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**McArthur River Mine
Overburden Management Project**

Legislative Framework

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

2 Legislative Framework

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the legislative requirements applicable to the McArthur River Mine Overburden Management Project (the Project). This includes whole-of-project approvals, permits, licences, policies, standards and codes of practice which are relevant to the Project activities.

The preparation of this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has taken into consideration the following Commonwealth and Northern Territory (NT) legislation:

Commonwealth Legislation:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999;*
- *Native Title Act 1993;*
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007;*
- *Civil Aviation Act 1988; and*
- *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994.*

Northern Territory Legislation:

- *Environmental Assessment Act;*
- *Mining Management Act;*
- *Mineral Titles Act;*
- *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act;*
- *Water Act; and*
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act.*

2.2 Legislation

This section provides a summary of relevant legislation.

2.2.1 Commonwealth Legislation and Policy Requirements

The proposed Project design and the development of this EIS have considered the following Commonwealth legislation:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999;*
- *Native Title Act 1993;*
- *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007;*
- *Civil Aviation Act 1988; and*
- *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994.*

2.2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Under the assessment and approval provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) actions that have, will have, or are likely to have a significant impact on one or more of the prescribed Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are considered to be 'controlled actions' and require approval under the EPBC Act. The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE) is responsible for administering the EPBC Act.

Matters considered to be of national environmental significance include:

- World Heritage properties;
- National Heritage places;
- RAMSAR wetlands of international significance;
- threatened species and ecological communities;
- migratory species;
- nuclear actions;
- Commonwealth marine areas;
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park;
- water resources in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mine development; and
- any other matter prescribed by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (noting there are no prescribed matters as at the date of this document).

The EPBC Act provides for a system of:

- self-assessment (as to whether an action should be referred);
- referral;
- consideration as to whether (and what type) an environment assessment of the proposed action is required; and
- approving the proposed action (subject to conditions).

MRM referred the Project under the EPBC Act to the then Department of the Environment (DoTE) on 14 May 2014. The referral described the proposed Project and the likelihood of potential impacts on MNES. The referral also provided proposed management measures to reduce the potential for impacts to flora and fauna. The notification of the referral decision and decision of the assessment approach was communicated to MRM on 16 June 2014. The referral decision determined that the proposed Project is a ‘controlled action’ being an action that requires assessment and approval pursuant to the EPBC Act before it can be undertaken. The referral decision was on the basis that the proposed Project is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species or endangered communities.

The Referral Decision also identified that the Project would be assessed via accredited assessment process under the *Environmental Assessment Act* meaning the NT assessment framework and EIS process will be utilised to assess the Project’s impacts on MNES. The Referral Decision was made in accordance with the bilateral agreement between the NT and the Commonwealth and provides that the Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority (NT EPA) will provide assessment advice to DEE for their consideration and approval under the EPBC Act.

2.2.1.2 Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* (NTA) provides for the determination and recognition of native title rights and interests and processes for the validation of acts that may impact on native title. The NTA also sets out processes in which compensation may be claimed and determined.

MRM is situated on land held pursuant to a perpetual pastoral lease granted pursuant to the *Pastoral Land Act* and is known as the McArthur River Station. Mount Isa Mines Limited owns McArthur River Station.

The granting of the mining titles, that provides the tenure for MRM were validated as 'past acts' under the NTA, the *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act* and the *Validation (Native Title) Act*. Native title has been determined over McArthur River Station on a non-exclusive basis and the existence of MRM and the mineral titles have been recognised in the determination. No agreement with native title holders is necessary under the NTA for the operation of MRM.

2.2.1.3 National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

Corporate entities, corporate groups or entities that have operational control of facilities are required to be registered and report emissions and energy use if such emissions or use exceeds statutory thresholds contained in the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGERA).

A facility emitting more than 25,000 tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalent, producing 100 terajoules (TJ) of energy, or using more than 100 TJ of energy annually is required to report under the NGERA. A corporate group emitting more than 50,000 tonnes (t) or carbon dioxide equivalent, producing 200 TJ or using more than 200 TJ annually is required to report under the NGERA.

