

APPENDICES

APPENDIX C-13

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Table of Contents

C-13	Relevant Legislation	1
C-13.1	Commonwealth Legislation	1
C-13.2	Northern Territory Legislation	3
C-13.3	Local government requirements	7
C-13.4	Guidelines and Standards	8
C-13.5	Miscellaneous Approvals and Permits	12

Jervois Base Metal Project

APPENDICES

APPENDIX C-13 | Relevant Legislation

C-13 Relevant Legislation

This Appendix provides a summary of the legislative requirements applicable to the Jervois Base Metal Project (the Project). This includes 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.

C-13.1 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is a key piece of legislation in the protection of Australia's environmental and heritage values. Commonwealth approval is required if matters of national significance (MNES) as defined in the EPBC Act 1999 are likely to be significantly impacted by an action. The MNES include:

- World heritage properties
- National heritage places
- Wetlands of international importance
- Threatened species and ecological communities
- Migratory species
- Commonwealth marine areas
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and
- Nuclear actions (including uranium mining).

Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976

This Act changed Aboriginal reserves within the Northern Territory to freehold held in trust. The Act mandated the formation of Land Councils to act in the interests of Northern Territory Aboriginal people in the areas of land, access to lands, employment and the development of businesses. The Act also defined Sacred Sites as 'sites that are sacred, or otherwise significant, in the Aboriginal Tradition'. The Act protected these sites from damage, whether accidental or intentional. The NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 uses this definition of sacred in its purpose of protecting these sites outside of Land Trust lands. On Pastoral Lease Lands, the general procedure is for the AAPA conduct the Sacred Site surveys with the relevant Site Custodians, then issue an Authority Certificate under the Act. (Earthsea Pty Ltd, 2018)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

This Act is a site protection Act of 'last resort', meaning that the Act is meant to provide emergency protection for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage sites when all other avenues have been exhausted. Generally, an Aboriginal person or group of persons, must apply to the Minister to have protective covenants placed over an area or site (DEE 2016). The power to provide such protection resides in Section 51 of the Constitution giving the Commonwealth powers on Aboriginal issues. Therefore, this Act may override all State and Territory cultural heritage acts. (Earthsea Pty Ltd)

Under ATSIHP legislation, anyone who discovers anything which they have reasonable grounds to believe may be Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander remains, this must be reported to the Minister.

Australian Heritage Council Act 2003

One of the responsibilities of the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (AHC Act) is the assessment of heritage values of places for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List under the EPBC Act. The National Heritage List is a list of natural and cultural places of outstanding heritage value to the nation whereas the Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of natural and cultural places of significant heritage value to the nation, and which are entirely within a Commonwealth area or, if outside Australian jurisdiction, are owned or leased by the Commonwealth.

Places on the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth List have protection provisions when actions may have significant impacts on values or places.

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) regulates a national system for reporting large greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, abatement actions, and energy consumption and production by corporations. Companies with GHG emissions or energy use or energy consumption greater than specified thresholds for any given year are obliged to report under the NGER Act. The NGER Act existing primarily to establish a reporting framework and does not impose a cost for greenhouse pollution.

National Environmental Protection /council (NEPC) Act

This Act establishes the NT EPA whose key objectives are to promote ecologically sustainable development, protect the environment, and promote effective waste management and minimisation strategies

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* recognises the traditional laws and customs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, or 'native title'. Primarily, this Act protects and conserves native title and establishes a mechanism for determining native title claims. The Native Title Tribunal was established under this Act to administer the determination of native title rights and interests.

Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2016

Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2016 makes provision for safety in the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. The project will be involved in the transportation of dangerous goods by road or rail in the following manner: loading and unloading of dangerous goods and transportation of dangerous goods on Project site.

C-13.2 Northern Territory Legislation

Biological control Act 2011

make provision for the biological control of pests in the Northern Territory, and for related purpose. For the purposes of the act as an organism of a particular kind is taken to be controllable by biological means if, and only if, the organism can be controlled by the release of a prescribed organism of another kind. The act requires an application to be made to the Northern Territory Biological Control Authority, for a declaration that an organism is a target organism, that is an organism causing harm in the Northern Territory.

Bushfires Management Act 2016

The underlying principle of the *Bushfires Management Act* is that landowners are responsible for the management of bushfires on their land. The overarching aim of the Act is to manage bushfires in areas outside of Emergency Response Areas of NT cities and towns. Bushfires NT is responsible for administering this Act and working with landowners and wider community to manage bushfires. Bushfires NT provides support for mitigation, management and suppression activities. Five fire management zones have been established in the NT and each has a Regional Bushfire Committee.

