

APPENDIX C

Legislation & Regulations Influencing Operations at Ranger Mine

- 1) Regulation primarily relating to product - uranium oxide
- 2) Regulation primarily relating to land ownership - Aboriginal land
- 3) Regulation imposed in relation to the site's location, surrounded by a World Heritage Listed National Park

1) Regulation primarily relating to product - uranium oxide

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
<p><i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Commonwealth)</p>	<p>Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (RET)</p>	<p>Pursuant to the <i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Commonwealth), ERA's product is owned by the Australian Government. This Act vests title of all "prescribed substances" in the Commonwealth. A "prescribed substance" is defined in section 5 of the Act as:</p> <p><i>"(a) uranium, thorium, an element having an atomic number greater than 92 or any other substance declared by the regulations to be capable of being used for the production of atomic energy or for research into matters connected with atomic energy; and</i></p> <p><i>(b) any derivative or compound of a substance to which paragraph (a) applies."</i></p> <p>The Act establishes the process for authorising mines to mine, recover, treat and process prescribed substances. The Act does not exclude or limit the operation of any Territory law that is capable of operating concurrently.</p> <p>Part III of the Act specifically covers the Ranger Project Area and uses the definition of that area as stated in the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act</i>.</p>
<p>s.41 Authority under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i></p>		<p>The Australian Government Minister granted ERA an authority (commonly referred to as the "s.41 Authority") under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i> to mine, recover, treat and process uranium oxide (a "prescribed substance") at Ranger mine.</p> <p>The Environmental Requirements are attached to the s.41 Authority and form a condition of the Authority. The s.41 Authority also states that ERA must comply with the "Complementary Agreement", "Government Agreement" and "Mining Agreement".</p> <p>The s.41 Authority requires ERA to keep proper records and provide information to the Minister on receipt of notice. It also provides for the termination of operations on a number of grounds, with cessation of operations by 8 January 2021.</p> <p>The Minister is empowered to vary the s. 41 Authority (including imposing an indefinite suspension of operations) if ERA refuses or fails to comply with or observe a condition or restriction provided in the s.41 Authority.</p>

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
Environmental Requirements (ERs)		<p>The Ranger ERs are attached to the s.41 Authority and set out Primary and Secondary Environmental Objectives which establish the principles by which the Ranger operation is to be conducted, closed and rehabilitated and the standards that are to be achieved.</p> <p>The Primary Environmental Objectives relate to environmental protection and rehabilitation. They dictate that present and future activities at Ranger must not impact upon the values, attributes and ecosystem health of Kakadu National Park, nor the health of the regional community. They require that the site be rehabilitated to establish an environment such that it could be incorporated into Kakadu National Park.</p> <p>The Secondary Environmental Objectives deal with a number of particular aspects of environmental management which are to be specifically addressed and reported on, including water quality, air quality and hazardous substances, to ensure that the Primary Environmental Objectives are not compromised.</p> <p>The ERs include monitoring and reporting obligations, both on a periodic basis and in response to incidents, including any mine-related event "which is of or, could cause, concern to Aboriginals or the broader public."</p> <p>The ERs also include a number of conditions relating to the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operations at Ranger must be undertaken so as to maintain and not damage the attributes for which Kakadu National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List. These include cultural values relating to outstanding Aboriginal archaeological remains, rock art and ongoing management of the landscapes by Aboriginal people; • air quality shall be managed to ensure there is no physical or chemical detriment to any known sites of Aboriginal culture or heritage; • the company must ensure that detonation of explosives cannot damage any sites significant to Aboriginal culture and heritage; • the company must employ adequate numbers of competent, appropriately qualified and experienced staff to ensure it can provide the required level of protection to, among other things, Aboriginal culture and heritage; • the company must directly and immediately notify the Supervising Scientist, the Minister, the Northern Land Council (NLC) and any applicable supervising authority of all breaches of the ERs and any mine related event which is of or, could cause, concern to Aboriginals or the broader public¹; and,