The NGERA:

- underpins the potential future introduction of an emissions trading scheme in Australia;
- informs government policy formulation and the Australian public;
- helps meet Australia's international reporting obligations; and
- assists Commonwealth, State and Territory governments avoid the duplication of similar reporting requirements in the States and Territories.

MRM submits annual assessments against the NGERA thresholds.

2.2.1.4 Civil Aviation Act 1988

The *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (CAA) established the Civil Aviation Safety Authority and a framework for the regulation of civil aviation in Australia. MRM currently operates an aerodrome on the mining leases in accordance with the regulations under the CAA and will continue to operate in accordance with the regulatory requirements.

2.2.1.5 National Environment Protection Council Act 1994

The National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) is established under the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* (NEPC Act). The NEPC's primary functions are:

- to establish National Environment Protection Measures (NEPMs); and
- to assess and report on the implementation and effectiveness of NEPMs in participating jurisdictions.

The NEPMs which have been developed so far relate to air toxics, ambient air quality, assessment of site contamination, diesel vehicle emissions, movement of controlled waste, the national pollutant inventory, and used packaging.

The National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) is designed to assist in tracking pollution across Australia. Commonwealth, State and Territory governments have agreed to implement complementary legislation in relation to the NPI. The NT enacted the Environment Protection (National Pollutant Inventory) Objective pursuant to the *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act*.

The desired environmental outcomes of the NPI program are to:

- maintain and improve air and water quality;

- minimise environmental impacts associated with hazardous waste; and
- improve the sustainable use of resources.

Existing emissions from the MRM site are reported at the end of each financial year and are made publically available.

2.2.2 Northern Territory Legislation and Policy Requirements

The proposed project design and development of this EIS have considered the following NT legislation:

- *Environmental Assessment Act;*
- *Mining Management Act;*
- *Mineral Titles Act;*
- *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act;*
- *Water Act; and*
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act.*

2.2.2.1 Environmental Assessment Act

The *Environmental Assessment Act* (EAA) and the Environmental Assessment Administrative Procedures establishes the framework for the assessment of potential or anticipated environmental impacts of proposed developments. The NT EPA administers the EAA.

Environmental assessment occurs in the NT pursuant to the EAA. A decision on the appropriate permitting process for new mining proposals in the NT is initiated by the proponent's submission of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the NT EPA. If the NT EPA determines that assessment under the EAA is required the NT EPA must also determine the appropriate level of assessment.

The Project NOI was lodged in June 2014. On 3 July 2014 the NT EPA decided the Project required the preparation of an EIS under the EAA. Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the preparation of the EIS were issued on 6 May 2014 and the Final TOR issued on 29 September 2014 following a two week public comment period and a two week period for NT EPA to consider the comments received.

This EIS addresses the Final TOR and provides the basis upon which assessment by the NT EPA and any further approval by the NT will be made (including the approval of a mining management plan under the *Mining Management Act* (MMA)). Comments on the EIS will be addressed in an EIS Supplement, if required, which will then be followed by an Assessment Report issued by the NT EPA. The Assessment Report will be provided to the Northern Territory Environment Minister and the Northern Territory Mines Minister as well as the DEE and the Commonwealth Environment Minister for consideration under the EPBC Act.

2.2.2.2 Mining Management Act

The principal legislation for the regulation of mining activities in the NT is the MMA, which is administered by the Department of Primary Industry and Resources.

The objects of the MMA include ensuring that the development of mineral resources is in accordance with environmental standards consistent with best practice and to protect the environment and health and safety of all persons on mining sites. An operator of a mining site that proposes to undertake works requires an Authorisation under the MMA.

Under the MMA an application for an Authorisation to carry out mining activities must be accompanied by a Mining Management Plan (MMP). The MMP includes a description of mining activities, the management system to be implemented for the management of health, safety and environmental aspects, costing of closure activities and particulars of organisational structure. Plans of any existing or proposed mine workings and infrastructure must also be included. The MMP is required to be reviewed at intervals specified in the Authorisation to carry out mining activities.

The MMA provides that an operator who carries out mining activities under an Authorisation must provide a security to the Minister to secure compliance with the MMA and cover the costs and expenses of preventing, reducing or rectifying environmental harm caused by mining activities. The MMA also provides that a levy (being 1% of the security) must be paid annually by MRM to fund legacy mine rehabilitation.

