BHP

Olympic Dam Smelter and Refinery Expansion Project

Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A and Appendix B

October 2026

BHP

Olympic Dam Smelter and Refinery Expansion Project

Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix A and Appendix B

October 2026

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BHP

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Regulatory framework



Appendix A1.

Impact Assessed Development declaration

(h) In Part 11 of the Code, under 'State Heritage Places' within the section applicable to 'Alexandrina', insert the following row in the table of State Heritage Places immediately after the row applying to '1 Young Street PORT ELLIOT':

Peramangk and Ngarrindjeri Countries, Wattle Flat Road, SANDERGROVE	Sandergrove Water Reserve	A	28463

(i) In Part 11 of the Code, under 'State Heritage Places' within the section applicable to 'Port Adelaide Enfield', insert the following row in the table of State Heritage Places immediately after the row applying to '771 Torrens Road ALBERTON':

Kaurna Country, 500 Grand Junction Road, ANGLE PARK	Tribute to James Cyril Stobie	A E G	28464

(j) In Part 11 of the Code, under 'State Heritage Places' within the section applicable to 'Murray Bridge', insert the following row in the table of State Heritage Places immediately after the row applying to 'Thiele Road MONARTO SOUTH, Former Monarto Council Chambers':

Ngarrindjeri Country, Monarto Safari Park, 63 Monarto Road, MONARTO	Green Farm Lime Kilns	B D	28462

(k) In Part 11 of the Code, under 'State Heritage Places' within the section applicable to 'Burnside', insert the following row in the table of State Heritage Places immediately after the row applying to '486-488 Glynburn Road BURNSIDE':

Kaurna Country, 492 Glynburn Road, BURNSIDE	St David's Anglican Church	E	28461

(l) Amend the spatial layer of the Local Heritage Place Overlay as it applies to 'Birk's Building, 57 Rundle Mall, Adelaide', Heritage Number 119, so that it only applies to the following property and update the spatial layer of the Heritage Adjacency Overlay to reflect this change:

(i) 57 Rundle Mall, Adelaide (Lot 172, CT 6134/969)

(m) Remove the spatial layer of the Maximum Building Height (Metres) Technical and Numeric Variation (TNV) from wherever it has been spatially applied within the Strategic Employment Zone.

(n) Remove the spatial layer of the Maximum Building Height (Levels) Technical and Numeric Variation (TNV) from wherever it has been spatially applied within the Strategic Employment Zone.

(o) Remove the spatial layer of the Minimum Frontage Technical and Numeric Variation (TNV) from wherever it has been spatially applied within the Rural Neighbourhood Zone.

(p) Remove the spatial layer of the Minimum Frontage Technical and Numeric Variation (TNV) from wherever it has been spatially applied within the Rural Living Zone.

(q) Amend the spatial layer of the State Heritage Area Overlay so that it is not applied to the following properties:

(i) 4 Springhead Road, Mount Torrens (Lot 209, CT 5830/971)

(ii) Lot 703 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Mount Torrens (CT 6246/546)

(iii) Lot 50 Onkaparinga Valley Road, Mount Torrens (CT 6200/948)

(iv) 15 Tuck Street, Mount Torrens (Lot 8, CT 5820/974)

(r) In Part 13—Table of Amendments, update the publication date, Code version number, amendment type and summary of amendments within the 'Table of Planning and Design Code Amendments' to reflect the amendments to the Code as described in this Notice.

2. Pursuant to Section 76(5)(a) of the Act, I further specify that the amendments to the Code as described in this Notice will take effect upon the date those amendments are published on the SA planning portal.

Dated: 26 August 2024

NADIA GENCARELLI
Manager, Code Amendments
Department for Housing and Urban Development
Delegate of the Minister for Planning

PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 2016

SECTION 108(1)(C)

Olympic Dam Smelter Refinery Expansion Project—Impact Assessed Development Declaration

Preamble

Section 108(1)(c) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act) empowers the Minister for Planning to declare that development (or a project) falls within the category of impact assessed development.

Clause 28(2) of the Olympic Dam and Stuart Shelf Indenture (the Indenture) in the Schedule to the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982* has the effect that, in relation to the land referred to in Clause 28(1) of the Indenture, a reference to the 'Minister' in Section 108(1)(c) of the Act is to be taken to be a reference to the Minister responsible for Energy and Mining (the Indenture Minister). The Indenture Minister may therefore declare under Section 108 of the Act that specified kind of development or project on the relevant land.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 108(1)(c) and Section 108(7) of the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, having taken into account those principles prescribed under Regulation 27(2) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017* (the Regulations) and having given consideration to the matters under Regulation 27(3) of the Regulations, I declare that all development of a kind specified in the Schedule to this Notice, to the extent that it is undertaken on land identified in Clause 28(1) of the Indenture as impact assessed development and that references to "development" include a project.

SCHEDULE

Development to utilise, upgrade, replace, amend, expand or develop new facilities, services, infrastructure and operations and support the increased smelting capacity in associated facilities, services and infrastructure for a proposed increase in production up to 650,000 tpa of total copper and associated products at Olympic Dam (including in stages), including development of the following kinds:

(a) works to increase smelting and refining capacity through the introduction of a two-stage smelting process including a new primary smelting furnace to produce copper matter and utilising the existing furnace to convert the matte to blister;

(b) works to increase the capacity of associated smelting activities including concentrate storage and feed area, metallurgical plant, acid plant(s) and refinery;

(c) utilising, expanding, replacing and amending facilities, services, transport, infrastructure and operations for the above purposes;

(d) works to facilitate receipt, storage and treatment of copper concentrate from third party suppliers;

(e) works to facilitate export of saleable co-products (e.g. sulfuric acid) resulting from the increased smelting capacity;

(f) utilising, replacing, amending, or expanding the capacity of ancillary infrastructure and services, including, but not limited to, transport, laydown areas, electricity transmission infrastructure and other services;

(g) construction and operation of water supply and storage infrastructure to the on-site Reverse Osmosis (RO) plant from the Northern Water Project;

(h) new facilities, services, infrastructure and operations for the above purposes;

(i) any purpose related to or ancillary to any of the above purposes.

But excluding:

(a) any investigation activities relating to the assessment of development enabling a proposed increase in production from 200,000 to up to 650,000 tpa of total copper cathode and associated products;

(b) any operations, discrete projects, shut down and scheduled campaign maintenance activities and studies associated with enabling continued production of up to approximately 200,000 tpa of total copper cathode and associated products, such as:

  (i) projects associated with the progress of mining activities into the Southern Mine Area (SMA), including development of underground activities and surface infrastructure such as additional declines and stockpiling of mined material including ore and waste rock;

  (ii) waste treatment, storage and disposal including, but not limited to, Tailings Storage Facilities Evaporation Ponds, additional cells for the contaminated waste disposal facility, expansion of the general waste landfill and continued management of low-level radioactive materials;

  (iii) demolition and replacement of plant and equipment;

  (iv) provision of ancillary infrastructure to support existing and ongoing mining and production operations, including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plant upgrade, dam barrier wall, hoist and transfer system upgrades, new ore stackers and M6 pipeline upgrade/replacement;

  (v) ongoing operations and repair and maintenance, including, but not limited to, the smelter campaign maintenance 2027 program;

  (vi) any new facilities, services, infrastructure, and operations associated with enabling production of up to approximately 200,000 tpa of total copper cathode and associated products including ducts and works, repairs or maintenance related to any of the preceding purposes; and

  (vii) any activities ancillary to those referred to in (i) to (vi) above.

Dated: 26 August 2024

HON ANASTASIOS KOUTSANTONIS MP
Minister for Energy and Mining

PUBLIC SECTOR (DATA SHARING) ACT 2016 (SA)

INSTRUMENT OF DELEGATION

Delegation of Powers and Functions

Delegation

I, **Stephen Mullighan, Treasurer** in the State of South Australia, pursuant to Section 15 of the *Public Sector (Data Sharing) Act 2016* ('the Act') hereby:

- **revoke** the delegation of the powers and functions under Section 13 of the Act to the Minister for Transport, Infrastructure and Local Government and the Minister for Police, Emergency Services and Correctional Services dated 10 October 2019, published in the Government Gazette on 17 October 2019 (p.3529), for the purposes of the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Identity Matching Services;
- **delegate** the powers and functions under Section 13 of the Act to the **Minister for Infrastructure and Transport** in the State of South Australia for the purposes of the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Identity Matching Services.

The Minister for Infrastructure and Transport may further delegate the powers and functions granted pursuant to this instrument.

Dated: 21 August 2024

HON STEPHEN MULLIGHAN MP
Treasurer

Appendix A2.
Assessment Requirements

Assessment Requirements
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Smelter Refinery Expansion Project
Olympic Dam Operations, Roxby Downs

Proponent: BHP Olympic Dam Corporation Pty Ltd

September 2025



Government of South Australia

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1 Objective of the EIS

To assess the social, economic and environmental impacts for projects declared as Impact Assessed development (not being Restricted development) requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The EIS process is the highest level of assessment under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (PDI Act) and enables the holistic consideration of projects that are considered to be of environmental, social economic or importance to South Australia.

