plant prior to being processed through the plant. Excess water from screening will be directed into a settling pond and allowed to filter naturally through the material back to the environment. Nothing is added to the sand before, during and after screening eliminating any contamination. Screened sand will be kept in self draining concrete bunded stock piles ready for delivery. Plan Attached. All plant and equipment will be transportable.

A portable loo will be on site (and serviced by an external contractor) as well as a storage container for safety equipment, emergency spillage kits, and security for personal effects.

9. HOURS OF OPERATION:

All traffic will be via Fogarty Road and then via Nine Mile Road. An average of 6 to 8 trips daily. The operation will be between 6am and 6pm 6 days a week or as required. As part of this application we also propose that only minimal traffic (local deliveries) will take the route of Nine Mile Rd. It is our intension that all traffic follows Nine Mile Rd to Alton Downs/Ridgelands Rd into Rockhampton and surrounding areas.

10. ELECTRICAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION:

No Electricity will be required by any operation in the process of extraction of the sand. All Telecommunication will be via mobile phone and/or Two way radio.
Site-specific communications requirements include:

- EPA Pollution & Incident Hotline 1300 130 372
- Department Natural Resources (Rockhampton) 4938 4600
- Qld Parks & Wildlife (Rockhampton) 4936 0511
- RSPCA (Rockhampton) 4921 3339
- Rockhampton Wildlife Rescue 0500 556 776

11. WORKPLACE HEALTH & SAFETY:

It is our commitment to operate the quarry in a safe and responsible manner. It is our intention to manage the site in an orderly manner ensuring a safe and efficient operation to enable the best possible use of material from quarrying. Our policy is to maintain machinery according to manufacturers recommendations and guide lines for that machine which aids the safe and efficient operation of the machinery. A well maintained fleet operated by well trained operators

greatly reduce the possibility of accidents and incidents of spillages. Emergency spillage kits will be kept on site. In the unlikely event that material is contaminated, it will be isolated and rehabilitated. Any spillage shall be recorded in an "INCIDENT LOG BOOK" to be kept at the depot office. In the unfortunate event were a spillage occurs and where needed the appropriate authorities will be notified and assistance sought if required.

12. WASTE MANAGEMENT:

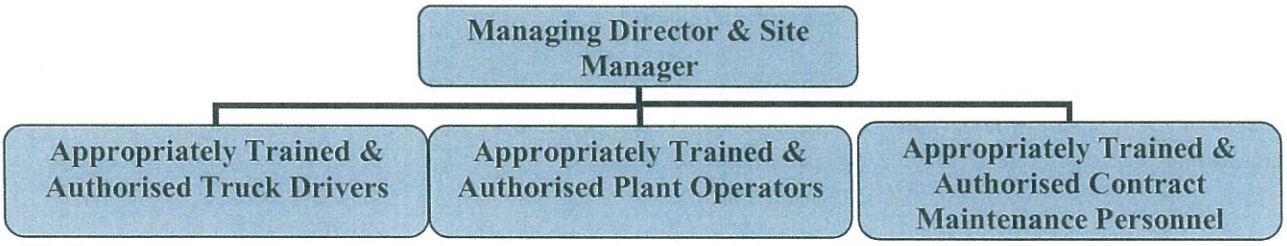
Waste prevention, treatment and disposal procedures will be focussing on avoidance, minimisation, recycling and appropriate disposal.

All refuse shall be removed from site and disposed of in the appropriate approved disposal dumps e.g. The Rockhampton Regional Council Dump on Lakes Creek Road. Where the waste is of recyclable type such as metal and paper etc this shall be handled by a contractor to an appropriate recycling facility.

To eliminate spillages, the use of oils and grease shall be restricted to that which is needed for the daily maintenance requirements of the machinery. A concreted area will be set aside for this activity.

Fuel is to be delivered on to the site as required in a fuel truck and put directly into the machinery tanks. All loaders are fitted with self greasing devices which eliminate any grease contamination and in the very minimal event of spillage while refuelling a cleanup kit is on site to remove any oil contaminates. No contaminates will enter into the sediment catchment. Major servicing, wash down and repairs will be carried out off site. Machinery in need of oil change or repair will be transported to one of the various repairers in Rockhampton. In the event of any spillage, such spillage shall be recorded in an "INCIDENT LOG BOOK" to be kept at the depot office. The "INCIDENT LOG BOOK" is also to record any complaints about noise or dust from neighbours and the necessary steps required shall be taken to rectify or deal with the matter.