MRM is currently operating in accordance with an approved MMP covering the operating period 2015 to 2018.

2.2.2.3 Mineral Titles Act

The *Mineral Titles Act* (MTA) establishes a framework for granting and regulating mineral titles for the exploration, mining and processing of minerals and extractive minerals in the NT. The MTA also facilitates the commercialisation of activities conducted under mineral titles by authorising the creation and transfer of interests in mineral titles.

The operation of the MTA is subject to the *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act*.

2.2.2.4 McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act

The *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act* re-granted the mining interests for MRM to ensure tenure security and ratified the McArthur River Project Agreement made between the NT and Mount Isa Mines Limited, the owner of MRM. The McArthur River Project Agreement provides for project tenure and facilitates the development, construction and operation of the MRM.

2.2.2.5 Water Act

The *Water Act* (Water Act) provides for the investigation, allocation, use, control, protection and management of surface water and groundwater resources, as well as processes for licensing these activities. The Water Act also provides for the protection and use of water resources for specified purposes such as recreational, social, agricultural, environmental and cultural uses.

Under the Water Act, mining activities or another activity for a purpose ancillary to that mining activity (including the use of water as drinking water) are exempt from a number of provisions in the Water Act. This includes, and is not limited to, the use of surface water and groundwater, as well as the construction of works to allow for the use of water.

The Water Act also regulates the disposal of waste into water. Waste is defined any solids, liquids or gas, which, if added to the water, may pollute the water. MRM currently holds waste discharge licence WDL 174-08 which provides for the discharge of non-mine affected water.

2.2.2.6 Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act

The *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act* (Sacred Sites Act) provides procedures for the protection and registration of sacred sites, access to sacred sites and avoiding sacred sites in the development and use of land. Under the Sacred Sites Act an Authority Certificate can be issued by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) to authorise works or uses covered by that Authority Certificate subject to compliance with the conditions of the Authority Certificate. AAPA issues Authority Certificates following consultation with the relevant custodians under the Sacred Sites Act.

A number of Indigenous site investigation studies have been undertaken and agreements made with the custodians for sacred sites within the Project area. Site investigations were also undertaken for the areas affected by the previous open cut development EIS in 2005, including archaeological and ethnographic surveys of all land to be disturbed. This work was undertaken in cooperation with custodians, traditional owners and other local Indigenous elders to ensure sites of cultural significance are protected. This protection also provides that access by mine personnel is prohibited.

MRM currently holds a number of Authority Certificates and additional applications for the Project area and activities will be submitted as required.

2.2.2.7 Other Relevant Legislation

Other NT legislation that may be relevant to the Project includes the following:

- *Animal Welfare Act*—provides for the humane treatment of animals, including those caught and handled during biodiversity surveys.
- *Bushfires Management Act*—relates to the prevention and suppression of bushfires and outlines when permits are required for controlled burns. Controlled burns are occasionally undertaken at MRM and will continue for the Project.
- *Control of Roads Act*—provides a process by which public roads can be opened and closed and prohibits works within the road reserve of a public road without consent.
- *Dangerous Goods Act*—provides for the safe storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods (such as explosives). In accordance with current practices MRM will continue to obtain licences for storage or transportation of dangerous goods defined under this Act.
- *Fisheries Act*—created to manage fisheries and fishery resources in a sustainable manner. It is administered by the Department of Primary Industry and Resources.
- *Heritage Act*—provides a system for the identification, assessment, protection and conservation of the NT's natural and cultural heritage. Under the Heritage Act, if any heritage places or objects (including Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place or objects which are deemed to be heritage places or objects) are to be disturbed by the Project, permission must be sought from the Minister administering the Act for an approval (a work approval) to carry out work. An application can only be made with the consent of the owner of the place or object.
- *Liquor Act*—regulates the sale, provision and consumption of liquor. Any liquor provided at MRM will require licensing.
- *Mineral Royalty Act*—imposes royalties on minerals recovered in the NT and will apply to the Project.
- *Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles (Standards) Regulations*—this Act and Regulation provide the legislative requirements relating to vehicle standards and dimensional and loading limits, which have relevance to the transport of materials to and from the Project site during the construction and operational phases.
- *National Environment Protection Council (Northern Territory) Act*—mirror legislation to establish the National Environmental Protection Council to set national environmental goals and standards for Australia through the development of National Environment Protection Measures.