The EIS process provides a comprehensive assessment of a development or project proposal and the expected effects on the receiving environment and within the broader context of its setting, which could relate to a local area, region, state or nation.

2 Description of Development

On 26 August 2024, the Minister for Energy and Mining (the Indenture Minister) declared that the proposed development of the Olympic Dam Smelter Refinery Expansion Project (subject land identified in **Figures 1.3, 1.4** and **2**) be assessed as an Impact Assessed development pursuant to section 108(1)(c) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the PDI Act)

The project scoping application provides the following description of the proposal:

- increasing smelting and refinery capacity up from 200,000 tonnes per annum of copper cathode (tpa Cu) and associated products (including gold, silver and uranium) to 650,000 tpa Cu and associated products;
- construction of a second smelter furnace to produce copper matte, along with the repurposing of the existing Direct-to-Blister Flash Furnace to enable conversion of the matte to blister;
- construction and operation of water supply and storage infrastructure, linking water to be delivered by the proposed Northern Water Project and existing GAB use;
- Ground re-profiling in identified locations along the 275 kV transmission line from Davenport substation to Olympic Dam to maintain regulatory clearance distances between the transmission line and the ground surface; and
- all other necessary upgrades to utility services and facilities to facilitate the above.

It is noted that other ancillary works may also be required, including worker's accommodation and road upgrades, which will be the subject of separate stand-alone approval processes (as required).

3 Role of the Minister for Energy and Mining

Following a request from BHP (Olympic Dam Corporation), the Minister for Energy and Mining enlivened the Impact Assessed development pathway, pursuant to Clause 28, under the PDI Act as defined by the *Olympic Dam and Stuart Shelf Indenture* scheduled to the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982*

Under this process, the Minister for Energy and Mining assumes the roles of both the State Planning Commission (in the setting of the Assessment Requirements and being the author of the Assessment Report) and the Minister for Planning (as the final decision maker). Under s.7(3) of the Act the Minister for Energy and Mining must consult with the Minister for Planning who must agree to the granting of the application.



Figure 1.3 | SRE Project Area - SML Area

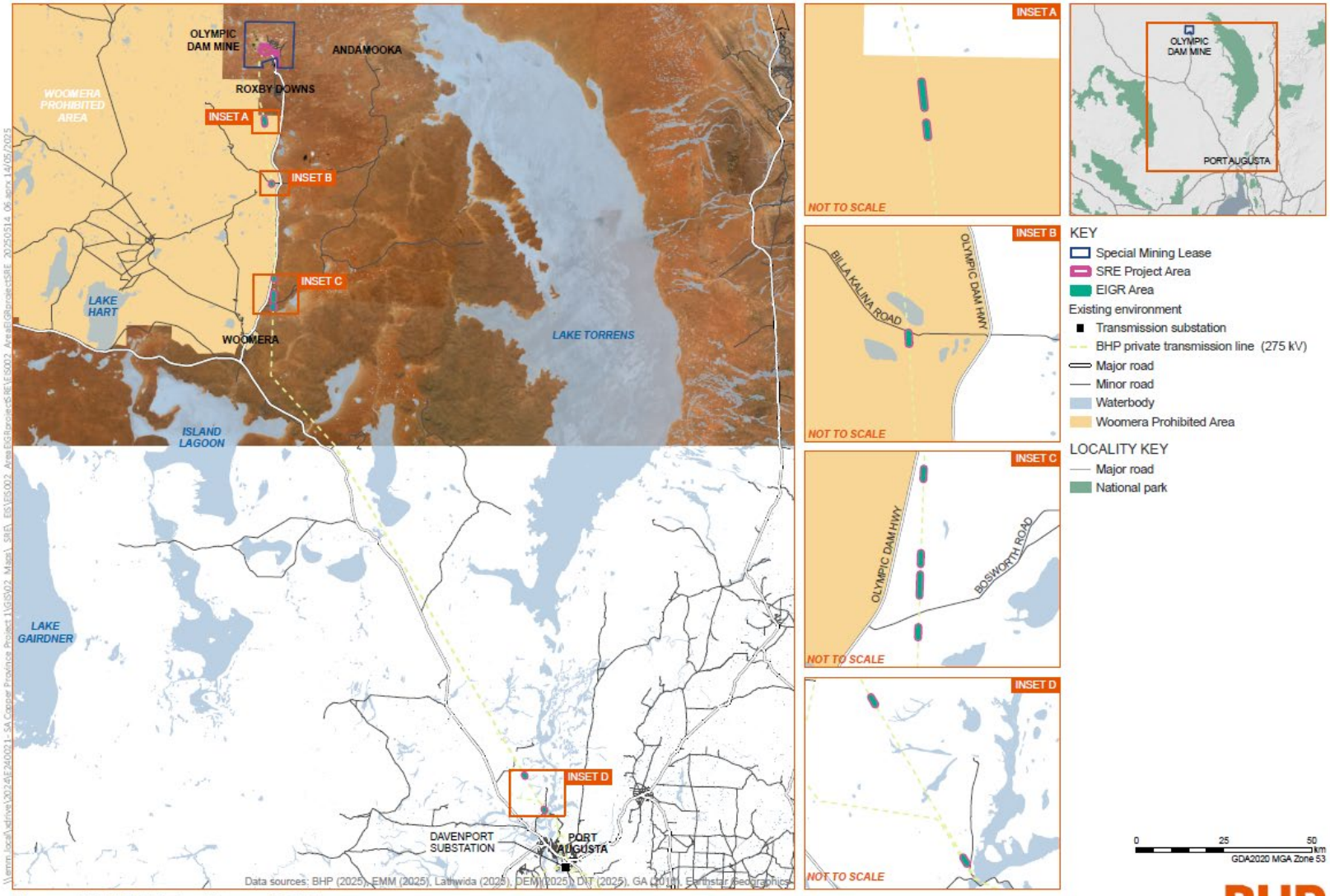


Figure 1.4 | SRE Project Area - EIGR Areas



Figure 2: Subject Site

4 Background to these Assessment Requirements

This document contains the Assessment Requirements to guide the preparation of an EIS by the project proponent. Every attempt has been made to ensure these Assessment Requirements address all of the potential impacts associated with the proposed development, however they are not necessarily exhaustive.

The Assessment Requirements should not be interpreted as excluding from consideration matters deemed to be significant but not incorporated in them or matters that emerge as important or significant from environmental studies or otherwise during the preparation of the EIS. The EIS must therefore address other matters not covered in these Assessment Requirements in the following circumstances:

- Studies reveal a matter that had not been foreseen when the Assessment Requirements were finalised.
- Stakeholder engagement and consultation with the community identifies an issue of concern to the public, which had not previously been considered material. This may include a public perception of environmental harm that may not have been borne out by technical studies, which may also be attracting media coverage.
- New or amended legislation or policies come into effect after the Assessment Requirements have been finalised, which may or may not have been referred to in the Assessment Requirements. Transitional arrangements or exemptions may apply, but it is considered best practice and of net benefit to a project to consider emergent legislation or policies even if not specifically required. This serves to 'future-proof' the EIS.
- The proponent makes amendments to the proposed project that would result in a change in the nature, scale, timing or location of any impacts.

5 The Impact Assessment Process

5.1 Impact Assessed process

The Impact Assessed process is illustrated in **Figure 3.**



Figure 3: Steps in the Impact Assessed process

Once a development has been categorised as Impact Assessed development (not being Restricted development), a Scoping Application is prepared by the proponent which includes a preliminary assessment of the key social, environmental and economic issues and impacts associated with the development. The Minister for Energy and Mining uses the information provided in the Scoping Application to develop Assessment Requirements to inform preparation of the EIS.

The EIS must be prepared by the proponent in accordance with the Assessment Requirements for each environmental attribute in line with the level of detail specified. The level of detail required is then determined by the Minister based on the Commission's Practice Direction, the views of the relevant government agencies and the relevant council(s). The proponent is also given an opportunity to provide feedback on the level of detail required.

Assessment Requirements are intended to be outcome-focused and, supported by relevant guidance documents and legislation, are generally accompanied by a method of investigating the highlighted impacts and measures to assess these impacts. The methods provided are not necessarily exhaustive and a wide range of methods may be available to consider and respond to a particular issue.

If additional matters requiring detailed assessment become apparent after the final Assessment Requirements are issued, the EIS must also address these new matters in a comprehensive manner and identify means by which the effects can be managed.

The matters that must be included in an EIS are set out in Section 113 of the PDI Act and in the sections below. These requirements include detail of expected environmental, social and economic effects of the development, consistency with state and regional planning documents, consideration of the provisions of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* and commitments by the proponent to avoid, mitigate or satisfactorily manage and control any potentially adverse effects of the development on the environment.

5.2 Consultation Process

After the completed EIS is submitted to the Minister for public release, it is referred to council(s) and relevant government agencies for comment. The public is also provided with an opportunity to comment when released for public exhibition.