Crown Lands Act 2014

This act relates to the Crown Lands. Crown lands means all lands of the Territory, including the bed of the sea within the territorial limits of the Northern Territory, and including an estate in fee simple that is registered in the name of the Territory, but does not include reserved or dedicated lands. More specifically, the Crown Lands Act contains a reservation in favour of Aboriginal people to reside on, use and occupy leased land in accordance with their tradition. The Act, combined with the *Lands Acquisition Act 1978* and the *Pastoral Land Act 1992* allows for grants of land to incorporated Aboriginal Associations, and the granting of Crown Land leases for community living areas.

Dangerous Goods Act 2012

Dangerous goods include substances that have an explosive, corrosive, toxic, oxidising or flammable characteristics and have the potential to cause immediate harm to people, property and the environment. The *Dangerous Goods Act* details the requirements for licensing, packaging, storage, transport and use of fuel, gas and explosives.

Environmental Assessment Act 1982 and Environmental Assessment Administrative Procedures 1984

The *Environmental Assessment Act* and the Environmental Assessment Administrative Procedures (EAAP) are administered by the NT Environment Protection Authority (EPA). This legislation is the key Environmental Impact Assessment legislation (EIA) in the NT. This EIA legislation provides a framework for the assessment of projects which have the potential to cause significant environmental impact. The aim of the EIA process is to provide stakeholders with sufficient information to enable informed decisions on matters that may cause significant environmental impact.

The overall aim of the EIA is to avoid unnecessary or unacceptable harm to the environment by identifying potential environmental impacts and risks in the early project planning stages and align with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Fire and Emergency Act 2016

The *Fire and Emergency Act, 2016* provides for the establishment of the northern territory fire and rescue service, the operational and emergency response activities of the service, the protection of life, property and the environment against fires and other emergencies and for related purpose

Food Act 2016 (NT)

The purpose of this Act is to ensure food for sale is both safe and suitable for human consumption and to prevent misleading conduct in connection with the sale of food. The act and its regulation Food Regulations 2015, provide for the application of the Food Standards Code in the Territory.

Heritage Act 2011

The *Heritage Act 2011* provides protection for nominated areas, places, sites, buildings, shipwrecks and heritage objects to the register. If the Minister agrees that these features are of special significance to the heritage of the NT, the place is added to the register and receives statutory protection. The Act allows for processes to approve works and maintenance for a heritage place. This part of the Act also allows for works on Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological places and objects.

Mineral Titles Act 2011

The objective of the Mineral Titles Act is to encourage mining and exploration in the NT as resources are owned by the NT Government and as such they receive royalties in return for the mining of these resources. The Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) administers the *Mineral Titles Act* and the *Mineral Titles Regulations* which govern the grant and administration of mineral titles in the NT. Once approved, mining and exploration activities are administered under the *Mining Management Act*.

Mining Management Act 2001

Operations on mining activities are regulated by the *Mining Management Act* which is administered by the DPIR. The *Mining Management Act* states that every person on site has an obligation to take care of the environment and this applies to all aspects of a mining operation including mining, processing, tailings, decommissioning, rehabilitation and any works associated with mining.

Under this legislation mining activities require an Authorisation prior to any mining activities commencing. A Mining Management Plan (MMP) forms part of the application and provides details on actions and strategies to be implemented to manage environmental impacts to acceptable and sustainable limits over both the short and long term.

National Environment Protection Council (Northern Territory) Act 1994

The act established the new Northern Territory Protection Authority (NT EPA) as an independent regulatory authority resulting in amendments within the Waste Management and Pollution Control Act (WMPC Act) and the EA Act. Amendments to these acts identify the NT EPA as the entity responsible for administration of the assessment functions and impose additional transparency and reporting responsibilities on the Environment Minister and the responsible Minister for specific projects

Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989

The *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act* (Sacred Sites Act) aims to preserve and enhance Aboriginal cultural tradition for the Aboriginal and all other peoples of the NT through the protection of sacred sites. Sacred sites include places within the landscape that have special significance or meaning to Aboriginal tradition. The Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) maintains a strictly confidential record of all registered sacred sites they have identified in the NT.

Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority Act 2012

The *Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority* (NT EPA) is an independent authority established under the *Northern Territory Environment Protection Authority Act*. The role of the NT EPA is for the protection of the environment, promotion of ecologically sustainable development and includes assessment of development proposals and their potential impacts on the environment. The role of the NT EPA also encompasses regulatory functions in relation to waste management and pollution control.