- *Northern Territory Environmental Protection Authority Act*—establishes the NT EPA as an independent regulatory authority.
- *Planning Act*—provides for appropriate and orderly planning and control of the use and development of land. The Act does not apply to the conduct of mining activity under any mining interest. Consequently this Act will not apply to the majority of Project activities.
- *Public and Environmental Health Act*—is applicable to accommodation, messing and sanitary facilities associated with the Project. All sewerage systems installed as part of mining operations must be approved. Wastewater treatment systems are also subject to requirements under the Act and associated regulations. The Act also requires mosquito control.
- *Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act*—makes provision for the prevention of soil erosion and for the conservation and reclamation of soil. Under this Act a landholder is defined to include an occupier, and as such MRM, may be deemed in breach of the Act should appropriate soil erosion and conservation measures not be adopted and maintained during the life of the Project.
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act*—lists those species of plants and animals that are protected within the NT. Under this Act, permits will be required to take or interfere with protected plants or animals. This may apply if protected plants or animals are encountered during the Project's life.
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations*— This legislation prescribes the classification of wildlife protected under the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act*
- *Traffic Act*—regulates traffic and includes provisions in relation to the erection and operation of traffic control devices. Consent will be required prior to the erection and operation of traffic control devices on public roads if required for the Project's construction and operation phases.
- *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act*—makes provision for safety in the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. Involvement in the transport of dangerous goods by road or rail includes, and is not limited to, being the consignee of dangerous goods, loading or unloading dangerous goods that have been transported or the importation or arrangement to import dangerous goods into Australia. This Act applies to the transport of dangerous goods to the Project's site. The bulk concentrate produced is classified as a Class 9 Dangerous Good which requires specific packaging and drivers to hold Dangerous Goods Transport Licences.
- *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act*—imposes general environmental duties, requires the licensing of certain activities, establishes offences relating to the environment and contains material enforcement, penalty and extension of liability. The Act does not apply to a contaminant or waste resulting from a mining activity (as that term is defined in the MMA) that is confined within the land on which the mining activity is being carried out.
- *Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act*—regulates the water supply and sewerage service industries in the NT. A key objective is to provide for the protection of the NT's water supply system, or any water source from which water is drawn for human consumption. Any abstraction or diversion of water from water supply infrastructure must not be undertaken unless authorised. This Act applies to the Project's water supply and sewage treatment facilities.
- *Weeds Management Act*—the object is to protect the NT's economy, community, industry and environment from the adverse impacts of weeds and identifies the responsibilities of all landholders in relation to the management of declared weeds and prevention of their spread. This Act has relevance to weeds that may occur on the Project site.

- *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act*—aims to promote health and safety in the workplace through the elimination and minimisation of risks to workers and promoting the provision of advice, information, education and training in relation to health and safety. This Act applies to all Project health and safety issues. The associated Regulations provides for the licensing of certain industries or certain facilities.

2.2.3 Local Government Requirements

2.2.3.1 Roper Gulf Shire Council

The Project area falls within the area of the Roper Gulf Regional Council (established pursuant to the *Local Government Act*).

The Roper Gulf Shire Council has enacted a number of by-laws in relation to activities within Borroloola and Mataranka (involving dogs, weeds and litter) and to the extent that the activities of MRM or the Project are subject to the by-laws, the by-laws will be complied with.

2.3 Previous Impact Assessments

This section provides a brief summary of the Project approvals obtained through the legislation described above.

2.3.1 1992 EIS (MRM Underground)

In 1992-1993 MIM Holdings (MIM) formed a joint-venture with a Japanese consortium (ANT Minerals (30%) comprising Nippon, Mitsui and Marubeni) to develop the McArthur River resource. A full feasibility study was completed and a decision made to proceed with the MRM as an underground mine. McArthur River Mining Pty Ltd (the Proponent for the Project) was formed to operate MRM on behalf of the joint-venture partners.

An environmental assessment was conducted under a joint arrangement between the NT and Commonwealth via the *Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*. The assessment considered an underground mine, processing facilities, accommodation village, airstrip, tailings storage facility, transport and port infrastructure. In May 1992 an EIS was submitted, with a Supplement EIS provided in July 1992. In November 1993 the *McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act 1992* was passed by the NT and MRM commenced commercial operations with an underground mine and processing plant in 1995.