¹ Clause 16.1(c) Environmental Requirements

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an Environmental Management Report must be prepared annually dealing with, among other things, protection of cultural sites.
s.44 Agreement		<p>In exercising powers under the Atomic Energy Act, the Commonwealth Minister is not permitted to act in a manner that is inconsistent with the obligations of the Australian Government under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act</i>.</p> <p>Before the Australian Government could grant the s. 41 Authority to operate Ranger under the Atomic Energy Act, the Australian Government had to enter into an agreement with the NLC under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act</i> in relation to payments to be made to the NLC and conditions for operating the Ranger mine. This agreement was made under the then s.44 (2) of the Act and continues in force under transitional provisions. This agreement is commonly referred to as the "s.44 Agreement". The term of the s.44 Agreement is the same as the s. 41 Authority.</p> <p>The s.44 Agreement reflects the ERs and includes provisions for the Australian Government to make payments to the NLC and provisions relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local business development control of liquor restricted areas rights of traditional owners sacred sites employment and training of local Aboriginal employees Aboriginal liaison committee inductions relating to Aboriginal culture
Government Agreement		<p>The Australian Government entered into a separate agreement with ERA's predecessor (Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd, Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd) called "the Government Agreement". This agreement reflected the terms of the s.44 Agreement and now, through various deeds of assignment, it applies to ERA.</p>
Extension Agreement		<p>The original s.41 Authority under the Atomic Energy Act was entered into in 1979 and ran for 26 years (21 years of mining and 5 years rehabilitation), with mining due to cease in 2000. The Commonwealth needed to negotiate</p>

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		<p>a new s.44 Agreement with the NLC before it could grant a new s.41 Authority under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i> to allow ERA to continue its operations.</p> <p>During the period 1996 to 1999, the Australian Government sought to negotiate a new s.44 agreement with the NLC, but agreement could not be reached. During the arbitration process, the arbitrator suggested that the parties roll over the existing s.44 agreement and enter into an "agreement to agree" on a new s.44 agreement. In March 1999, the Australian Government and NLC entered into a Deed (Extension Agreement), which extended the s.44 agreement for a further 26 years (21 years mining, 5 years rehabilitation) and required the parties to agree on a new s.44 agreement.</p>
Complementary Agreement		<p>In March 1999, ERA, the Commonwealth and NLC entered into a "Complementary Agreement" to complement the terms of the extension agreement between the Australian Government and the NLC. The Complementary Agreement effectively rolls over the terms of the s.44 agreement and binds ERA to the arrangement. In addition, under this complementary agreement, ERA has agreed to enter into a "mining agreement" with the NLC.</p>
Mining Agreement		<p>The "mining agreement" is not made under any legislation; it is the proposed agreement between ERA and the NLC to be entered into as contemplated by the Complementary Agreement and is currently being negotiated.</p>
<i>Customs Act 1901</i> (Commonwealth)	Attorney-General's Department	<p>This Act controls the export and import of goods. ERA's product is a prohibited export under this Act and requires a permit to export.</p>
Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958	The Regulations (and permits) are administered by RET	<p>ERA's licence/permit to export is issued under the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958. ERA's current Export Permit requires ERA to comply with the ERs set out in a Schedule to the s.41 Authority. The permit requires 6 monthly reports to the Minister for Resources and for new contracts and variations to contracts to also be forwarded to the Minister. Therefore, a breach of the ERs can result in a loss of ERA's licence to export its goods as well as prosecution under the <i>Customs Act</i>.</p> <p>The permit runs for 10 years, and a new version, reflecting the Australian Government's current policies on the export of Australian-produced uranium, has recently been issued by the Minister of Resources, Energy & Tourism, and is due to expire in 2018.</p>
<i>Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998</i>	Department of Health and Ageing	<p>This Act provides for the establishment of the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) which prepares draft policies, codes and standards pertaining to radiation protection and nuclear safety. The Codes have no statutory force, but may be given legal effect through reference in regulatory</p>