Public consultation is a valuable resource to the EIS preparation process and a well-considered engagement strategy can play a pivotal role in the assessment of a project. The PDI Act sets out the principles of the Community Engagement Charter which guide public participation in the planning process and ensure that people and communities have a greater opportunity to engage in the planning process. The Minister will consider the Charter in determining the consultation program for an impact assessed development.

Public exhibition is undertaken for a period of 30 business days.

An advertisement will be placed in The Advertiser and local newspapers inviting submissions. The public consultation process will cater for those with special needs or those not able to access documentation electronically.

5.3 Responding to submissions

Copies of submissions from the public, council(s) and other relevant agencies are then provided to the proponent who then prepares a Response Document to address matters raised during the public exhibition period.

5.4 Assessment and Decision

Following the receipt of the Response Document, the Minister will prepare an Assessment Report. The Assessment Report must set out:

- The Minister's assessment of the development.
- Any comments by the Minister relating to:
  - the EIS;
  - submissions received through the public consultation process; and
  - the proponent's responses to submissions received and matters raised by the Minister.
- Comments provided by the Environment Protection Authority, another Minister, a council or other authority or body.
- Any other comments or matters as the Minister thinks fit.

The Assessment Report and the Response Document will be available for inspection and purchase by members of the public at a place and for a period of time determined by the Minister, notification will also be provided to those who made a written submission.

A copy of the EIS, Response Document and the Assessment Report will be provided to the relevant council(s). Requirements for public availability and notification of an EIS, Response Document and Assessment Report are laid out in Section 113 (10) - (12) of the PDI Act.

In deciding whether the proposal will be approved and any conditions that will apply, the Minister must have regard to:

- The State Planning Policies.
- Regional Plans, including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (where relevant).
- Provisions of the Planning Rules and the regulations.
- If relevant, the Building Code of Australia.
- Where development involves or is for the purposes of a prescribed activity of environmental significance, the Environment Protection Act including the objects, General Environmental Duty and relevant environment protection policies.
- Where relevant, the view of the Minister who is responsible for the administration of an area of the State subject to a special legislative scheme.
- The EIS, Response Document and the Assessment Report.
- Where relevant, any other government policy and/or legislation.

The Minister can at any time indicate that the development will not be granted an approval. This may occur if the development is inappropriate or cannot be demonstrated to be properly managed. This is commonly referred to as an "early no."

6 Assessment Requirements

Assessment Requirements set out the environmental attributes relevant to the development which are to be assessed (e.g. physical, biological, anthropological, heritage and climatic). The key environmental, social and economic impacts to these environmental attributes are to be addressed in the EIS. The level of assessment required is determined by the Minister for Energy and Mining based on consideration of key factors to determine whether a standard level of assessment will be sufficient or whether more detailed assessment is required.

6.1 Key factors to consider in determining level of assessment detail

The PDI Act defines an EIS as "a document that includes a detailed description and analysis of a wide range of issues relevant to the proposed development or project, incorporating significant information to assist in an assessment of environmental, social or economic effects associated with the development or project and the means by which those effects can be managed".

In setting the Assessment Requirements, the Minister considers the scale, nature and sensitivity of the receiving environment associated with the proposal and refers to relevant legislation, policy, guidance documents, government agencies and subject matter experts to determine whether a standard or a detailed level of assessment is appropriate.

The Minister is required to classify the issues relevant to the proper assessment of the development or project according to categories of importance so as to indicate the levels of attention that should be given to those issues in the preparation of an EIS.

The following key factors have been considered in identifying the issues requiring assessment in the EIS and whether the Assessment Requirements are 'detailed' or 'standard':

- Scale of the impact taking into account intensity, geographical extent and duration.
- Nature of the impact which should consider direct, indirect, cumulative and perceived impacts.
- Sensitivity of the receiving environment.
- Ability to avoid, minimise and/or offset the impacts of the project, to the extent known at the application stage.
- Complexity of technical assessments and investigations required to identify and assess mitigation measures.

Description and examples of the key factors is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Description and examples of key factors to consider during scoping.

Key factor	Components of factor	Description of example
Scale of the Impact	**Severity**	The scale or degree of the impact relative to the current situation or adopted standards or performance measures. The intensity may be measured quantitatively and compared to reference values (e.g. area of vegetation cleared, air and water quality, noise levels, change or disruption to ecological community function) or qualitatively.
	Geographical extent	The geographical reach of the impacts of the development or the range within which the impacts are observable
	Duration	The timeframe over which the impact occurs (e.g. for a short period, during construction only; during operations permanently). It may also refer to the period/s in which the impacts are observable and the regularity of the impacts (e.g. irregular, intermittent, regularly during operations.)
Nature of the Impact	**Direct impacts**	Impacts caused directly by the development. They usually occur at the same time as the development and within the vicinity of the site (e.g. vegetation clearing, air emissions).
	Indirect impacts	Impacts that occur as a consequence of the development or its direct impacts.

		Impacts may be delayed and happen further away from the site (e.g. project changes water table, changes affect wetland and causes an impact on groundwater dependent ecosystems). Impacts may also occur due to growth or land use changes facilitated by the project (e.g. a new transmission line may open up new areas for renewable energy generation).
	Cumulative impacts	The combined impacts of the project on a matter combined with other relevant existing and future projects (e.g. marine impacts from multiple port developments).
	Perceived impacts	There are a range of perceptions of the same impacts by people or groups
Sensitivity of the Receiving Environment	**Existing regulations and guidance**	The degree of sensitivity expressed in legislation or relative to adopted standards and performance measures (e.g. Guidelines for the use of the *Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial) Policy 2023*)
	Value to society	Environmental value (e.g. water quality, natural habitat etc.). Social value (e.g. community value, landscape, recreation, lifestyle disturbance, water quality, cultural heritage, amenity etc.). Economic value (e.g. water supply, critical transport routes etc.)
	Vulnerability / resilience to change	The degree of vulnerability of the environment to the impacts of the project or resilience to cope with change. Regard should be had to the likely scale and nature of the impacts of the development and the sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the environment including adaptive capacity in a changing climate.

6.2 Assessment Level Characteristics

The characteristics of 'detailed' and 'standard' levels of assessment are provided in **Table 2**. A detailed level of assessment is required if the impact of the development has one or more the characteristics set out in **Table 3**.

Table 2: Characteristics of detailed and standard assessment

Level of Assessment	Characteristic of the impact of the development
Standard	The project is unlikely to result in significant impacts on the environmental attribute if managed through conventional management and mitigation measures, including cumulative impacts. While the assessment of the impacts of the development on the environmental attribute will involve technical specialists, these impacts are likely to be: o well understood by regulators and stakeholders; o relatively easy to predict using standard methods; and o capable of being mitigated to comply with relevant standards or performance measures.

	The assessments will be supported by quantitative assessment methods, although the focus and coverage may be on specific project components or project locations. The assessment is unlikely to involve any significant uncertainties or require any detailed cumulative impact assessment.
Detailed	The development has a high / medium probability of causing significant environmental impact on the environmental attribute, including cumulative impacts. There is a high / medium probability of impacts on the development from external environmental factors such as those associated with climate change (sea-level rise, increased frequency of bushfire, floods etc.) It is considered important by the Commission, and/or there is a public perception that an activity has the potential to cause significant impacts on the environmental attribute (even though this may be mistaken), or the activity has been the subject of extensive media coverage. If relevant, potential impacts to a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are likely to require referral and approval under the *Environment Protection Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999*). The development raises requirements under other legislation applicable for the development (e.g. prescribed activities of environmental significance under the *Environment Protection Act 1993*). Assessment of the impacts of the development on the environmental attribute will require detailed studies and investigations to be carried out by technical specialists. During this assessment, these specialists may need to: o work closely with specialists assessing the impacts of the project on other environmental attributes to determine the likely indirect impacts of the project; and o undertake a detailed cumulative impact assessment for the project. Assessment is likely to involve several uncertainties in relation to one or more of the following and specific strategies may be required to address these uncertainties (e.g. further monitoring, review, technical investigations and adaptive management). o data collection (e.g. baseline information, availability of data for cumulative impacts assessment); o identifying the specific mitigation measures or suitable offsets for the project the methods available for predicting the impacts of the project (including the indirect and cumulative impacts); and o criteria for evaluating the acceptability of the impacts of the project.

6.3 Environmental Attributes to be considered in an EIS

Issues relevant to the proposal are addressed by each Assessment category within which a range of environmental attributes are identified. Specific Assessment Requirements are then determined for each environmental attribute relevant to the proposal with the level of detail tailored for that element or issue.