2.3.2 2005 EIS and 2006 PER (Conversion to Open Cut)

In 2001 a number of studies began to examine the long-term viability of MRM. At that time the most accessible underground ore had been almost completely extracted and the underground mining operations, which comprised over 100 kilometres of underground tunnels, were becoming uneconomic. Feasibility studies were subsequently undertaken to investigate other options including an open cut development, on-site zinc refinery, power station and a weir on a local river for water supply. The NT released guidelines for an EIS early in 2003.

In July 2003 MIM was acquired by Xstrata plc (Xstrata). Xstrata subsequently acquired ANT Minerals' share in the joint-venture in September 2005, securing total ownership of MRM. After a review by Xstrata Zinc (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Xstrata plc), it was decided the project proposal would proceed, but only involving an open cut development. In August 2005 Xstrata Zinc announced its intention to convert the MRM underground mine to an open cut operation to enable the mine to continue production. An EIS was lodged as part of the formal assessment process to the NT, based on the guidelines issued in 2003. This was followed by the submission of an EIS Supplement (December 2005), Public Environmental Report (July 2006) and Mining Management Plan (September 2006).

The NT approved MRM's open cut development in October 2006. Subsequently the NT Parliament passed the *McArthur River Project Amendment (Ratification of Mining Authorities) Act 2007* to ratify and approve the open cut development. EPBC Act approval to MRM's open cut development and mining operations was obtained on 20 February 2009.

2.3.3 2012 EIS (Phase 3 Development Project)

In March 2011 McArthur River Mining Pty. Ltd. proposed to expand the existing open cut mining operation within the approved bunded area Phase 3 Development Project (Phase 3). The Phase 3 EIS proposed a doubling of the mining rate, from 2.5 million tonnes Mt per annum of ore to 5 Mt per annum, and an increase in Zinc concentrate from 360,000 dry metric tonnes (dmt) to 800,000 dmt. This increased the amount of overburden from 185 Mt to 685 Mt.

In March 2011 a Notice of Intent for the Phase 3 was submitted to the Commonwealth and the NT. On 9 June 2011 the Commonwealth determined that the Phase 3 was not a controlled action. The NT determined that the Phase 3 required formal assessment at the level of an EIS. A draft EIS was submitted and made available for public comment in 2012. A supplementary EIS was required to address the comments from the public and departments, which was submitted in June. In July 2012 the NT Minister issued final recommendations for the Phase 3 and the approval of proposed expansion works. In 2013 Glencore plc merged with Xstrata.

2.4 Independent Monitor

One of the conditions of the NT's 2005 approval of the open cut development was that MRM undergo an annual independent environmental monitoring review. The review is managed by the NT and funded by MRM. An agreed independent consultant is appointed through a tender process managed by the NT. Their role is to monitor the environmental performance of MRM by independently reviewing environmental assessments and monitoring activities undertaken by MRM and to review environmental assessments and audits undertaken by the NT as regulator. An Independent Monitor is appointed for a five-year period (commencing from December 2007) and is a condition of MRM's Authorisation pursuant to the MMA.

Audits consider evidence of works undertaken and commitments to undertake further work or continual improvement. The results of the independent review are made publicly available for the community's information at <http://www.mrmindependentmonitor.com.au/>. This website enables ready access to information regarding the Independent Monitor's review of the environmental performance of the MRM, including reports, community presentations and news updates.

2.5 Approval Timeframes

The NT Environmental Impact Assessment process is presented in **Figure 2-1**. The assessment process for the Project will follow the EIS pathway.

Anticipated approval timeframes for the Project are based on the timeframes identified in the EAA and information response times estimated by the Proponent.

Following the submission of this draft EIS to the NT EPA in the first quarter of 2017, the public comment period is expected to commence in March 2017 and conclude in May 2017. The proponent will compile responses to submissions through a supplement EIS in the fourth quarter of 2017. The NT EPA is expected to provide an assessment report after the Supplementary EIS and provision of any other relevant information, with the anticipated NT and subsequent Commonwealth approval expected to be issued in the first quarter of 2018.