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(Commonwealth)		approvals in Australian and Territory legislation.
<i>Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987</i> (Commonwealth)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	<p>The Act gives effect to certain obligations that Australia has as a part of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and associated agreements. The Act requires permits for use of nuclear material and establishes offences (e.g. for unlicensed use, stealing, demanding material by treats). ERA's Permit to Possess Nuclear Material includes conditions relating to the means and routes by which the nuclear material is transported, the measures to ensure the physical security of the material, the records to be kept and the reports to be furnished in respect of the transport of the material or item. The permit expires on 31 March 2013 and ERA can apply for an extension/variation to extend the life of the permit.</p> <p>NQX hold the Permit to Transport and store ERA's nuclear material.</p> <p>The Act provides authorised inspectors with wide powers to determine compliance with the Act and permit and establishes the Australian Safeguards Office, which is one of the government agencies that form the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO).</p>
<i>Nuclear Safeguards (Producers of Uranium Ore Concentrates) Charge Act 1993</i> (Commonwealth)	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	This Act provides that if a permit holder under the <i>Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987</i> produces more than 1,000 kilograms of uranium ore concentrates at a processing facility and exports this product, a charge may be levied. The Act provides for each producer to pay an annual charge, prescribed by regulation, up to a maximum of \$500,000. The fee is charged on each kilogram of production and is currently 9.4893 cents per kilogram.
<i>Radioactive Ores and Concentrates (Packaging and Transport) Act</i> (NT ²)	NT Worksafe, a division of the NT Department of Justice	This Act requires ERA or its agent to have a licence to transport radioactive material (e.g. uranium oxide). ERA must also have a licence to store the material. ERA's licence provides for transportation and storage in Darwin and is renewed every 12 months.
Code of Practice for Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2008)		<p>The Code of Practice for Safe Transport of Radioactive Material has been adopted under the provisions of the <i>Radioactive Ores and Concentrates (Packaging and Transport) Act 1980</i> (NT) and is a mandatory Code for ERA.</p> <p>This Act does not apply to any aspect of ERA's processes for producing and handling of uranium ore or oxide but requires a licence for ERA's density gauges and irradiating apparatus.</p>

² NT: Abbreviation for Northern Territory, also used interchangeably with "the Territory".

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<i>Radiation Protection Act (NT)</i>	Department of Health and Families	The Radiation Protection Act came into effect in October 2009, repealing the <i>Radiation (Safety Control) Act 1978 (NT)</i> . The Act applies to the manufacture, sale, acquisition, possession, use, storage, transport and disposal of a radiation source but can include any activity that is connected with radiation practices.
<i>Mining Act (NT)</i>	Department of Mines and Energy	This Act sets up the arrangements for exploration and mining leases in the NT. There is no mineral lease issued under the Act in respect of the Ranger operations as the authority to carry out the current Ranger operations is sufficiently supported by the s.41 Authority issued under the Atomic Energy Act.
<i>Mining Management Act (NT)</i>	Department of Mines and Energy	<p>The <i>Mining Management Act</i> is the primary legislation governing mining in the NT and specifically addresses environmental management, health and safety on mine sites.</p> <p>The Act also covers control of the mine site, the issuing of Authorisations to mine, requirements for Mining Management Plans, the establishment of the Mining Board, Appointment of mining officers and their powers, and establishes offences under the Act.</p> <p>The Act requires the Ranger Authorisation to incorporate or adopt by reference the Ranger ERs.</p>
Ranger Authorisation and Schedule to Authorisation		<p>The NT maintains an Authorisation for the Ranger operations which fulfils the requirements of the <i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>.</p> <p>The Authorisation has evolved over time as a result of extensive dialogue with regulators, through the Minesite Technical Committee (MTC), to meet changing expectations with changes ultimately being approved by the NT Minister of Mines and Energy.</p> <p>Before exercising a power or performing a function in relation to the Authorisation, the NT Minister must consult with the Commonwealth Minister administering the Atomic Energy Act about matters agreed in writing between them relating to the mining of uranium and, must act in accordance with any advice provided by the Australian Government Minister.</p> <p>The Schedule of Authorisation contains the key terms of ERA's licence to operate.</p> <p>The Schedule to the Authorisation reflects the ERs and contains additional prescriptive requirements aimed at protecting the environment from any potential effects of mining uranium. It also contains more detailed provisions relating to monitoring, reporting and record keeping.</p>