Table 3: Assessment categories and environmental attributes

Assessment category	Environmental attribute and typical issues
Amenity and Environmental Quality	**Air quality**

	•Ground level concentrations (include construction / traffic), dust, odour, pollution sources and emissions (including stack/point sources and fugitive), receptors (location and sensitivity) **Noise / Vibration** •Noise / vibration type (include traffic noise), location of noise sources, identification of sensitive receptors prediction of worst-case noise impacts. Sensitive receptors may include terrestrial and marine fauna. **Transport and Traffic** •Traffic disruptions- commuter and local, public transport, pedestrians / cyclists, changes to traffic flow and volumes - temporary / ongoing, road /, car parking, presence of heavy vehicles, transport of hazardous materials and impacts to road pavement. **Visual amenity** •Interface with adjoining land, landscape changes, built form, light spill **Radiation** •Concentrations of radionuclides in the environment under all foreseeable scenarios (including credible accident scenarios) and low probability scenarios.
Biological Environment	**Biosecurity** •Weeds, pest species (including marine pests), diseases and pathogens. **Matters of National Environmental Significance (where relevant)** •Nationally threatened species and communities, migratory species, wetlands of national importance (Ramsar), Commonwealth marine areas **Marine Flora and Fauna** •Marine protected areas, threatened species, communities/ ecosystems, seagrass clearance, biodiversity loss **Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna** •Protected areas, threatened species and communities, native vegetation clearance, habitat loss through clearing fire or fragmentation, biodiversity loss
Climate Change and Resource Use Efficiency	**Climate Change Adaptation** •Climate change risk assessment and future climate resilience. **Greenhouse gas emissions** •Greenhouse gas emissions including emissions reduction targets, NGER reporting, cumulative impacts on state and national GHG inventories and targets. **Sustainable use of resources** •Sustainable procurement, products / materials (including low embedded emissions materials), energy and water efficiency **Waste Management** •Waste hierarchy; waste recycling / disposal
Economic Environment	**Local, regional and state economies** • Economic impact assessment which addresses workforce / employment, existing economic land and marine uses (primary production, tourism, ports, fisheries), infrastructure - utilities (energy, water), telecommunications, ports, rail), displacement, competition, opportunities, temporary and ongoing for existing businesses / industries, property and land values
Hazards and Risks	**Bushfire, Floods, Site Contamination, Radiation** Hazard risk management, bushfire, flooding, contamination (including radiological) and dangerous goods
Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	**Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use** Land tenure (freehold, pastoral lease, mining, oil and gas, native title, crown land), generalised land use, population centres, major infrastructure and utilities (including marine infrastructure), P&D Overlays and Zones, reserved areas (including marine parks), changes / displacement of land uses
Physical Environment	**Coastal and Marine** •Coastal land systems (dunes, estuaries, beaches, island), and marine water quality

	Soils, Landform and Geology •Erosion and sedimentation, soil compaction and inversion, contamination (spills), land subsidence and acid sulfate soils. **Surface Water and Groundwater** •Surface water quality (sedimentation, wastewater, spills, use of surface water, stormwater management) and groundwater levels, use and quality (including radiological properties)
Design	**Urban Quality** Supporting design excellence to create desirable and socially inclusive places.
Social and Community	**Aboriginal cultural heritage** •Known and unknown Aboriginal sites, objects and remains **Community wellbeing** •Social impact assessment which addresses impacts to specific groups, impacts to services, impacts / displacement of residential areas, public safety (including perceptions), recreation and public space amenity **Heritage Places and Areas** •Listed national, state and local heritage sites

7 Standard Content Requirements for an EIS

Section 113 of the PDI Acts sets out the legislative requirements for the content of an EIS.

7.1 Statutory Requirements

The EIS must generally include the following (subject to any Practice Direction):

A statement of the expected, predicted or potential environmental, social and economic effects of the development, whether positive, neutral or negative. The assessment of effects should include all issues identified in the Assessment Requirements and be cross referenced to supporting technical studies.

A statement of the expected impact of the development on the climate and any proposed measures designed to mitigate or address those effects

A statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the provisions of:

Any relevant State Planning Policy.

Any relevant Regional Plan(s), including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (if applicable).

The Planning and Design Code.

Any matters prescribed by the Regulations.

If the development involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, a statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with—

The objects of the *Environment Protection Act 1993.*

The general environmental duty under that Act.

Relevant environment protection policies under that Act.

If the development will, or is likely to, significantly impact one or more MNES under the EPBC Act, a statement of:

The expected, predicted or potential effects of the development on each identified MNES.

The extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the provisions of any relevant Commonwealth of Australia conventions, agreements or obligations under international agreements or treaties as they relate to MNES aspects.

The extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with any relevant Commonwealth plans (such as threat abatement plant and recovery plans), conservation or management principles.

If the development is to be undertaken within an area of the State that is specifically subject to a special legislative scheme—a statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the State Planning Policy that specifically relates to that special legislative scheme.

A statement of the proponent's commitments to avoid, mitigate and satisfactorily manage and/or control any potential or likely adverse impacts of the development on the environment (including any proposed offsets to reduce residual significant impacts) or any matter that may be directly relevant to a special legislative scheme.

Any other particulars in relation to the development required by the Regulations, relevant Practice Direction or by the Minister.

The proponent's commitment to meet conditions proposed to avoid, mitigate and satisfactorily manage and/or control any potential or likely adverse impacts of the development on the physical, social or economic environment, must be clearly articulated in the EIS.

The design and construction of the proposed development should be flexible enough to incorporate changes to minimise any impacts highlighted by this evaluation.

7.2 Summary of the EIS

The EIS should include a summary of the matters set out in the Practice Direction prepared pursuant to Section 109 of the PDI Act and include mention of all environmental attributes set out in the Assessment Requirements. The reader should be able to obtain a quick but thorough understanding of the proposal and associated environmental impacts. The summary should convey the most important aspects and environmental management commitments relating to the proposed project in accessible, easily understood language.

The summary should aim to construct a narrative around what is being proposed in the EIS, alternatives that were considered, what the broad environmental implications are of the proposal and how they will be managed to provide a net benefit. The summary should be logical and easy to read and need not reflect the precise order of chapters within the EIS itself. Images and graphics are suggested as a means of assisting to succinctly communicate the contents of the summary.

Content should be summarised accurately and objectively. It should report all of the EIS's key conclusions and be consistent with the rest of the EIS. Specific issues and impacts should be addressed at an appropriate level of detail proportionate to their potential for significant impact and depth of study undertaken.

7.3 Introduction to the EIS

The introduction to the EIS should set the context for detailed assessment of the project in subsequent sections of the EIS, and include:

- Background to, and objectives of, the proposed project
- Proponent details, including;
  - contact information for the proponent or representatives of a proponent organisation for the project, including full name, street and postal address, Australian Business Number, telephone, fax, email and other details as appropriate;
  - identify the legal entities that would develop, manage and operate the project;
  - provide a description of corporate structure including joint ventures, corporate policies and objectives relating to the project, in particular environmental policies;
  - specify mechanisms used to ensure that corporate policies will be implemented and adhered to for the project in addition to requirements for Environmental Management Plans; and
  - identify key personnel, contractors, and/or subcontractors responsible for preparing the EIS.
- Staging and timing of the proposal, including expected dates for construction and operation.
- Relevant legislative requirements and approval processes.
- Purpose and description of the EIS process.

7.4 Need for the Proposal

The EIS should provide a statement of the objectives and justification for the proposal including:

- The specific objectives that the proposal is intended to meet, including market requirements or government requirements.
- Expected local, regional and State benefits and costs, including those that cannot be adequately described in monetary or physical terms (e.g. effects on aesthetic amenity).
- A summary of environmental, economic and social arguments to support the proposal including the consequences of not proceeding with the proposal.

7.5 Description of the Proposal

The EIS should provide a comprehensive and consolidated description of the proposal for which the proponent is seeking approval, using suitable maps, plans, figures and tables.

The proposal description sets out what the proponent is presenting for assessment and provides the basis for the Commission's evaluation against the Assessment Requirements. As the proposal may have undergone changes since the initial scoping stage (e.g. in response to stakeholder engagement, risk analysis or planning, technical or compliance grounds), it is important that the EIS provides an up to date and comprehensive description of the proposal.

The description of the proposal should address all aspects of the proposed project that are assessed by the EIS, and address the following information:

- Nature of the proposal and location (including development staging).

- Scale and intensity of the project.
- Key elements of the receiving environment.
- A project plan to outline objectives, constraints, key activity schedule and quality assurance.
- Site layout plans (including indicative land division plan if relevant).
- Construction and commissioning timeframes (including staging).
- Description of working hours.
- Description of the existing environment (including the immediate and broader location, identifying sensitive receptors and adjacent land uses which may lead to cumulative impacts).
- Description of the current commercial activities occurring in the area.
- Details of all buildings and structures associated with the proposal.
- Details of any other infrastructure requirements and availability.
- Details on the operation of the proposal, including operating hours.
- Relevant Zones and Overlays defined by the Planning and Design Code.
- Management arrangements for the construction and operational phases (including Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans).
- A contingency plan for delays in construction.

7.6 Project Alternatives

Feasible alternatives considered for the proposed project should be presented in the EIS described and evaluated the comparative environmental, social, and economic impacts (including the option of not proceeding).

Each alternative and its potential impacts should be discussed in sufficient detail to enable an understanding of the reasons for preferring certain options and courses of action while rejecting others. This may be used to inform a justification of why the proposed project and preferred options should proceed.