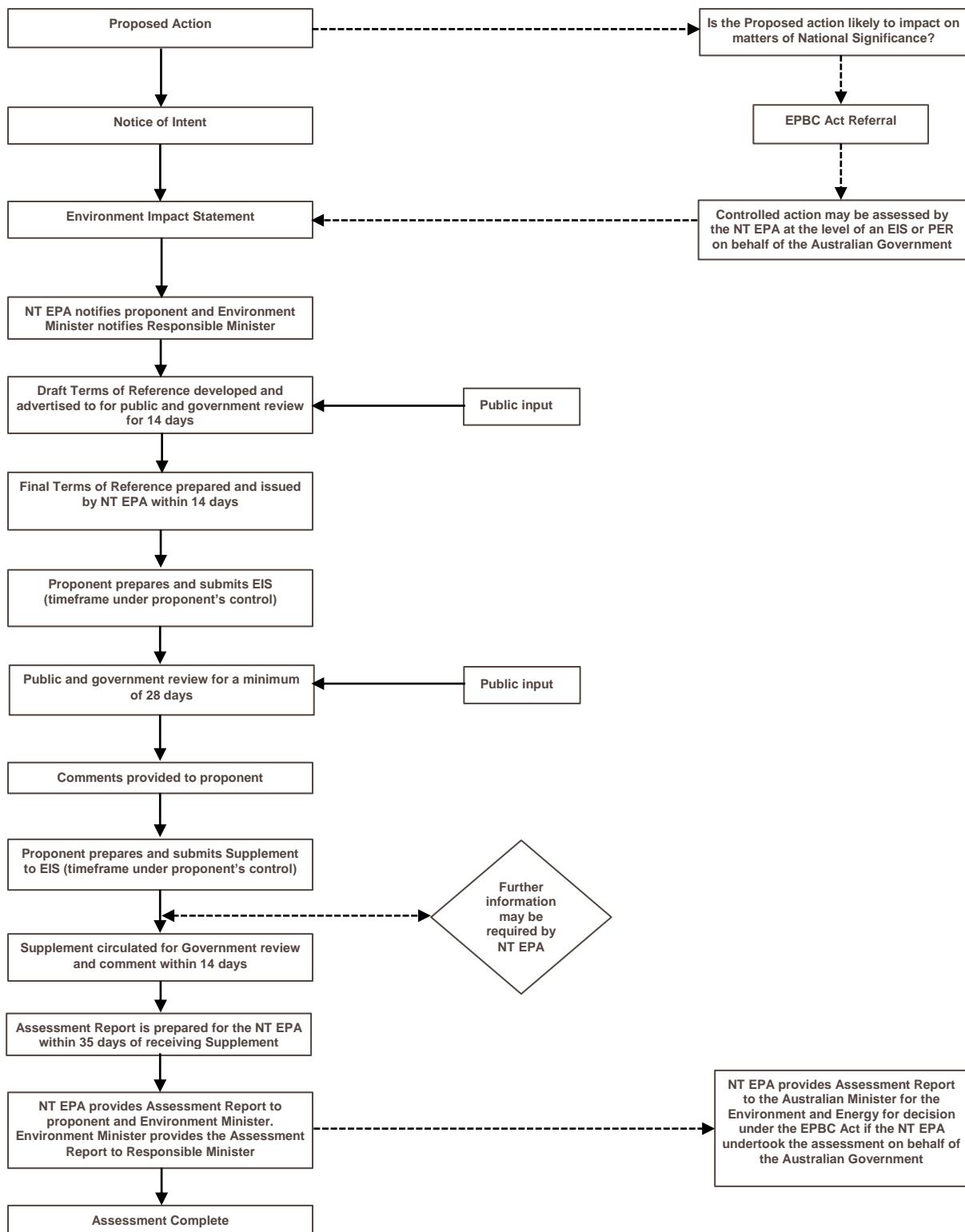


Figure 2-1 Northern Territory Environmental Impact Assessment Process (EIS pathway)

2.6 Codes of Practice, Standards and Guidelines

The Project will consider all applicable National and NT Codes of Practice, standards and guidelines, including those listed in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Codes of Practice, Standards and Guidelines