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		<p>Under the current Authorisation, ERA is permitted to use the Ranger Project Area, as set out in a series of Schedules within the 'Schedule to the Authorisation'.</p> <p>The MTC and the stakeholder Routine Periodic Inspections provide a compliance monitoring and reporting system in support of the Authorisation.</p> <p>A breach of the Authorisation is an offence under the Act and carries a maximum penalty of \$137,500.</p> <p>A copy of the Ranger Authorisation 0108-15 is provided in Appendix A.</p>
Code of Practice and Safety Guide on Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)		As part of its Authorisation under the <i>Mining Management Act</i> , ERA is required to abide by the provisions in the Code of Practice on Radiation Protection in the Mining and Milling of Radioactive Ores (1987) in relation to maintaining a list of "designated employees" who access "controlled" or "supervised" areas and doses must be calculated in accordance with the Code.
Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT in relation to principles to be applied in the regulation of uranium mining in the NT		<p>The Mining Management Act provides that before exercising a power or performing a function in relation to the Authorisation, the NT Minister must consult with the Commonwealth Minister administering the Atomic Energy Act about matters agreed in writing between them relating to the mining of uranium or thorium; and, must act in accordance with any advice provided by the Australian Government Minister.</p> <p>The 'matters agreed in writing between' the Australian and NT Ministers (referred to above) are principally contained in the Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT of Australia in relation to principles to be applied in the regulation of Uranium Mining in the NT of Australia (dated 17 November 2000). In this document the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT agree, at Clause 5, to:</p> <p><i>"...recognise the basic principle that the Territory shall consult with the Commonwealth in respect of matters agreed in writing between them relating to the mining of prescribed substances in the Territory. The Territory Minister shall act in accordance with any advice on the matter which is provided by the Australian Government Minister."</i></p> <p>This agreement contains a number of statements, obligations and intentions relating to the sharing of responsibility between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT in relation to uranium mining.</p> <p>Although the NT Minister is the Supervising Authority for the Ranger ERs, the Australian Government Minister has the primary decision-making role. As described by Senator Minchin, the then Minister for Industry, Science</p>

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		<p>and Resources, the settled form of the ERs is outlined below:</p> <p><i>"... the attached ERs provide for direct intervention by myself on key issues where the Commonwealth considers it appropriate. In exercising this role, I would be taking advice from the Supervising Scientist. The NT would retain its day-to-day regulatory responsibilities."</i></p>
<p>Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT regarding Working Arrangements for the Regulation of Uranium Mining in the NT</p>		<p>The Commonwealth of Australia and the NT share regulatory responsibility for uranium mining in the NT via the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT in relation to the Working Arrangements for the Regulation of Uranium Mining in the NT" commonly referred to as "the Working Arrangements".</p> <p>The purpose of the Working Arrangements is to establish procedures for consultation between the Australian Government's Office of the Supervising Scientist and the NT Department of Mines and Energy in the performance of its legislative functions with "maximum efficiency and minimum duplication".</p> <p>The Working Arrangements set out reporting, information exchange and decision-making procedures agreed between the Australian and NT Government agencies in relation to uranium mining in the region.</p> <p>The Working Arrangements establish the functions of the Ranger MTC. The primary function of the MTC is described in the referral in Section Land Owners and Key Stakeholders.</p> <p>The Working Arrangements make provision for ad hoc Technical Working Groups comprised of the same representatives (and others as necessary).</p> <p>The Working Arrangements reiterate the functions of the Alligator Rivers Region Advisory Committee and refer to the Alligator Rivers Region Technical Committee (see referral Section Land Owners and Key Stakeholders).</p> <p>The Working Arrangements establish that the NT Supervising Authority (NT Dept of Mines and Energy) is responsible for ensuring that mining companies directly and immediately notify the NT Dept of Mines and Energy, the Supervising Scientist, the Australian Government department responsible for the Atomic Energy Act (RET) and the NLC if there is any mine-related event that results in significant risk to biological integrity or has the potential to cause harm to people in the area or may cause concern to traditional owners or the public.</p>