7.7 Summary of Preceding Actions

The EIS should provide a summary of actions and activities that have been undertaken prior to or as part of the preparation of the EIS. These could include prior engagement with the Commission, government agencies, local councils and other stakeholders, engagement with the local community, the process of project development, pre-feasibility studies and any technical reports which may have bearing on the level of detail required by a relevant Assessment Requirement.

7.8 Matters of National Environmental Significance

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) ensures that 'nationally significant' animals, plants, habitats and places are identified and any potential significant impacts on them are carefully considered before changes in land use or new developments are approved.

There are nine MNES under the EPBC Act:

- Listed threatened species and communities.
- Listed migratory species.
- Ramsar wetlands of international importance.
- Commonwealth marine environment.
- World heritage properties.
- National heritage places.
- The Great Barrier Marine Park.
- Nuclear actions.
- A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development.

In respect to MNES matters, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) determined (Ref 2023/09696) that the project is not a controlled action, so the EPBC Act does not apply to this project.

7.9 Sources of Information

All sources of information (e.g. reference documents, literature services, research projects, authorities consulted) should be fully referenced, and reference should be made to any uncertainties in knowledge. Where judgements are made, or opinions given, these need to be clearly identified as such, and the basis on which these judgements or opinions are made need to be justified. The expertise of those making the judgements including the qualifications of consultants and authorities should also be provided.

Any technical and additional information relevant to the EIS that is not included in the text should be included in appendices.

7.10 Consultation process

The EIS must include an appropriate public consultation program, outlined within a Community Engagement Plan. The Community Engagement Plan must detail:

- All legislated notification requirements to be undertaken by the Minister pursuant to the PDI Act and Practice Direction.
- The Proponent's overall engagement and collaboration strategy including scope and guiding principles.
- Engagement undertaken to date on the proposed project.
- Engagement activities proposed throughout the EIS process including performance outcomes, level of public participation, techniques, indicative timeframes, responsibilities and measures for measuring performance.
- A list of affected stakeholders, interest groups and other relevant parties.

The extent to which a proponent consults with relevant persons and organisations is to be proportional to the public interest and significance of the proposed project's potential environmental, social and economic impacts. Early and sustained consultation with all relevant stakeholders is recommended.

Prior to the public release of the EIS, the Community Engagement Plan will be reviewed by the Minister with regard to the principles of the Commission's Community Engagement

Charter. The Minister may require alterations to the Community Engagement Plan to ensure consistency with the Charter and an appropriate level of public participation in the EIS process.

7.11 Required Plans and Forms

- Current Certificate(s) of Title.
- Context and locality plans should illustrate and analyse the existing environment and site conditions and the relationship of the proposal to surrounding land and buildings. Plans should be drawn to a large scale to allow presentation on a single sheet and be readily legible, according to standard mapping conventions. Plans should include:
    - Any neighbouring buildings, infrastructure or facilities, including identification of all nearby sensitive receptors and the likely use of existing or proposed neighbouring buildings (e.g. dwelling, farm outbuildings, shop, office);
    - Locations of any watercourses, surface water bodies (including dams), underground water sources, and any other sensitive environmental receptors/areas in the locality;
    - Locations of any State heritage places in relation to the site;
    - Existing native vegetation, regulated or significant trees;
    - Known sites for State or Nationally listed protected or threatened species (including migratory species) or ecological communities on the site, adjoining land and marine environments;
    - Existing roads (public and private);
    - Potential areas of habitat for native fauna, including relevant vegetation communities; and
    - Any other information that would help to set the context for the locality.
- Conceptual site plans (drawn to an appropriate scale) clearly indicating all proposed buildings, structures and works.
- Conceptual elevations (drawn at an appropriate scale) showing all sides of buildings, structures and works with levels and height dimensions provided in Australian Height Datum.
- Conceptual cross sections of the buildings, structures and works, including stockpile and storage facilities showing ground levels, floor levels, ceiling heights and maximum heights in Australian Height Datum.
- Conceptual floor plans (for each building or structure demonstrating what is proposed at each floor, with indicative internal layouts.
- Site survey plan demonstrating the development will be contained within relevant allotment boundaries.
- A schedule of proposed construction materials, finishes and colours.
- Location and dimensions of any external advertising displays, including information as to whether signs are to be illuminated or contain a moving display.

7.12 Key Issues and Project Specific Assessment Requirements

The main effect of the proposal would be the magnitude of increasing current impacts of smelting and refinery operations by expanding the capacity from 200,000 tpa of copper (and associated products) to 650,000 tpa of total copper and associated products.

The Minister has undertaken a preliminary review of the proposed development, based on the proponent's project scoping application, and identified the following as key issues associated with the development:

- Employment opportunities and economic benefits for the local / regional community and the state.
- Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts from the smelting process as it relates to emissions and their effect on air quality (and any consequent impacts on the local community and the environment).
- Increased greenhouse gas emissions.
- Direct and indirect impacts on local surface water and groundwater.
- Increased traffic during construction (especially the delivery of materials and large components) and operation (especially the transport of feed materials, such as copper concentrate, and products, such as copper cathode and sulphuric acid), including the impact on regional road networks (especially through Port Augusta).
- Effect of additional demand on accommodation and services in the Roxby Downs township.
- Effects of additional demand on infrastructure and services in the region, especially Port Augusta.

A scoping analysis of the environmental attributes associated with these key issues has been undertaken in accordance with the methodology detailed in Section 5.4.1.

An internal scoping exercise was used to inform the level of assessment for each relevant environmental attribute (standard or detailed) and guided the preparation of the project specific Assessment Requirements presented in Section 7.

The Project Specific Assessment Requirements are reflective of the Assessment Requirements Library available online at PlanSA. The library is a planning practitioner's resource that provides draft standard and detailed Assessment Requirements, from which the initial project specific requirements are based. The library also provides descriptions of each attribute and reference material to assist proponents in preparing an EIS.

The 'Detailed' Project Specific Assessment Requirements reflect the key issues identified above and should be given the greatest level of attention and detail in the EIS.

7.13 Management Plans

In order to manage residual impacts from large and complex developments (where such impacts cannot be completely avoided or mitigated in its design or siting) the preparation of specific management plans are often required. However, because such plans rely on specific, final and/or proprietary information, this may be unavailable at the time of assessment.

To avoid the unnecessary expenditure of time and resources, such requirements are more appropriately addressed through approval requirements and not be provided as part of the EIS process. Whilst a peer reviewed methodological approach or framework can be developed as part of the EIS documentation, the preparation of more detailed management plans is generally not required at this stage in the assessment process (unless such information was critical to a project's consideration).

Such management plans would typically include: a Construction Environmental Management Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Hazard and Emergency Management Plan, Flora and Fauna Management Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Operational Environmental Management Plan and a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP).

If approved, these plans would be developed in conjunction with relevant state agencies and the relevant Council(s) and require final sign-off from the Minister (and form part of the overall approved documentation for the project and be subject to further review and monitoring). Separate state agency licensing and permitting processes may also require their preparation and on-going implementation.