Pastoral Land Act 2016

The purpose of this act is to provide a form of tenure of Crown land that facilitates the sustainable use of land for pastoral purposes and the economic viability of the pastoral industry and the prevention or minimisation of degradation of or other damage to the land and its indigenous plant and animal life. The act recognises the right of Aboriginal persons to follow traditional pursuits on pastoral land. Crown land in this act means all lands of the Territory, including the bed of the sea within territorial limits, but does not include reserved or dedicated land.

Planning Act 2016

The Act provides a framework of controls for, the orderly use and development of land. These include the following;

- Effective controls and guidelines for the appropriate use of land, having regard to its capabilities and limitations
- Control of development to provide protection of the natural environment, including by sustainable use of land and water resources; and
- Minimising adverse impacts of development on existing amenity and, wherever possible, ensuring that amenity is enhanced as a result of development.

Public and Environmental Health Act

As the Project will have sewage and some waste water treatment systems associated with the accommodation village, crib facilities and the processing plant, these will require compliance with and approvals under the *Public and Environmental Health Act* and Regulations.

Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation ACT

The act provides a framework for the prevention of soil erosion and for the conservation and reclamation of soil.

Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2000

The role of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* (TPWC Act) is to “make provision for and in relation to the establishment of Territory Parks and other Parks and Reserves, and the study, protection, conservation and sustainable utilisation of wildlife”. The TPWC Acts provides for:

- The establishment and management of parks, reserves and sanctuaries
- The classification, management and protection of wildlife (both plants and animals) which are:
 - Indigenous to Australia
 - Migratory to Australia
 - Introduced to Australia by Aboriginals prior to 1788; and
 - Prescribed under legislation.
- The declaration and control of feral animals.

Under the TPWC Act, all species of threatened wildlife are protected wildlife and it is an offence to take or interfere with protected species. Principles of Management detailed in Section 31 of the Act require that threatened species be managed in a manner that “maintains or increases their population or the extent of their distribution at or to a sustainable level”.

Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 2016

The *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act* provides a framework for the management of waste and the prevention and control of pollution in order to provide protection of the environment. Section 6 of the Act states that this legislation does not apply to contaminants or wastes which directly or indirectly results from the carrying out of mining activities. The definition of mining activity under the Act includes operations and works including the removal, handling, transport and storage of contaminants and waste. Furthermore, the MM Act provides a framework for environmental offences which cause serious or material environmental harm and environmental nuisance.

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.

Weeds Management Act 2001

The *Weeds Management Act 2001* is administered by the DENR and aims to prevent the spread of weeds within, into and out of the NT and to ensure that the management of weeds is an integral component of land management and is the responsibility of the owner and occupier of land. This Act is linked to the *Northern Territory Weeds Management Strategy 1996-2005*, which led to a series of Statutory Plans being developed for declared weeds.

Under the Act it is an offence to:

- Bring, or be involved in bringing a declared weed into the NT;
- propagate or scatter a declared weed;

- sell or offer to sell or purchase a declared weed or anything that contains a declared weed;
- hire any equipment or other item that contains or carries a declared or potential weed;
- purchase or offer to purchase declared weeds or any item that contains declared weeds;
- store, grow or use a declared weed or any item that contains a declared weed; and
- transport or carry declared weeds or any item that contains declared weeds.

Declared weeds are grouped into three categories depending on the level of risk they post and their difficulty to control:

- Class A - weeds to be eradicated,
- Class B - weeds which growth and spread must be controlled; and
- Class C - weeds not to be introduced to the Territory.

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act

Workplace health and safety in the NT is regulated by the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act*. This Act aims to provide workers with the same level of health and safety protection regardless of where they work or the type of work they do. Section 3 of the WHS Act details the aims of the legislation as:

- Protecting people and workers against harm through the elimination or minimisation of risks;
- Providing fair and effective workplace representation, consultation, cooperation and dispute resolution processes;
- Encouraging unions and employer organisations to constructively participate in processes to improve work health and safety practices to achieve a safer working environment;
- Promoting education and training of work health and safety;
- Ensuring compliance with the Act through compliance and enforcement;
- Providing for review of actions of authorised persons under the Act;
- Providing a continuous improvement process to improve health and safety standards; and
- Maintaining and strengthening the harmony of Territory and national laws to promote consistency.

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations

The main object of this Act is to provide for a balanced and nationally consistent framework to secure the health and safety of workers and workplaces.

C-13.3 Local government requirements

The Project is located within the Central Desert Regional Council Local Government Area and will comply with any local government bylaws which may apply or be implemented by the CDRC into the future.