13. ORGANISATION STRUCTURE:



An overall Site Manager will be appointed whose responsibility will be to carry out the daily staff organisation and operations of the plant and machinery. The site manager will be responsible for the implementation and management of the site management plan and in control of environmental management. The site manager will keep environmental records in an "INCIDENT LOG BOOK" e.g. Incidents and complaints; monitoring results for water, noise and or air. The site manager will implement the safety policy and enter training information in the "TRAINING LOG BOOK". There will be a minimum of 2 staff on site at any time.

14. STAFF TRAINING:

All staff will be certified Plant operators. All staff and personnel employed on site will be briefed on the content of the SBMP and conditions of the Development Approval. All staff will be informed that these conditions must be adhered to and will be provided with the appropriate resources and training to ensure this is possible. All staff shall be made aware of environmental management and record incidents, complaints and monitor emissions to water, noise or air. A "STAFF TRAINING LOG BOOK" will be kept on site.

15. ACID SULPHATE SOILS:

An independent Acid Sulphate soil tests have been carried out and NO Acid sulphate was detected which is also shown in the overlay map.

16. EVACUATION:

We are aware that the site is prone to flooding. Floods heights and occurrences will be monitored from information from the BOM Web Site where river heights and peak times are reported at various places of the river and its catchment and the estimated peak for Rockhampton is upgraded regularly. Also Radio reports provide a continual update. Complete evacuation can be completed in one day if necessary, however, we traditionally have up to 14 days notice before flood waters reaches the site during which time we shall evacuate all plant, machinery, containers and remove all stock piles.

17. LAND REHABILITATION:

On completion of the extraction the site will be reinstated to its natural state. This is done by shaping the area affected to blend in with the natural contours. Top soils if any will be bunded, stockpiled and later used for the rehabilitation and revegetated with local plant/tree species. At the conclusion of work the area will be levelled and returned to agricultural land and all voids will be battered and used for water storage. Where practicable progressive rehabilitation will take place. All land rehabilitation will occur to the satisfaction to the land holder (also the site manager) and DERM. Rehabilitation will include the following items:

- Erosion: A regular maintenance schedule on roads, bund areas and drains will be implemented
- Voids and Stock piles: At the conclusion of work the area where practical will be returned to grazing land and any voids will be either refilled from stock piles or battered and left for water storage for stock.
- Water Held: No sediment ponds will remain after use and water will be allowed to dissipate.
- Weeds: An ongoing weed management will be implemented
- Revegetation: Ongoing land rehabilitation and revegetation with local/plant species which are self propagating will be carried out.

18. RECYCLED AND UNDERGROUND WATER:

Water that has been used during the washing process and drained to the setting pond will be recycled both for washing Sand and in the event for dust suppression

1. Silt sediment will drain to the setting pond, settle to the bottom and leave clean water on top that can be recycled and used through the Sand washing plant.

2. Water sourced from the onsite bore would be pumped to the wash site. A 6inch pump would be used.
3. No contaminants would enter the water in any of these processes.

19. REVIEW:

Periodic review of environmental performance and procedures will be undertaken quarterly to ensure the system used is still effective, and identify opportunities for improvement. Periodic meetings with operational staff will occur to discuss and record improvement opportunities, and consulting will occur with neighbours.

20. CONCLUSON:

Hardcore Performance have a commitment to abide by the EPA Act 1994 and land management and will draw on their experience and reputation to insure all procedures are put into place.

21. EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

This ESCP details how Hardcore Performance Pty Ltd will manage erosion and sedimentation during road maintenance, construction and associated bitumen work activities.

Regardless of the size of the project some form of plan is essential!

Development of the Plan

The following steps should be undertaken in the preparation of an effective erosion and sediment control plan:

- Investigate existing site characteristics;
- Anticipate and compare proposed site characteristics during and after grading;
- Determine existing and proposed drainage patterns;
- Select erosion control practices;
- Select sediment control practices;
- Outline site rehabilitation program

Step 1 Investigate existing site characteristics

Development of erosion and sediment control plans for the construction phase of a project requires investigation and consideration of the physical characteristics and limitations of the sites.