2) Regulation primarily relating to land ownership - Aboriginal land

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976</i> (Commonwealth)	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs	<p>ERA has approval under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>, to mine and explore the Ranger Project Area, which is on land belonging to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust. The dimensions of the Ranger Project Area are defined in Schedule 2 of the Act.</p> <p>ERA is only authorised to enter, remain on the land and do any act on the Ranger Project Area in accordance with the approval granted and conditions attaching to the approval. One of the conditions attached to the approval is compliance with the "s.44 agreement".</p> <p>The Act establishes the process for licensing use of Aboriginal Land, Aboriginal Land Trusts and the Land Councils to manage the Land Trusts. The Act also includes penalties for entry onto sacred sites and payments to the Land Councils for use of the land.</p> <p>The relevant Australian Government Ministers have entered into an agreement under section 63 of the Act, which determines how much of the royalties that ERA pays to the Australian Government go to the traditional owners.</p>
<i>Aboriginal Land Act</i> (NT)	NT Department of Lands and Planning	Authorises a Land Council to grant certain permits to access Aboriginal land but Land Councils are not able to grant permits that would interfere with the use or enjoyment of the owner of another interest, such as the s.41 Authority, granted under the Atomic Energy Act.
<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act</i>	NT Minister for Indigenous Policy	<p>Establishes a procedure for the protection and registration of sacred sites and establishes the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority. A sacred site is defined as one that is sacred to Aboriginal people or is otherwise of significance according to Aboriginal tradition. This includes any land that, under a law of the NT, is declared to be sacred to Aboriginal people or of significance according to Aboriginal tradition. Aboriginal tradition is the body of traditions, observances, customs and beliefs of Aboriginal people or of a community or group of Aboriginal people, such as the Mirarr, and includes those traditions, observances, customs and beliefs as applied in relation to particular persons, sites, areas of land, things or relationships. The Act also introduces an additional definition of "custodian", which is an Aboriginal person who has responsibility under Aboriginal tradition for a sacred site. These wide definitions mean that all sacred sites are protected whether they are declared or, registered or, not.</p> <p>The Act establishes offences for entry onto, work on or, desecration of, sacred sites without appropriate certification or in contravention of the certification. The Act does not derogate from the provisions of the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> or the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976</i>. It states that Aboriginals shall have access to sacred sites in accordance with tradition, notwithstanding any other Act. It also permits access to any person for anything reasonably necessary, in connection with the Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act, to prepare an application under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>, or a claim under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976</i>.</p>