8 Summary of Project Specific Assessment Requirements

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
Overview				
AA1	N/A	To ensure the selection of the site and concept design considered mitigation of impacts and risks to the surrounding environment.	• Describe location and design options considered, reasons for selection and how the proposed location and /or design avoids and / or mitigates potential impacts and risks to the surrounding environment. Outline and justify any trade-offs in the design or operation of the development.	**STANDARD**
Amenity and Environmental Quality (AEQ)				
AEQ1	Air Quality	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable air quality impacts on the surrounding receiving environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to polluting development.	• Provide an air quality impact assessment prepared by an appropriately qualified specialist for all potential sources of dust / particles and gaseous pollutants associated with the construction and ongoing operation of the proposed development and the facility as a whole, to identify any known or potential human health and amenity effects of air emissions (including point source and diffuse sources) on the local residential population (including workers) and describe how these would be mitigated, minimised, managed and monitored. • Provide a review and identify any proposed upgrades of the point sources and ambient air quality monitoring systems. • The impact assessment must include modelling undertaken in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016* and the EPA's *Ambient Air Quality Assessment 2016* guidance document. Techniques used to obtain the predictions should be referenced and key assumptions and data sets explained. • The impact assessment must consider the current level of emissions (baseline) and the cumulative impacts of increased emissions.	**DETAILED**
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable adverse noise or vibration impacts on the surrounding environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to noise sources.	• Describe and illustrate the locations of any noise and vibration sensitive receivers both proposed or existing (including terrestrial fauna). Also describe any other environmental values that could be impacted by noise emitted from or to the development. • Describe sources and characteristics of noise and vibration that would be emitted during the construction, commissioning, operation, upset conditions, and closure of the development. • Model noise and vibration impacts from the proposed development and provide an assessment report of the anticipated noise and vibration emissions. Where applicable, the assessment must contain strategies to mitigate noise and vibration impacts.	**STANDARD**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• The noise assessment must demonstrate how the *Environment Protection (Commercial & Industrial Noise) Policy 2023* (Noise EPP) and Section 25 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (General Environmental Duty) would be met. For vibration, the report must compare vibration outputs to the German (DIN 4150) or British (BS 7385) standards and/or the NSW vibration standard Assessing Vibration – A Technical Guideline, Department of Environment and Conservation NSW (2006).	
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	• A Transport and Access Impact Assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified traffic and access engineer, evaluating current and proposed access arrangements including the effect on the arterial road network and car parking, and vehicle interface with the local road network. Any assessment must address implications for the entire supply chain and the traffic and access impact for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases. • The assessment should determine the transport system asset improvements, asset management / maintenance requirements, and operational management requirements to accommodate the increase in movements and/or vehicle sizes/mass for affected transport assets and services across all modes for the proposal's construction / implementation and operational phases. The assessment should provide where relevant: - A summary of the transport task for the development (including workforce and end-to-end supply chain (input and output)) during all phases of the development. This should address predicted traffic volumes, proposed vehicle types, number/frequencies, hours of activity and traffic peaks, any requirements that are outside of the current gazetted heavy vehicle networks, and any measures required to ensure compliance with the 'Heavy Vehicle National Law'. - A description of the existing local and regional transport and traffic environment (using traffic data, accident statistics) and include (where relevant) public transport networks, car parking, school bus routes, and public pedestrian, cycle pathways or trails. - Any operational management measures to minimise delays and ensure safety for other transport users (e.g. temporary road closures/detours), including transport of plant and equipment to/from the site. - Requirements for temporary or permanent modifications to roads or rail infrastructure (including rail crossings and bridges), upgrades to road surfaces, access on arterial and / or local roads and car parking as a result	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			of the development including any increase (temporary or ongoing) in maintenance requirements of transport assets. - Any management measures for transport of hazardous materials, especially where using the Stuart Highway and the Eyre Highway. - Describe how identified impacts to transport and access will be mitigated. Mitigation strategies may include works, contributions or other strategies that can be documented in a traffic management plan. Strategies must be prepared in close consultation with relevant transport authorities, including local government. - Consideration should be given to the implications for the road network through and around Port Augusta, especially the Joy Baluch AM Bridge and the Yorkeys Crossing bypass.	
AEQ4	Visual Amenity	To ensure adverse effects on visual amenity, landscape and open space values are avoided or minimised and opportunities to enhance these values are maximised.	• Provide a description of the landscape character, features and values of the development area and its environs and any effects of the development on visual amenity and landscape quality.	**STANDARD**
Biological Environment (BE)				
BE1	Biosecurity	To ensure that construction and operation of the development avoids the introduction or spread of biosecurity threats including pest or nuisance animal and plant species (including marine pests), diseases and pathogens.	• Identify the potential for increased distribution and abundance of existing exotic, pest or nuisance plant and animal species, disease and pathogens, and the associated implications for native species, habitat, agricultural land and other environmental values. • Propose measures to remove, control and limit the introduction or spread of exotic, pest or nuisance plants and animals, diseases and pathogens on the development site and any areas under the proponent's control (e.g. decontamination of vehicles, mobile plant, equipment and materials), having regard to the effectiveness of such mitigation measures in the past. This includes declared plants and animals under relevant State and Commonwealth legislation	**STANDARD**
BE3	Terrestrial Flora and Fauna	To ensure that the nature and scale of the development avoids or minimises adverse effects on biodiversity, threatened and protected terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna species, their ecological communities and habitat.	• Describe the location, extent, condition and significance of native vegetation and fauna, including any listed threatened species and ecological communities in the development's environs, and identify those that may need to be cleared or disturbed during construction and / or maintenance. • Describe the development activities with the potential to impact on native vegetation and fauna (especially listed species under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972)* and provide an assessment of how those impacts will be avoided, mitigated or offset.	**STANDARD**
Climate Change and Resource Efficiency (CCRE)				

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
CCRE1	Climate Change Adaptation	To ensure that development and design are climate resilient and risks from climate change are reduced.	• Undertake a climate risk assessment of the relevant potential impacts on the development of projected climate change over the lifetime of the development (e.g. increasing temperatures, extreme heat and heat waves, decline in rainfall, increased drought, extreme rainfall events, harsher fire weather, and sea level rise) and the risk of environmental harm being caused from the development. Include proposed adaptive management strategies. • For developments with a lifetime to 2050 or before, the risk assessment should be based on climate projections from the RCP 8.5 scenario (high greenhouse gas emissions scenario). For developments with a lifetime beyond 2050, the risk assessment should be based on climate projections under both the RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario (moderate greenhouse gas emissions scenario)	**STANDARD**
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Explain feasible alternatives that were considered to avoid or reduce the project's emissions as well as the alternative of not proceeding with the proposed project. Address conceptual, technological, locality, configuration, scale and individual elements or components. • Undertake a detailed greenhouse gas emissions assessment prepared by a suitably qualified environmental expert for the development which describes: measures (preferred and alternatives) proposed to avoid and/or minimise Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of the development. • The assessment should include: - opportunities to reduce greenhouse emissions through renewable energy use and innovation, acknowledging that offsetting is not a singular solution and should only be the component of a climate change mitigation plan after all efforts are made to avoid, reduce or minimise emissions (consistent with the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, reduce, offset); - any voluntary initiatives, such as projects undertaken as a component of national programs, or research into reducing the lifecycle and embodied energy carbon intensity of the proposed project's processes or products - opportunities and commitments for offsetting GHG emissions (including timeframe for implementation) through accredited and verified offsets that represent genuine emissions reductions within Australia (i.e. will be recognised in the National Greenhouse Accounts); and - any additional carbon offsetting options for emissions that cannot be reduced (including, but not limited to, through carbon offsets, vegetation management). Offsetting activities should adhere to best practice standards (i.e. Climate Active standard, which only allows accredited offsets).	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Quantify the emissions expected to be abated for each avoidance and mitigation measure. • Compare preferred measures for emission controls and energy consumption with best practice International environmental management in the relevant industry sector. • Describe: - periodic energy audits that measure progress towards improving energy efficiency; - processes for regularly reviewing new technologies to identify opportunities to further reduce GHG emissions and use energy efficiently, consistent with best practice environmental management and continuous improvement; - monitoring, auditing and transparent public reporting on: GHG emissions from all relevant activities; mitigation measures; and, how the project will contribute to achieving South Australia and Australia's greenhouse gas commitments; and - How ongoing training and capacity building around decarbonisation options, technology and reporting will be undertaken.	
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe the sustainability objectives of the development and the approach and methodology used to achieve these objectives. • Describe design guidelines for aspects of the development (including transport options) that would be adopted to ensure sustainability. • Describe how sustainability of the development will be audited. • Identify ways in which power use can be minimised or supplemented, especially using alternative energy sources, energy efficient measures and energy conservation. • Describe the proposed approach to water use efficiency during construction and operation over the life of the project. • Describe the proposed approach to matters such as design, construction methods, materials and equipment to reduce energy use (including vehicle emissions), disposal of waste, water use efficiency during construction and operation over the life of the project.	**STANDARD**
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy	• Describe the quantity, and physical and chemical characteristics of all waste types expected to be generated during construction and operation, including each hazardous waste, any attributes that may affect its dispersal in the environment, and its associated risk of causing environmental harm.	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
		and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	• Describe the location (including temporary and final locations), design, construction and operation of proposed waste management storage (including existing tailings facilities), stockpiling, treatment (including the separation of waste streams, such as recyclables, hard waste, hazardous waste) and disposal facilities and areas and provide details of how these facilities will be serviced and managed to avoid causing any unacceptable environmental harm. Include reference to which type of wastes (including hazardous and radioactive wastes) will be located in which facilities. Include details of design and management measures that will be used to minimise the risk of leakages/spills and prevent site contamination. In addition, provide details of any existing infrastructure that would be utilised as part of the operations of the SRE Project and indicate how the construction and operation of the development would impact on their use and lifespan. • Describe contingency and monitoring measures in the event of incidents or equipment or operational failures (including loss of containment) from proposed waste storage or disposal facilities. • If there is no available licenced waste management pathway, identify contingency measures for dealing with or disposing of all types of hazardous or listed wastes generated in the course of operations (including but not limited to wastes containing excess acid, asbestos, cyanides, hydrocarbons and organic compounds and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances). <u>Radioactive waste</u> • Quantify the volume and radiological characteristics (including radionuclide activity concentrations) of the solid and liquid radioactive waste and airborne emissions to atmosphere from all relevant components of the proposal (as per Section HR1). • Describe the method of storage of the solid and liquid radioactive waste from all relevant components of the proposal during ongoing operations. • Describe the method of disposal of the solid and liquid radioactive waste from all relevant components of the proposal after operations are completed.	
Land, Regional and State Economies (LRSE)				
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created	• Describe the economies of interest (i.e. local, regional, state, national, international) based on the anticipated geographic distribution of impacts. • Provide a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the impact of the proposal on economies of interest, including the distribution effects. (Refer to Better Regulation Handbook, Guidance Note 5 which provides an overview of steps in completing an CBA).	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Provide a Regional Impact Analysis (RIA) of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposal on the local, regional and state economies during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant). • Describe any economic impacts for South Australia and/or the region if the proposal does not proceed. • The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): <u>Workforce:</u> • A summary workforce profile, including number of direct and indirect full-time equivalent; professions and skill levels required; proposed nature of employment (e.g. employees, contractors, labour hire, sub-contractors, full time or casual); whether employment is seasonal or continuous/year round. • Proposed location and sourcing of the workforce and contractors, including external workers, training and development initiatives, and local employment opportunities. • Proposed measures to optimise local and regional employment opportunities, such as prioritising recruitment of workers from local and regional communities and improving local and regional skill capacity. • Impacts on local and regional labour supply and demand, including flow-on impacts for existing industry sectors and businesses (e.g. possible labour shortages, skilled workers changing employment). <u>Existing industries:</u> • The positive and negative impacts on significant existing industry sectors in the affected geographic areas (local, regional, state-wide and/or national), including through changes in cost and/or availability of inputs such as investment capital, labour, land, property, goods and services. <u>Supply chains relevant to the development:</u> • A profile of the skills, services and materials required. • Local and regional supplier capability and capacity. • Existing supply chains and prospective suppliers. • Local procurement planning to optimise local and regional supplier participation; build local capacity and capability; embed local procurement strategies and details of any established industry guidelines or codes of practice. <u>Economic infrastructure (energy, waste, water, transport, communications):</u> • Infrastructure and services required for the proposal, the capacity of existing infrastructure and services, and identified gaps.	