Data checked on the site should include:

- Existing topography;
- Soil types;
- Vegetation;
- Environmental sensitive areas adjacent to work site.

Examination of this data will lead to information relating to-

- Drainage lines, waterways, slopes, seasonally wet areas, stabilising vegetation, catchment area boundaries, soil types, critical natural areas and formations.

Step 2 Anticipate and compare proposed site characteristics during operations

Using the Job Specification, plans, construction tables etc. visualise the construction area and work activities and compare with the current, untouched site.

The ESCP should identify -

The nature & extent of vegetation to be cleared;
The nature & extent of earthworks (cut & fill);
Final site contours.

Step 3 Determine existing and proposed drainage patterns

The existing drainage pattern has two major components-

Sheet (overland) flow;
Concentrated (channeled) flow.

The entry / exit points of these types of water flow and the volume of the flows will dictate the impact of the work activities on the existing drainage pattern.

The proposed drainage pattern should use the existing pattern wherever possible. Preserving the natural drainage system can also retain a visual amenity that will enhance the value of the job site.

After considering the existing and proposed drainage patterns, the erosion and sediment control plan should show-

- The location and extent of proposed roads and other areas with impervious surfaces;
- The location and capacity of proposed permanent storm water drainage facilities, and methods of discharging storm water from the site;
- Any critical areas where the development plan will result in major changes to the site's drainage pattern.

Step 4 Select erosion control practices

Erosion control measures reduce the duration of soil exposure and protect the soil by shielding it, and / or holding the soil in place. These functions may improve the soil's capacity to absorb storm water run-off, thereby reducing the amount of overland run-off and its power to erode soil materials.

In general, the amount of soil material eroded and transported to streams will be proportional to run-off and the duration of flow, with erosion rates increasing run-off flow quantity and velocity. Flow quantity and flow velocity therefore, MUST be managed if erosion is to be controlled.

Soils data can be used to identify areas within the site highly susceptible to erosion, and to show the particle size distribution of the various soils.

For many soils with a high content of clay and / or fine silt, the control of erosion at the source is the only feasible strategy to prevent downstream sedimentation. It would be extremely difficult, and expensive, to try and trap these fine soil particles once they have eroded and are in suspension.

An effective erosion control strategy should therefore be developed to encompass the following objectives;

- Integrate clearing and grading with layout design;
- Keep clearing to a minimum and preserve as much of existing vegetation as possible;
- Limit grading to those areas involved in current construction activities;

- Minimise the length and steepness of slopes;
- Limit the time during which unprotected graded areas are exposed to wind and rain;

- Intercept, divert and safely dispose of clean run-off flowing onto all disturbed or critical areas, including soil stockpiles;

- Install permanent storm water drainage works as the first stage in land development;
- Reduce run-off velocities by minimising the length of flow paths, construction channels with gentle gradients, and by providing rough linings to the steeper channels;
- Apply temporary vegetation or mulch to all disturbed areas, including soil stockpiles, where construction is only partially completed but which will remain exposed for a period of 30 days or more;
- Stabilise all disturbed areas with permanent vegetation as each stage of the development is completed.

Following selection of erosion control practices, the erosion and sediment control plan should show -

- Location and design criteria of structural and vegetative erosion control measures needed to control the volume, direction and velocity of run-off;
- Details regarding the scheduling of proposed erosion control measures;
- Details regarding the maintenance of proposed erosion control measures.

Step 5 Select sediment control practices

Once erosion occurs, the resultant sediment is removed in storm water run-off and deposited in the storm water system or downstream. The rate at which sediment particles are removed from run-off depends on the size and specific gravity of the particles, the temperature of the water in which they are suspended, and the notion of the water flow.

The objective of applying sediment control measures is to ensure that conditions most conductive to deposition, and least likely to hold particles in suspension, occur at locations where deposition is desirable. If the flow of water is slowed, reduced in volume, or its flow turbulence reduced, less sediment will be transposed.

The reduction in run-off flow volume and velocity can stimulate the rate of sediment deposition, as in the case with sediment traps or basins.