Description	Reference
National Standard for Manual Handling	NOHSC:1001(1990)
National Code of Practice for Manual Handling	NOHSC:2005 (1990)
National Occupational Health and Safety Certification Standard for Users and Operators of Industrial Equipment, 3rd Edition	NOHSC: 1006 (2001)
National Standard for Occupational Noise, 2nd Edition	NOHSC:1007 (2000)
National Standard for the Control of Inorganic Lead at Work	NOHSC:1012 (1994)
National Code of Practice for the Control and Safe Use of Inorganic Lead at Work	NOHSC:2015(1994)
National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities	NOHSC:1014 (2002)
National Code of Practice for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities	NOHSC:2016(1996)
Safe working in a confined space	AS/NZS 2865:2001
Recommended practices for eye protection in the industrial environment	AS/NZS 1336:1997
Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices	AS/NZS 1715:2009
Occupational protective helmets—selection, care and use	AS/NZS 1800:1998
Occupation protective gloves—selection, use and maintenance	AS/NZS 2161.1:2000
Safety, protective and occupational footwear	AS/NZS 2210.1:2010
Clothing for protection against heat and flame—General recommendations for selection, care and use of protective clothing	AS/NZS 2801:2008
Occupational protective clothing—Guidelines on the selection, use, care and maintenance of protective clothing	AS/NZS 4501.1:2008
Industrial fall-arrest systems and devices – selection, use and maintenance	AS/NZS 1891.4:2009
Occupational noise management—hearing protector program	AS/NZS 1269.3:2005

Description	Reference
Classification of hazardous areas—examples of classification—general	AS/NZS 2430.3.1:2004
Evaluation of human exposure to whole-body vibration—general requirements	AS 2670.1-2001
Fixed platforms, walkways, stairways and ladders—design, construction and installation	AS 1657-1992
Power-actuated hand-held fastening tools—charges	AS/NZS 1873.3:2003
Power-actuated hand-held fastening tools—fasteners	AS/NZS 1873.4:2003
In-service safety inspection and testing of electrical equipment	AS/NZS 3760:2010
Portable fire extinguishers and fire blankets—selection and location	AS 2444-2001
Structure design actions	AS1170: 2002
Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes	AS1289.0:2000
Specification and supply of concrete	AS 1379-2007
Geotechnical site investigations	AS 1726-1993
Piling – Design and installation	AS 2159-1995
Concrete structures	AS 3600-2001
Formwork for concrete	AS 3610-1995
Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential developments	AS 3798-2007
Portland and blended cements—Steel structures	AS 3972-1997
Steel reinforcing materials	AS/NZS 4671:2001
Earth retaining structures	AS 4678-2002
Bridge design set	AS 5100-2007
Austroads Rural Road Design – A Guide to the Geometric Design of Rural Roads	AP-G1/03
Austroads Pavement Design – A Guide to the Structural Design of Road Pavements	AP-G17/04
The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids	AS 1940-2004
NT Code of Practice for Small On-site Sewage and Sullage Treatment Systems and the	July 2014

Description	Reference
Disposal or Reuse of Sewage Effluent	
Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry	July 2011
Mine Close Out Objectives: Life of Mine Planning Objectives. Northern Territory Government	October 2006
Guidelines For Preparing Mine Closure Plans—Western Australia	May 2015
NT EPA Guidelines on Conceptual Site Models	November 2013
NT EPA Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Acid and metalliferous drainage	April 2013
NT EPA Guidelines for Assessment of Impact on Terrestrial Biodiversity	November 2013
NT EPA Guidelines for the Preparation of an Economic and Social Impact Assessment	November 2013
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Environmental Offsets Policy	October 2012
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Offsets Assessment Guide	October 2012
NT EPA Guideline for the Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan	January 2015
NT EPA Guidelines on Environmental Offsets and Associated Approval Conditions	November 2013
NT Land Suitability Guidelines	December 2013
NT Land Clearing Guidelines	2010
Draft Northern Territory Mine Closure Guidelines	2016
National recovery plan for the red goshawk (<i>Erythrotriorchis radiates</i>)	July 2012
National Recovery Plan for the Gouldian Finch (<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>)	May 2005
Sawfish and River Sharks Multispecies Recovery Plan	November 2015