

MINING PLAN MINING AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

PARTIAL SURRENDER

This form is designed to provide information to review performance on a mining lease. Please refer to the *Quarry Code of Practice*, which will be used as the assessment standard. The information is required to assist in drafting appropriate lease conditions and to review or release the security deposit.

Please provide the following information:

Name of applicant:	
Address:	
Telephone number:	
Mobile number:	
Facsimile number:	
Name of landowner (if private land):	
Landowner phone number:	
Lease application number:	
What other mining leases or operations are you involved in?	

If your operation is expanding, a permit review may be required by Council or the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). Decommissioning may also require a permit under the planning scheme.

PLEASE ENSURE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED:

(Circle *italics* as required.)

What is the *Quarry/Mine* called?

What is the land tenure?..... *Private land / PTPZ (forestry) land / Other Crown Land*

Operational status *Continuous/Occasional intermittent/Partial surrender*

Has a permit been granted by Council? *Yes/No*

Is the permit for a Level 2 operation?..... *Yes/No*

If a contractor is to be used, who is the contractor?

MATERIAL EXTRACTED

What product is to be mined? *Sand/clay/gravel/hard rock/alluvial/ other minerals*

Has this changed since the original application? *Yes/No*

Estimated or measured resourcestonnes, cubic metres of stone
.....tonnes of ore at %..... mineral

Annual production?

How has the market for your product developed during the lease term? Please provide information?

How big is the lease area?..... hectares

How big an area has been disturbed by mining? hectares

Has this expanded during the term of the lease? *Yes/No*

What area has been rehabilitated? hectares

ROYALTY

Is there any Crown land on the lease?..... *Yes/No*

Is the landowner agreement still current? *Yes/No*

Are Crown minerals extracted?..... *Yes/No*

Describe the production records which have been kept:

Sales dockets, weighbridge dockets, other

What production returns have been submitted?

PUBLIC SAFETY

Safety is an important responsibility of the lessee.

How accessible is the site to the general public? *High risk/low risk?*

Are gates or fences *Existing/to be installed/or required?*

Are there unprotected shafts, excavations, faces, dams or machinery? *Yes/No*

Measures taken to reduce hazards are as follows:

.....
.....

Is the access to hazardous areas controlled? *Yes/No*

PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE

What level of public liability insurance do you carry? \$

It is a requirement of the mining lease that a minimum of \$10,000,000 public liability insurance is maintained, higher risk operations will be required to carry \$20,000,000 of insurance.

Attach a copy of your certificate of currency if not already provided to MRT.

OPERATION SUMMARY

Has the operation expanded/extended in area since your lease application? *Yes/No*

What methods or equipment have been introduced since your application?

Earth moving, drill & blast

Crushing/screening/washing

Fixed or mobile plant

Small scale underground

Alluvial mining

Has *waste, overburden stockpiles or tailings* been produced? *Yes/No*

SITE LOCATION (*Quarry Code of Practice, pages 10 and 11*)

Have neighbours encroached onto the operation since application or last renewal?

.....
.....

VISIBILITY

Visibility is the cause of public complaint at many, otherwise well managed, quarries. Visibility of the developing quarry from frequently used roads or vantage points may limit the height of the quarry or require specific working and rehabilitation plans.






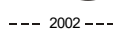

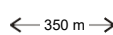
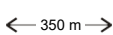



Is the operation visible from main roads etc.? *Yes/No*

Or has visibility increased? *Yes/No*

Please provide a working plan of the operation using the work sheet below.
 (A spare planning sheet is included on page 10 and a sample mine plan is included on page 11).

SITE PLAN

Please Indicate:

Access roads		Direction of water flow	
Visual screening		Drainage, settling ponds, process dams	
Direction of working		Stages of operation and rehabilitation	
Bench face		Distance to watercourses and housing	
Dimensions of excavation			
Location of processing plant		North	
Topsoil and overburden stockpiles			

QUARRY	DATE
SCALE	DRAWN

ACCESS (Quarry Code of Practice, page 13)

Access to a quarry site is of primary importance to its operation.