C-13.4 Guidelines and Standards

Guidelines and standards relevant to the Project include but are not limited to the following lists. Specific Commonwealth and Territory legislation applicable to the Project are discussed in detail in Sections 2.2.11 and 2.4.

Flora and fauna

- NT EPA Guidelines for Assessment of Impacts on Terrestrial Biodiversity
- Department of the Environment, 2011. Survey Guidelines for Nationally Threatened Species
- Northern Territory Guidelines and Field Methodology for Vegetation Survey and Mapping
- A resource assessment towards a conservation strategy for the Finke Bioregion
- Standard terrestrial vertebrate survey methods used by the DLRM
- Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Mammals
- Survey Guidelines for Australia's Threatened Birds
- Northern Territory Weeds Management Strategy 1996-2005

Soils

- CSIRO *Soil and Land Survey Handbook Series*
 - Guidelines for Surveying Soil and Land Resources. Second Edition.
 - Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook Third Edition. Australian Soil and Land Survey Handbook Series
 - The Australian Soil Classification – Revised Edition.
- AS/NZS 1547:2012 On-site domestic-wastewater management. Standards Australia / Standards New Zealand.
- Soil guide: A Handbook for Understanding Agricultural Soils

Surface Water

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources soil management, erosion and sediment control guidelines and technical notes
- International Erosion Control Association Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control guidelines
- Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality
- Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring & Reporting (ANZECC/ARMCANZ, 2000b);
- Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (NHMRC/ARMCANZ) (2004)
- Guidelines for livestock drinking water (ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- Guidelines for upland and lowland rivers in south central Australia: low rainfall area (ANZECC & ARMCANZ) (2000).
- Guidelines for freshwater lakes and reservoirs in south central Australia: low rainfall area (ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- Guidelines for recreational purposes (ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- AS/NZS 5667.4:1998: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and manmade.
- AS/NZS 5667.6:1998: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams.
- AS/NZS 5667.9:1998: Guidance on sampling from marine waters.
- AS/NZS 5667.10:1998: Guidance on sampling of waste waters.
- AS/NZS 5667.11:1998: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters.

- AS/NZS 5667.12:1998: Guidance on sampling of bottom sediments
- Handbook for Sediment Quality Assessment.

Groundwater

- Australian groundwater modelling guidelines
- Guidelines for Groundwater Protection in Australia (ANZECC/ARMCANZ, 2013).
- Guideline for the Environmental Assessment of Subterranean Aquatic Fauna (QDSIT,2015)
- Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (in this report referred to as ADWG 2011) Aesthetic and Health to assess the risk to human health from potable supplies. NHMRC & NRMCC (2011)
- Freshwater aquatic ecosystem, protection of 99% of species (FW 99%) to assess the risk to nearby surface water ecosystems ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- Stock Watering guidelines ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- Irrigation - Long-term Trigger Values guidelines ANZECC & ARMCANZ (2000)
- ANCOLD Guidelines on Tailings Dams - Planning, Design, Construction, Operation and Closure (May 2012).
- NT EPA Environmental Assessment Guideline on Acid and Metalliferous Drainage
- Australian Standard Leachate Protocol (ASLP)

Air, Noise and GHG

- Noise Guidelines for Development Sites in the Northern Territory
- Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) Model Mining Conditions
- Australian and New Zealand Environment Council (ANZEC) guideline: Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting over pressure and ground vibration
- National Environmental Protection Policy (NEPM) for Ambient Air (1998)
- Standard 9613-2 (1996) Acoustics - Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors.
- National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Mining, Version 3.1, January 2012.
- National Pollutant Inventory Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Combustion Engines, Version 3.0, June 2008
- Clean Energy Future, Australian Carbon Trust and the National Greenhouse Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER).
- NT Government Controlled Roads Policy (November 2014, Version 1.0)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resource Institute (2004), 'The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard'

Social and Economic

- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), Social Impact Assessment Principles
- IAIA's Social Impact Assessment: Guidance for assessing and managing the social impacts of projects
- International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values, Spectrum of Participation and Quality Assurance Standard (2015) that are the industry standard for effective public participation (or community and stakeholder engagement)

- NT EPA Guidelines for the Preparation of an Economic and Social Impact Assessment