The first critical step in preparing a sediment control strategy is to have an effective erosion control strategy already in place. This can reduce the number and /or size of specific sediment control measures subsequently required.

The sediment control strategy should aim to:

- Implement an effective erosion control program;
- Trap sediment as close to its source as possible;
- Locate sediment traps or basins below all disturbed areas, to retain run-off polluted by sediment;
- Locate sediment control measures above environmentally sensitive areas such as streams steep slopes;
- Subdivide drainage catchments into smaller units, at a size appropriate to the type of control measure to be used;
- Use the correct control measures to trap sediment in either sheet or concentrated flow situations;
- Identify and retain areas of existing vegetation that may have the potential to remove sediment from sheet run-off flows;

- Locate multiple sediment basins or major sediment traps so that they drain in parallel, not in series, to reduce the risk of total failure;

Ideally, sediment traps and basins should be installed at the lowest point in the watershed, or small drainage lines.

Following selection of sediment control practices, the erosion and sediment control plan, should show;

- The location and design criteria of structural and vegetative sediment control measures;
- Details regarding the scheduling of proposed sediment control measures;
- Details regarding the maintenance of proposed sediment control measures.

Step 6 Outline site rehabilitation program

Vegetation is the most effective erosion and sediment control measure, particularly in the medium to long term. The re-establishment of vegetation on all disturbed areas as soon as is feasible is therefore a critical requirement of any erosion and sediment central strategy.

As each stage is completed, permanent vegetation should be progressively established on all disturbed areas where no further construction activity will take place.

Temporary vegetation is appropriate where any disturbed areas of soil is to be left exposed for a period of thirty (30) days or more, but where further disturbance or construction activity is planned for a later time.

Following selection of site revegetation measures, the erosion and sediment control plan should show:

- Location of areas in which temporary and permanent revegetation is to be employed;
- Location and details of specialised revegetation or stabilising methods to be employed;
- Details of types and rates of planting materials, fertilisers and/or mulches to be used in revegetation;
- Details regarding the scheduling of proposed measures;
- Details regarding the maintenance of proposed revegetation measures.

POTENTIAL ISSUES	SITE ISSUES	MITIGATION
Waste	Low Risk. General daily waste.	All waste will be disposed of in the appropriate manner.
Storm Water	Possible Erosion	A regular maintenance schedule on roads and bund walls. No water course will be disturbed. Evacuate during floods.
Fire	Low Risk. Machinery or grass fire.	Area will be close to the river and on cleared land. In the event of a machine catching fire a Fire Extinguisher is located on every machine.
Weeds	With the amount of water there is a likelihood of weed growth.	A regular weed control spray will be used.
Dust	Will be created by Trucks in dry times	Water Trucks will be used on roads. Onsite speed limits will be 15km/hr and enforced

Noise	Machinery Noise	Site 1km from property residence. All vehicle and machinery are well maintained and any noise defects will be repaired immediately.
Spills	Low risk only spillage risk would be during refuelling of machinery.	In the event of a spillage. The contaminated area will be collected and disposed of in the appropriate way.
Evacuation/flooding	Site is in a flood prone area	Site will be left totally clear of all containers, temporary buildings and machinery.
Fuel Storage	Limited to fuel and oil in plant and equipment in tanks and sumps of machinery.	Fuel and oils delivered by company service vehicle as needed.
Flooding	Major floods occur rarely	In the event of a flood, Site will be evacuated and left totally clear of all containers, temporary buildings and machinery.
Visual Values	Possible complaints from Passers by & Adjacent Landholders regarding anything unsightly	The Project Manager will ensure that the visual amenity of adjacent landowners will be considered at all stages of the work under the contract by keeping the site neat and tidy.