Does the quarry traffic affect the local roads? Yes/No

Or does the quarry traffic affect the local residents? Yes/No

Has the access road been redeveloped since application or is redevelopment required?

Redeveloped, required or is it satisfactory.

STAGING OF OPERATIONS (Quarry Code of Practice, page 14)

The resource should be worked in a systematic manner, generally across or down the slope so that worked out sections can be rehabilitated as mining progresses. The Inspector will recommend a security deposit, based on the maximum disturbed area you require. The area you require will be included as a lease condition if the application is granted. Disturbed area is measured in hectares (1 hectare = 100 m x 100 m) and includes stripping, excavation, overburden, waste, tailings, plant, hardstand and access etc.

What is the maximum disturbed area you will require for the next 5 years? hectares

Is your area of disturbance — *increasing, decreasing or unchanged?*

All security deposits are periodically reviewed as the scale or nature of the proposed operation and area of disturbance changes. Security deposits may be reviewed at any time.

Please provide a working plan of the operation using the work sheet opposite. It should show the current pit and any proposed future development. (A spare planning sheet is included on page 11 and a sample mine plan is included on page 10).

CLEARING AND PROGRESSIVE REHABILITATION (Quarry Code of Practice, page 15)

The area of disturbance of an operation should be kept to a minimum, and rehabilitation should be carried out progressively. Clearing should be kept to the minimum absolutely necessary for efficient operations. Topsoil must be protected and the guidelines below should be followed:

- If possible, windrows of topsoil should not exceed one metre in height.
- Topsoil should not be buried or driven on, as this will damage soil structure.
- Overburden should be stripped and stockpiled separately from soils.
- On hillside operations, it is best to store topsoil above or beside the excavation.
- Note that holding a Mining Lease does authorise topsoil removal from the site.

What type of vegetation has been cleared?

What area of vegetation has been cleared since lease approval?.....

Is further clearing required?

What is the topsoil depth?.....

Wherever practical overburden, subsoil and topsoil should be placed directly onto worked out areas, to avoid double handling of soil and maximise the viability of the seed bank.

Has topsoil been separately stockpiled and protected? Yes/No

Has topsoil been removed from the site? Yes/No

Describe the stripping and stockpile arrangement:.....

.....

.....

(Please show the above, on the plan)

BLASTING (*Quarry Code of Practice*, page 18)

Is blasting carried out regularly? Yes/No

Has any blasting proved necessary? Yes/No

EXCAVATION AND DISTURBANCE BENCHING (*Quarry Code of Practice*, page 20)

Is the deposit benched to win material? *Yes/No (next section)*

How many working faces exist or are planned?

Towards the end of the productive life of the quarry, the uppermost benches should be reduced in height. Where possible benches should be recontoured to form slopes by grading them out or back filling. Slopes greater than 30 metres in length should be broken up with drainage berms along contour to reduce erosion.

What is the final land form shape? *Benches/Recontoured slopes*

What is the final face height?..

What is the final bench width?.....

What is the final slope of faces?.....

Has development of any benches been completed? Yes/No

Have any benches been regraded or back filled? Yes/No

NOXIOUS WEEDS AND PLANT DISEASES (*Quarry Code of Practice*, page 22)

Weed invasion can be minimised by tackling weed infestations quickly to prevent a large seed bank. Weeds should be managed until such time as native species are re-established. A list of weeds is shown on page 40 of the Code.

What weeds exist or have spread onto site?

How have these been controlled?

Quarries can also spread the root rotting pathogen *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (PC) responsible for the increasing loss of native plant communities in coastal heath and moorland areas. Gravel free of PC may be stipulated for road contracts in sensitive zones.

Does the quarry produce sand or gravel? Yes/No

Is the quarry situated in native vegetation? Yes/No

Is the elevation less than 800 metres? Yes/No

Is rainfall greater than 600 mm per annum? Yes/No

Are zones of 'die back' evident in the native heath? Yes/No

Is there any evidence of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* spreading onto the site? Yes/No

If Yes what control measures have been adopted?.....

.....

DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL (*Quarry Code of Practice*, page 24)

Water leaving quarry premises should be clear and free from contaminants. If not, water quality may be affected far beyond the premises, affecting downstream neighbours and the environment.

Are there downstream water users? Yes/No

Have clays or fine silt been exposed on site? Yes/No

Have cut-off drains been constructed? Yes/No Are they effective? Yes/No

Have sediment trap(s) been provided? Yes/No Are they effective? Yes/No

Have sediment trap(s) been provided for the access road? Yes/No

Are they effective? Yes/No

How often are they cleaned out?.....

How effective are the culverts?

Has any erosion occurred? Yes/No

If Yes what control measures or repairs been made?

.....

(Please show the above, on the plan)

Certain minerals have the potential to cause acid drainage pollution when exposed to air and water. Likely visible signs include the presence of pyrite minerals and iron-rich precipitates. These may be evident in the form of brown staining on rocks or in water.

Has pyrite been exposed or is there and evidence of acid drainage? Yes/No

If Yes, have operations been restricted to the oxidised zone? Yes/No

REVEGETATION (Quarry Code of Practice, page 33)

Establishment of a self-sustaining cover of vegetation is the best low maintenance stabiliser of disturbed sites in the long term. Generally, the vegetation type that existed before the disturbance, or a similar vegetation type, will be most successful afterwards. Seed application should be done mid-late autumn whilst tree planting is best carried out in early spring.

What *landscaping/vegetation* has been *planted/retained*, to screen the operation?

.....

Does revegetation require maintenance? Yes/No

Should the revegetation area be extended? Yes/No

Tick the revegetation measures used to date or planned on the checklist below:

USED

- Soil importation*
- Soil spreading
- Soil tillage/ripping
- Direct seeding
- Cover/nurse crop
- Spreading of seed slash
- Tree planting
- Fertiliser application
- Mulching
- Water reticulation
- Browsing controls

PLANNED

- Soil importation
- Soil spreading
- Soil tillage/ripping
- Direct seeding
- Cover/nurse crop
- Spreading of seed slash
- Tree planting
- Fertiliser application
- Mulching
- Water reticulation
- Browsing controls

* Note that if soil is imported stringent weed control measures must be taken.

Rehabilitation is a process, which may take several years to produce a stable and self-sustaining ecosystem. Maintenance of rehabilitation is vitally important and any failures should be rectified quickly.

Identify maintenance measures on the checklist below:

- Monitor drainage, erosion control and plant growth
- Follow up fertiliser Weed control Re-sowing for crop failure

Before the security deposit is released the minimum standards below are to be achieved:

- The rehabilitated area should be safe and self sustaining.
- The area must be suitable for the planned final use or rehabilitation objective.
- Rehabilitated areas should be visibly free of active erosion and noxious weeds.
- Revegetation is established and effective over the whole site.