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority		Established as an independent, statutory organisation under the <i>Sacred Sites Act</i> to oversee the protection of sacred sites in the NT. It is composed of 10 people who are traditional custodians in their own communities around the NT, an equal number of males and females and two government appointed nominees. The Australian Aboriginal Protection Authority has power to prosecute individuals and corporations for breaching provisions of the <i>NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act</i> and power to facilitate discussions between custodians and persons proposing to do work to reach agreement about site protection; establish and maintain a Register of Sacred Sites; issue Authority Certificates allowing work to proceed on a sacred site; and, enforce the provisions of the Act.
<i>Heritage Act</i> (NT)	Department of Lands Planning and the Environment (DLPE)	The <i>Heritage Act</i> protects Aboriginal archaeological objects and places. The Act is administered by the DLPE. The archaeological objects covered are relics pertaining to the past occupation by Aboriginal or Macassan people, being: an artefact or thing of any material given shape to by man; a natural portable object of any material sacred according to Aboriginal tradition; or human or animal skeletal remains.
Heritage Regulations 1991	DLPE	The Heritage Regulations prescribe Aboriginal portable cultural objects as archaeological objects. This includes secret and ceremonial objects, log or bark coffins, human remains, portable rock or wood carvings or engravings or stone tools. Archaeological places are also prescribed by the Heritage Regulations include places containing rock paintings or rock carvings; prehistoric or protohistoric occupation places; and places containing human remains or burial artefacts (not including cemeteries within the meaning of the Cemeteries Act).
<i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986</i> (Commonwealth)	Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC)	For a declared heritage place or object, a conservation management plan is required for a person to carry out work of any sort, to damage, demolish, destroy, desecrate or alter or, for the object to be moved. The Heritage Conservation Regulations also require a person who discovers an archaeological place or archaeological object to advise the Director of its location, as soon as practicable.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Commonwealth)	SEWPAC	The maintenance of the NT Archaeological Resources database is a key protection mechanism. This database includes information from the Archaeological Site Catalogue that was originally maintained by the Museum and Art Gallery of the NT. ERA and the Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) maintain a secure database of archaeological sites on the Ranger Project Area to ensure that no harm comes to those sites. The <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act</i> is designed to be a last resort for protection of both significant Aboriginal objects and areas. It allows the Commonwealth Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities to make a declaration to protect significant Aboriginal objects and areas in certain defined circumstances. A significant Aboriginal area or object is an area of land, an area beneath territorial waters, an area of waters (either within Australia or in territorial seas) or an object which has particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. A significant Aboriginal object includes Aboriginal remains.

3) Regulation imposed in relation to the site's location, surrounded by a World Heritage Listed National Park

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
<p><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i></p>	<p>SEWPaC</p>	<p>The EPBC Act provides a national scheme for environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. Under the EPBC Act, actions likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) are assessed. Matters considered to be of national environmental significance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage values; • National Heritage values; • wetlands of international importance; • threatened species and ecological communities; • migratory species; • the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park • Commonwealth marine areas; and, • nuclear actions (including uranium mining). <p>Additional matters of national environmental significance (prescribed actions) may also require assessment under the Act. The Criminal Code applies to offences under the Act and breaches of the Act can result in prosecution. The Act prohibits a number of activities from being conducted as set out in the Regulations.</p>
<p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Commonwealth)</p>	<p>SEWPaC</p>	<p>The Regulations contain extensive prohibitions on activities within Kakadu National Park, including prohibitions on a number of activities undertaken without the Director's approval, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrying out scientific research; • excavating, erecting a building or other structure or carrying out works; • damaging, defacing, obstructing, removing or interfering with a natural feature or an object, sign or structure; • damaging, defacing, moving, possessing or interfering with heritage; • discharging or leaving minerals, mineral waste or any other solid waste or any noxious, offensive or polluting substance;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing a pesticide, herbicide or other poisonous substance (except for reasonable use for a domestic purpose); • introducing, disturbing, or removing minerals, clay, sand, stone or other earth materials or fossicking; • entering a cave, interfering with anything within a cave or releasing a substance into waters that flow through a cave or karst (feature shaped by limestone) area; • using or possessing a firearm, flail or spear, snare or trap, hunting-bow, spear gun or any other device designed to discharge a projectile, a device for detecting minerals or metal, explosives or fireworks, a chainsaw or any device that can be used/is designed for taking an animal, other than a hook and line for fishing or a hand-held net to land a fish caught on a hook and line; • causing or allow an animal he/she owns/is in charge of to enter or remain (there are exceptions e.g. guide dogs on leash); • causing or allowing a plant to be taken into, or possessing a plant (there are exceptions e.g. taking into the Jabiru township a plant included on the Director's list of plants); • cultivating or propagating a plant (there are exceptions e.g. in the Jabiru township if the plant is a native species and included in the Director's list of plants); • causing a remotely controlled device to be flown or operated, use a public address system, loud speaker or other device or equipment that produces loud noise or, except where specified by the Director, use a portable generator or alternator; • behaving in a disorderly, offensive or indecent manner, obstructing, disturbing, or annoying a person engaged in the proper use of the reserve or intentionally throwing or rolling a stone or similar object; • lighting, maintaining or using a fire in a Commonwealth reserve or in a part of the reserve (or leaving it unattended) a) while a total fire ban declared by the Director is in force or, b) at any other time except in a portable barbecue or stove, a fireplace provided by the Director or a fireplace/place approved by the Director • carrying out a commercial activity; • displaying or erecting in a Commonwealth reserve a sign that is likely to be mistaken for a sign erected under these regulations or a flag, banner, promotional device or image; • parking, riding or towing a vehicle in a place other than a parking area, road or public access track or if camping in a camping area in the reserve, b) in contravention of a sign erected by the Director; and, • acting in contravention to other prohibitions or restrictions imposed by the Director.