22. APPENDICES:

1. Environmental Incident Report Form
2. Definitions of Environmental Harm
3. Site Maps
4. Plans of the method of extraction
5. Diagram of sand washing procedures

6. CQ Soil test results

Environmental Incident Report:

Issued: / /10

Project Number: _____ **Date: / /** **Time: : am/pm**

Project Name: _____ **Project Location:** _____

Incident Location: _____ _____

Incident Type: _____

Type	Level		Type	Level	(See appendix definition of environmental harm for the level of the Incident)
		Administrative			Flora and/or Fauna
		Storage & Handling of Hazardous Goods and Fuels			Erosion and/or Sedimentation
		Water Pollution			Vibration
		Noise			Land Contamination
		Air Quality, Dust & Vehicle Emissions			Damage to Heritage Value
		Waste Management			

Other - Please Specify: _____

Description of Incident: _____

_____

_____

_____

Reported by: _____ **Reported to:** _____

Date & Time Environmental Officer Notified: _____ _____ **am / pm**

The above section is to be completed by the person who identified the issue

Reported to EPA (if applicable) at: _____ by: _____ on: _____

Remedial Action Taken: _____

_____

_____

Person Responsible for Remedial Action: _____

Proposed Preventative Action: _____

_____

_____

Cost of Remedial Action: $ _____ Report prepared by: _____

Signature: _____ _____ Date: / /

DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HARM

Environmental Harm

Any adverse impact, or potential adverse effect (temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value, and includes environmental nuisance. (S14. (1)).

NON-COMPLIANCE REPORTING LEVELS		
Level	**Equivalent Environmental Protection Act (1994)**	**Context**
Level 1a	Not Applicable	**Minor Administrative Breach** - Issues involving minor non-conformance with no environmental harm. Example: • The late submission of a report • Shortfall in environmental training • No pollution control equipment on site • Incorrect storage of chemicals/fuels on site (no bunding)
Level 1b	S39 & S40 (Environmental Authorities) or Contract Management Plan breach	**Major Administrative Breach** - Consistent or repeated non-adherence to technical issues involving environmental laws and regulations and Main Roads policy. Example: • Consistent late submission of a report • Failure to obtain a license/permit • Continued incorrect storage of chemicals & fuels • Continued non-conformance
Level 2a	**Environmental Nuisance** - unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value caused by noise, dust, odour, light; or an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination; or another way prescribed by regulation. (S15)	**Minor Environmental Nuisance** - non-conformance with limited environmental effect. Example: • Minor fuel/chemical spill with no connection to surface water (i.e. contained within building or depot) • Complaints regarding noise, dust, odour or light from road works
Level 2b		• Open burning of waste **Major Environmental Nuisance** - A recurrent issue or issues of a continuous nature but with limited environmental effect. Example: • Served with an infringement notice • More than two complaints regarding an environmental nuisance of a similar nature • Nuisance issue receives media attention

Level 3	**Material environmental harm** is environmental harm (other than environmental nuisance): • That is not trivial or negligible in nature, extent or context; or • That causes actual or potential loss or damage to property of an amount of, or amounts totaling, more than the $5,000 but less than the $50,000; or • That results in costs of more than the $5,000 but less than $50,000 being incurred in taking appropriate action to: • Prevent or minimize the harm; and • Rehabilitate or restore the environment to its condition before the harm. (S16)	Issues of a significant nature with medium-term effect. Examples: • High levels of sediment entering a stream from a road construction site • Chemical spill contaminating a small area of land • Fuel/chemical spill entering surface waters • Incorrect disposal of regulated waste • No sedimentation/erosion controls (potential harm) • Unauthorized clearing in a sensitive habitat area • Sedimentation pond waters entering surface waters
Level 4	**Serious environmental harm** is environmental harm (other than environmental nuisance): • That causes actual or potential harm to environmental values that is irreversible, of a high impact or widespread; or • That causes actual or potential harm to environmental values of an area of high conservation value or special significance; or • That causes actual or potential loss or damage to property of an amount of, or amounts totaling, more than $50,000; or • That results in costs of more than $50,000 being incurred in taking appropriate action to: • Prevent or minimize the harm; and • Rehabilitate or restore the environment to its condition before the harm. (S17)	Major issues with potentially serious environmental consequences and long-term impact. Example: • Exposure of acid sulphate soils polluting a waterway resulting in significant fish kill • Major fuel spill contaminating land • Major fuel spill contaminating water • Unauthorized clearing within Wet Tropics • Incorrect disposal of wastes in an environmentally sensitive area • High levels of sediment entering a stream from a road construction site • Incorrect disposal of regulated waste • No sedimentation/erosion controls (potential harm) • Unauthorized clearing in a sensitive habitat area • Sedimentation pond waters entering surface waters