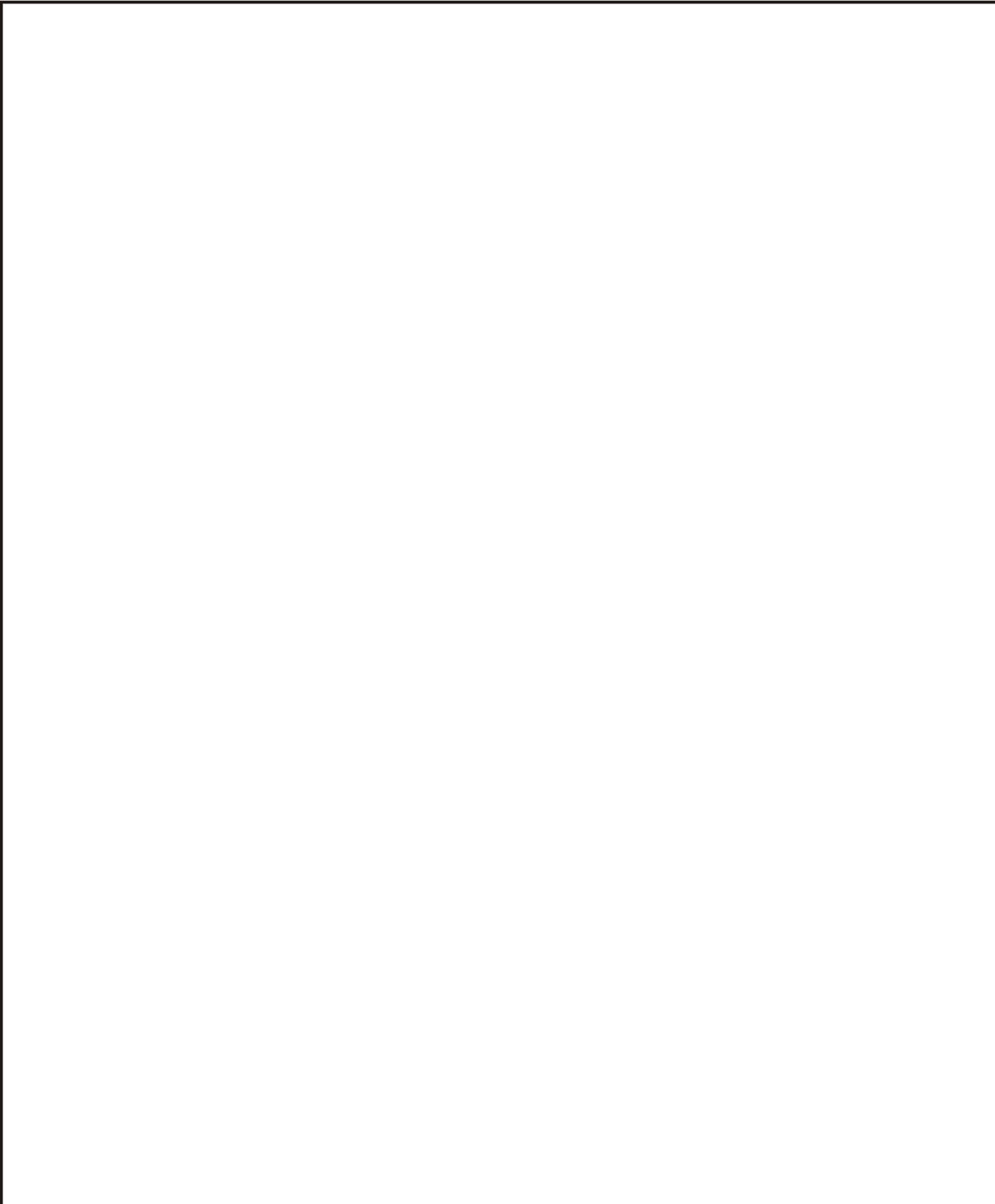
Evaluation of revegetation will be dependent on factors including tree density, species diversity, and vegetative cover. A copy of this document should be retained. Your performance will be measured against it.

Is the disturbance, environmental or rehabilitation liability *increasing, decreasing or unchanged?*
 (Also asked on page 5.)

NB: The security deposit may be increased or decreased at renewal.

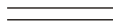
Signed: Date:

SPARE SITE PLAN



Please Indicate:

Access roads



Visual screening



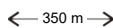
Direction of working



Bench face



Dimensions of excavation



Location of processing plant



Topsoil and overburden stockpiles



Direction of water flow



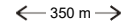
Drainage, settling ponds, process dams



Stages of operation and rehabilitation



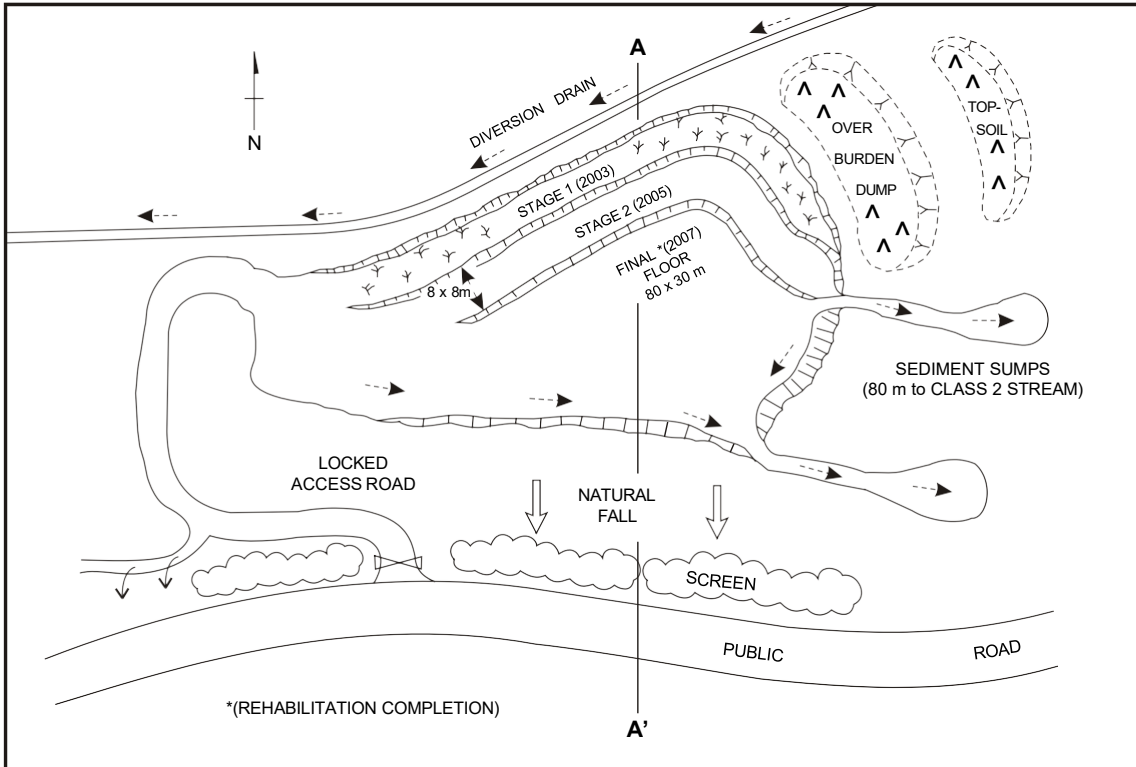
Distance to watercourses and housing



North
↓
—
N

QUARRY	DATE
SCALE	DRAWN

SAMPLE MINE PLAN

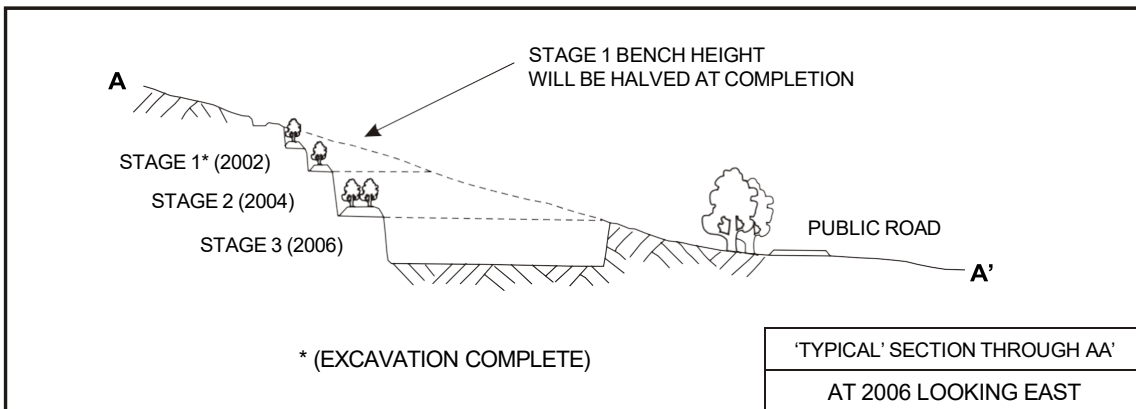


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'TYPICAL' QUARRY	DATE
NOT TO SCALE	DRAWN

SAMPLE MINE SECTION



'TYPICAL' SECTION THROUGH AA'
AT 2006 LOOKING EAST