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Potential impacts on existing users and any planned infrastructure augmentation to support the proposal. • Proposed approach to addressing infrastructure/service gaps to meet the needs of the proposal while sustaining and/or enhancing services to existing users. <u>Existing Industrial Land Supply:</u> • Potential for new and expanded mining services enterprises to be established • Potential for existing business activities and services currently located on the mine site to be relocated off mine • Adequacy of existing developed industrial land supply to accommodate new and expanded mining services industries and relocated existing business activities • Adequacy of existing infrastructure provision within the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate to facilitate safe and efficient operation of business activities and provide an expected level of public safety and amenity. • Adequacy of stormwater management measures within the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate. • How the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate may be augmented and integrated with existing development given current constraints to the North, South, East and West	
Hazards and Risks (HR)				
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe the application of the major hazard facility provisions of the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* to the development. • Undertake a Quantitative Risk Assessment of the major hazard facility to identify the construction and operational hazards associated with the facility, determine the potential frequencies and consequences of the identified hazards, determine the systems availability of the protection systems and quantify the risks associated with a facility. The assessment should address: o the risks and hazards associated with all components of, and activities associated with, the proposed development. The plan should address public and workplace safety, emergency response strategies and identify third party restricted and exclusion zones. o fire risk at and to/from the site, resources and training required, sources of water to fight fires (and how this water will be accessed), options to utilise and coordinate with other operations in the region/area, and cost recovery. <u>Radiation:</u> • Describe and assess the radiation exposure pathways to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development during ongoing operations.	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Describe the measures to control and minimise radiation exposures to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development during construction and ongoing operations. • Outline how the radiation exposure pathways to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development would be monitored during construction and operation. • Describe existing radiological characteristics of the environment (original baselines and current conditions) that could be impacted by construction or operation of the development (e.g. air quality, soils, surface and groundwater etc).	
HR2	Flooding	As above	• Identify the potential impacts on people, property, infrastructure and the environment from potential flood risk (where relevant). • Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that the securing of storage containers of hazardous contaminants during flood events meets relevant requirements of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.	**STANDARD**
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	As above	• Describe the historical land use and potential for contamination of soils and sediments within the SRE development footprint and describe any known or suspected soil contamination that could be re-suspended, released or otherwise disturbed as a result of the development. This should include the provision of a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced site contamination consultant in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999) and the EPA Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (2019). • If contamination is suspected or identified during the PSI, a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) must be prepared to verify the presence of contamination on the site (including the consideration of soil, soil vapour, groundwater and sediment sampling). The DSI must also propose any necessary remedial measures or risk mitigation strategies based on the findings of the DSI, ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines. • Describe any known or potential sources of contaminated groundwater that could be impacted by the proposed development. • Detail management measures that will be required during construction and operation to prevent site contamination. • Describe how site and groundwater contamination assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			Contamination) Measure (1999), the EPA Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (2019) and other relevant guidelines issued or referred to by the EPA.	
HR4	Dangerous Substances (excluding Nuclear)	As above	• Identify all dangerous and hazardous substances to be used, transported, stored, processed or produced and the rate of usage. • Describe the use, handling and disposal of these materials during construction and operation, with reference to storage (including any associated fire protection facilities). • Describe how hazardous contaminants and waste substances produced by the development will be treated or contained until their disposal at an approved facility. • Evaluate the potential effects of any accidents involving dangerous substances on the environment and public health in the vicinity of the site.	**STANDARD**
Land Use and Site Conditions (LUSC)				
LUSC1	Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	To ensure that the impacts of development on environmental, social and economic values of adjoining land uses, land tenures and protected areas are avoided or minimised.	• Provide details of the existing land uses (including relevant Planning Code Overlays and Zones), land tenures and protected areas at, overlapping or adjoining the development site. • Provide details of the development (activities or structures) with the potential to impact on existing land uses, land tenures and protected areas that overlap, adjoin or are in the region of the development. • Provide details of site services and infrastructure including utility services (water, gas, electricity, sewerage disposal, wastewater, drainage, trenches or conduits); location of ground and roof plant and equipment (electricity transformers; air conditioning; solar panels etc). • Determine if current licencing of Crown Land comprising the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate and existing arrangements for tenants is the most suitable for enabling suitable supply of employment land, security of investment for tenants and infrastructure development given that the current arrangements have been in place for approximately 40 years.	**STANDARD**
Physical Environment (PE)				
PE2	Soils, Landform and Geology	To ensure development is undertaken in a manner that protects the productivity and quality land including, soil, subsoil and landform and avoids impact to other environmental values.	• Provide a detailed description of the soils, landform and geology in the area of the development including the potential for water and wind erosion, soil salinity, acid sulfate soils and soil contamination. • Describe the development activities with potential to impact on soils and ground stability.	**STANDARD**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Identify the risks of contamination of land from spills of fuel (or other toxic substances). Describe measures for the prevention and containment of spills, describe the contingency plans to be implemented in the event of spills, and comment on their expected effectiveness.	
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	<u>Surface Water</u> • Describe existing surface water environmental conditions upstream and downstream of the site (including seasonal variations and variations with flow) of waterbodies, watercourses and drainage channels. Water quality, including any existing site contamination and potential sources of surface water pollution should be addressed. • Describe potential alteration to surface water flows as a result of the development (including to waterbodies, watercourses, wetlands, floodplains, beds and banks) and include details of the nature of the works. Discuss the implications of these changes for downstream water uses and describe how these impacts will be minimised. • Describe surface water / groundwaters that are of cultural significance to Traditional Owners and the proposed mitigation measures to protect environmental and cultural values for surface water quality during construction and operation. • Provide details of proposed wastewater and stormwater management, as well as details of any sensitive design features as part of the development. • Describe all the options for supplying water to the development (including potable water (if relevant), the proposed Northern Water pipeline, GAB water, dewatering bores, TSF mound water and reuse water) and temporary demands during the construction period. • Describe on-site storage and treatment requirements for any raw water, process water dams, RO water and brine ponds or any other wastewater from the development. Provide a water balance detailing how all water is to be used and how all wastewater would be captured and managed, including re-use or disposal options. Describe how any wastewater facilities would be lined. • Describe the wastewater management for any accommodation, offices and workshops related to the development. • Identify the risks of contamination of land from chemical or acid spills (or fuel) or from waste generated by the proposed expansion. Describe measures for the prevention and containment of spills (including bunding) and describe the contingency plans to be implemented in the event of spills or leaching (including their expected effectiveness).	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			• Provide details of stormwater detention proposed for the site, ideally catering for a 1%AEP rain event. <u>Groundwater</u> • Describe the known groundwater related environmental conditions including level, quality and significance of groundwater in the area underneath the development and any surrounding area potentially affected by the proposed development's activities. Include the following (where relevant): o describe the nature, type, geology / stratigraphy and depth to and thickness of the aquifers, hydraulic properties and value as water supply sources o any existing site contamination, and any identified potential sources of groundwater pollution o characterise the quality and volume of the groundwater including seasonal variations of groundwater levels o describe existing groundwater supply infrastructure (e.g. bores, wells, or excavations). • Provide a Groundwater Assessment Report that includes at least the following: o Describe the effect on groundwater levels, flows and quality of any new water sources from the SML (i.e. removal of TSF mound water). o Describe the legislative, regulatory and planning contexts for groundwater that apply to the development. o Describe present and potential users and uses of groundwater in areas potentially affected by the development, including residential, municipal, agricultural, industrial, recreational and environmental uses of water (including groundwater dependent ecosystems). o Describe the indirect environmental benefits to the GAB, GAB Springs and local groundwater sources of proceeding (or not proceeding) with the development. o Describe the potential changes to groundwater (including water quality), as a result of the proposal, and the implications of these changes. Water quality impacts should consider any parameters (e.g. metals, non-metal inorganics) considered important for existing groundwater users / uses in the vicinity of the projected area of impact. o Where groundwater would be taken by the development, quantify the sources and volumes of water that would be taken, the timeframe over which the take would occur and the potential impact on groundwater users.	