Traffic and Transport

- Northern Territory Road Transport Fatigue Management Code of Practice
- Northern Territory Planning Scheme (DIPL, 2017)
- Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads' (TMR) Pavement Impact Spreadsheet
- Australian Standards AS2890.1 for Off-street Parking Facilities (Standards Australia, 2004).
- Austroads. (2010). *Guide to Road Design*. Sydney, New South Wales: Austroads Ltd.
- Austroads. (2012). *Guide to Pavement Technology*. Sydney, New South Wales: Austroads Ltd.
- Austroads. (2013). *Austroads Design Vehicles and Turning Path Templates*. Sydney, New South Wales: Austroads Ltd.
- Towards Zero Road Safety Action Plan 2018–22
- Northern Territory Fatigue Management – Road transport code of practice
- The National Remote and Regional Transport Strategy
- Guide to Road Design Part 3: Geometric Design
- Guide to Road Design – Part 4A: Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections
- Guide to Traffic Management Part 3: Traffic Studies and Analysis

Mine Closure and Rehabilitation

- Department of Industry Tourism and Resources Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry Mine Closure and Rehabilitation booklet
- NT Department of Primary Industries Advisory Note, Construction and Rehabilitation of Costeans and Bulk Sample Pits
- Strategic Framework for Mine Closure 2000
- Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans 2015 (Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum)
- NT Department of Primary Industries Advisory Note, Construction and Rehabilitation of Exploration Drill Sites
- NT Department of Primary Industries Advisory Note, Clearing and Rehabilitation of Exploration Gridlines and Tracks

Management

- NT EPA Guidelines for the Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan
- Northern Territory Department of Primary Industries and Resources Template for the Preparation of a Mining Management Plan

Health and Safety

- AS 4801:2001 and AS 4804: 2001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems
- NT Worksafe Codes of Practice
 - Confined spaces
 - Construction work
 - Demolition work

- Excavation work
- First aid in the workplace
- Formwork and falsework
- Hazardous manual tasks
- Housing construction work
- How to manage work health and safety risks
- How to safely manage and control asbestos in the workplace
- How to safely remove asbestos
- Industrial forklifts
- Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals
- Managing electrical risks at the workplace
- Managing noise and preventing hearing loss at work
- Managing risks of plant in the workplace
- Managing the risks of falls in the workplace
- Managing the work environment and facilities

Accommodation Village

- The Public and Environmental Health Guidelines for Public Accommodation National Construction Code
- National Construction Code (NCC)
- Australian and New Zealand Standards:
 - AS 4674:2004 Construction and fitout of food premises;
 - AS/NZS 1668.2:2002: The use of ventilation and air conditioning in buildings;
 - AS/NZS 3666.1:2002 Air handling and water systems of buildings – microbial control – design, installation and commissioning;
 - AS/NZS 4146:2000 Laundry Practice;
 - AS 1680.1:2006 – Interior lighting – General principles and recommendations; and
- Australia and New Zealand Food Standard Code
- National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2011
- Queensland Development Code: Residential Services Building Standard 2002
- NT WorkSafe Managing the Work Environment and Facilities Code of Practice (2012)

Non-mineral waste:

- NT EPA Guidelines for the Siting, Design and Management of Solid Waste Disposal Sites in the Northern Territory 2013
- Draft Guidelines for Wastewater Works Design Approval of Recycled Water Systems 2014 (NT)
- AS/NZS 1547:2012 On-site Domestic Wastewater Management 2012 (Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand)
- AS/NZS 1546.1 Australian Standard On-site domestic wastewater treatment units: Septic Tanks 2008 (Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand)

- Australian guidelines for Water Recycling: Managing Health & Environmental Risks (Phase 1) 2006 (Australian Government)
- Guidelines for Land Capability Assessment for On-site Wastewater Management 2014 (NT)

Additional codes of practice and guidelines

- NT EPA Guidelines for Reporting on Environmental Monitoring
- NT EPA Guidelines on Environmental Offsets and Associated Approval Conditions
- NT EPA Guidelines on Conceptual Site Models
- ISO 31000:2009 Risk management -- Principles and guidelines
- National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999.
- AS 1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
- AS 1692-2006: Steel tanks for flammable and combustible liquids.
- AS/NZS 5667.1:1998: Guidance on the design of sampling programs, sampling techniques and the preservation and handling of samples.

C-13.5 Miscellaneous Approvals and Permits

Major Project Status Policy Framework

The Major Project Framework Policy provides assessment criteria to achieve Major Project Status in the NT. Major projects in the NT are described as projects which make significant contributions to the economic development through the creation of jobs and business opportunities. Major projects can be privately initiated or government facilitated projects. These projects are considered to drive diversity, production, development and participation in the NT economy.

KGL made an application for Major Project Status which was awarded/approved by the NT Department of Trade, Business and Innovation. The Jervois Base Metal Project is considered by the NT Government to be significant, complex and capable of having a strategic impact. The benefits of major project status to KGL include whole of government support, coordination, facilitation and assistance in navigating the regulatory approvals processes.