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
<i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978</i> (Commonwealth)	SEWPaC	The <i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978</i> establishes the functions and responsibilities of the Supervising Scientist and the Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist (ERISS), as well as establishing the Alligator Rivers Region Advisory Committee and the Alligator Rivers Region Technical Committee. (See referral Section Land Owners and Key Stakeholders for a description of the functions and responsibilities of these committees.)
<i>Environmental Protection (Northern Territory Supreme Court) Act 1978</i> (Commonwealth)	Attorney-General's Department	This Act gives the Supreme Court of the NT jurisdiction to make orders for the enforcement, in relation to uranium mining operations in the Alligator Rivers Region, of any requirement that relates to the environment in that region.
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> (NT)	DLPE	The <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> provides for 'the assessment of the environmental effects of development proposals and for the protection of the environment'. The NT Minister for Lands Planning and the Environment is responsible for administering the Act and determining the appropriate level of environmental assessment for the development proposal, which depends upon the sensitivity of the local environment, the scale of the proposal and its potential impact upon the environment.
<i>Jabiru Town Development Act</i> (NT)	Department of Housing, Local Government and Regional Services	<p>The Act established the Jabiru Town Development Authority, whose function is to protect the environment in so far as it is affected by the construction and operation of the town of Jabiru. In the exercise of its powers and in performing its functions the Authority must act in accordance with the provisions of the EPBC Act. The infrastructure of the township is held in trust by the Authority on behalf of the parties to the Cost Sharing Agreement, being ERA and the NT Government.</p> <p>All houses in Jabiru are built in accordance with standards prescribed by the Jabiru Town Development Authority and the NT Government Building Regulations. Permanent accommodation for employees, other than for Ranger and Jabiluka Mine or Government employees, is limited and is restricted to those having legitimate business in the area.</p>
Head Lease for Jabiru		<p>The land that Jabiru occupies is part of Kakadu National Park. The Australian Government, through the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, holds title to this land. The land is leased (the Head Lease) by the Director to the NT through the Jabiru Town Development Authority. The current lease is due to expire in 2021. There is provision to extend the lease through negotiation.</p> <p>ERA's tenure over the land is facilitated by the Head Lease provision allowing the Jabiru Town Development Authority to sublease (under lease) individual parcels of land within Jabiru. ERA then on-</p>

Act/Regulation	Administered by	Description
		<p>leases the properties to its employees and various commercial enterprises such as the supermarket, and Jabiru Sports and Social Club. The commercial enterprises are only authorised to operate for a 'permitted use', which is detailed in the lease agreement.</p> <p>Under the Kakadu Plan of Management, ERA is obliged to provide for demolition of all infrastructure in the town of Jabiru when the Ranger mine closes, although ERA is also committed to consulting with stakeholders and the government before such decisions are taken.</p>
<p>Cost Sharing Agreement (Jabiru Town Development Authority Agreement)</p>		<p>In 1985, ERA and Jabiru Town Development Authority signed a Cost Sharing Agreement to identify the contributions by both parties to the development and rehabilitation of the Jabiru township. It also protects the interests of the parties by establishing the criteria for the acceptability of, and contributions towards, the original development costs.</p> <p>The Agreement also establishes the role of the Authority as holding in trust the assets of the Jabiru township for the Australian and NT Governments, Jabiru Town Development Authority and ERA.</p>