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			o Describe how the stormwater and wastewater management proposed for the site during construction and operation could potentially impact on groundwater resources, with particular regard to chemicals used on site, wastes and fuel and describe how any risks to groundwater would be identified and mitigated. o To avoid doubt, the above investigations should include radiological components where relevant (as per Section HR1).	
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Describe any consultation with the Recognised Aboriginal Representative Body (RARB) or any relevant Traditional Owner representatives about Aboriginal heritage relevant to the project area. Details of Aboriginal heritage provided by Traditional Owners during consultation or discussed in the EIS must remain confidential and are not to be disclosed or published by the proponent unless agreed by relevant Aboriginal parties. • Describe proposed Aboriginal Engagement that includes steps that will be taken to facilitate meaningful and effective consultation with identified Aboriginal stakeholders throughout project design, delivery and operations. • Describe the outcomes of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation's central archives search for the project area, including consideration of any restricted Aboriginal sites and instances where approval from Traditional Owners may be required to access further information about the nature and/or location of the heritage. • Describe any Aboriginal heritage surveys or assessments relevant to the project area, including historic reports where relevant and accessible. These may include desktop-based heritage assessments, heritage survey/inspection reports, Work Area Clearance reports or other risk assessments. Where an Aboriginal heritage assessment is undertaken, it must be done by an appropriately qualified heritage expert accompanied by Traditional Owners. The resulting Aboriginal heritage report should be agreed by the RARB/Traditional Owner representatives. • Identify any potential impacts to recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal heritage in the project area (noting that the specific location of any heritage must not be identified in the EIS). • Outline measures to avoid impacts to recorded and unrecorded Aboriginal sites, objects and remains in the project area during construction and operations phases. Where impacts to Aboriginal heritage are proposed, the proponent must hold valid	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			authorisations under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1979* (superseded) and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA). • At minimum, the following measures should be actively considered to protect and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage wherever possible: o establishment of avoidance or 'no-go' zones to avoid known heritage or areas of identified high risk; o establishment of bunting or fencing around known Aboriginal heritage; o conditional access areas (e.g. limits on heavy machinery in particular areas); o induction sessions for on-ground staff to understand the Aboriginal heritage environment and the legislative framework; the engagement of Aboriginal heritage monitors to observe ground-disturbing works in high risk areas, noting that the location and details about the heritage must not be made public; and o adherence to an Aboriginal heritage discovery protocol that accords with the requirements of the Act where relevant.	
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• Provide a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the development which addresses: o identification of the social study area based on the anticipated geographic distribution of social impacts (which may include communities distant from the location of the project); o the existing social attributes of communities potentially impacted by the project; o the potential social impacts (positive and negative) of the project during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant), including the temporal, spatial and demographic distribution of impacts; o proposed measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts and capture social benefit opportunities during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant); and o proposed approaches to monitoring or responding to changing social impacts over the life of the project, including potential public reporting on progress or achievements. • The SIA should include, but not be limited to, the following baseline information: o a socio-demographic profile of potentially affected communities including an analysis of community characteristics (e.g. history, culture, land / property ownership); o an overview of land uses and key industries in the region, and relevant local and state government plans and/or strategic priorities;	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			o the capacity, demand on and accessibility of social infrastructure, facilities and services, including education, health, recreation, justice and emergency services; o the existing housing and accommodation market, including availability, capacity and affordability; o existing supply of employment land including availability, capacity and affordability; o a profile of the local and regional labour market, including likely availability of personnel with skills relevant to the project; and o details of other resource, infrastructure and major projects in the area (planned and currently operating) that may contribute to cumulative impacts. • Key matters to be addressed by the SIA (for both construction and operation, and decommissioning where relevant) are, but not limited to: <u>Housing and Accommodation</u> incorporating (where relevant): - proposed workforce accommodation arrangements including details of any proposed project workforce accommodation facilities or purpose-built housing developments - consideration of housing demand in Roxby Downs and Port Augusta for workers and/or their families, - an analysis of the local and regional housing and accommodation market, and an assessment of potential social impacts, including: o potential impacts to availability and affordability of housing (open market and rental) and other forms of accommodation; o consequences of project induced housing market changes for local residents; o potential opportunities for local accommodation providers; and o potential displacement of tourists and visitors. - workforce housing and accommodation management measures which may include: o measures to enhance potential benefits for project workers and the community, and to mitigate potential negative social impacts; and o policies regarding housing and accommodation support to be provided to project workers and their families who wish to live locally. <u>Liveability - Health and Community Well-being</u> incorporating (where relevant):	

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			- an analysis of the availability, accessibility and capacity of, and an assessment of potential project impacts on, existing social services, facilities and infrastructure such as healthcare and emergency response, justice transport and utilities, education and childcare, and community support services - an analysis of the health and well-being of potentially impacted communities (including traditionally disadvantaged groups e.g. Aboriginal people, disability, elderly), and an assessment of potential social impacts, including: o community health, safety and security; o livelihoods, economic well-being and access to resources; o community values, cohesion, lifestyles, cultural practices, amenity value and social character; o potential temporary or permanent effects on community recreational facilities and open space; and o potential temporary or permanent effects on employment lands availability and safety and amenity of employment lands particularly in reference to the Olympic Dam and Roxby Downs industrial estates. - health and community wellbeing management measures which may include: o measures to ensure that the level of service provided to the local community by existing social services, facilities and infrastructure is not reduced; o measures to mitigate potential health and well-being impacts on local communities, and enhance potential benefits; o the level of on-site health services to be provided for workers; o details of any workforce code of conduct to govern worker interactions with local communities; o emergency response arrangements and management measures agreed with emergency service providers, for incidents both on and off the project site; and o details of any community development programs to be implemented, and the outcomes to be achieved. <u>Social consequences of technical matters</u> assessed under other Assessment Requirement attributes of the EIS, incorporating (where relevant): o environmental and/or physical changes, such as air or water quality, exposure to hazards and risks, visual and landscape amenity, impacts on Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage places, and	

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Objective	Method of Investigation	Level of Assessment
			o economic changes, such as workforce and employment changes, impacts on existing businesses, and the cost and availability of goods and services.	

Table 4: Scoping Analysis for Level of Assessment

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
Amenity and Environmental Quality (AEQ)						
AEQ1	Air Quality	• Emissions during construction: dust and vehicle / machinery emissions • Emissions from ongoing operations: dust and vehicle emissions from transport of concentrate (including from Prominent Hill and Carrapateena mines). • Emissions from ongoing operations: dust from ore handling, stockpiling and feed supply to smelter. • Emissions from ongoing operations: gaseous emissions (including SO_2, NO_x, hydrogen sulphides) and particulate emissions (PM10, PM2.5) from smelter / refinery and associated plant. • Emissions from ongoing operations: vehicle emission from transport of ore and sulphuric acid to port / customers.	• Different sources / level of impacts during construction. • Cumulative impacts - substantial increase to current levels of emissions from smelter operation. • Collection, containment & treatment systems and technology exists to contain fugitive dust and gaseous emissions.	• Direct / cumulative: transmission of dust and emissions from on-site activities. • Indirect / Cumulative: long term exposure to pollutants (workers of the public) or accumulation of pollutants in the environment.	• Existing air quality impacts on the environment from current mining and processing operations (EPA licenced). • Sparsely settled area, with sensitive workers / residents at Olympic Dam Village (4km to SE) and Roxby Downs township (11km to SE). • Dispersion / climate / wind patterns etc well known. • Ongoing monitoring of air emissions and effects.	**DETAILED**
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	• Noise from construction activities is exempt from the EPA Environment Protection (Commercial & Industrial Noise) Policy 2023. Compliance with the General Environmental Duty under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* is met where the	• Noise from construction must be managed in accordance with the EPA Construction Noise Information Sheet (2023). Normal construction hours are 7am to 7pm Monday to Saturday. These hours are unrestricted if there are no sensitive receivers	• Direct / cumulative: transmission of noise from on-site activities.	• Existing noise impacts on the environment from current mining and processing operations (EPA licenced). • Sparsely settled area, with sensitive workers / residents at Olympic Dam Village (4km to	**STANDARD**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
		applicant prepares a Construction Environmental Management Plan with noise minimisation strategies and then operates in accordance with this plan. • Operational noise from ore handling and storage. • Operational noise from industrial equipment and processes.	who may be affected by construction noise. • Construction phase (7am to 7pm, Monday to Sunday with potential for overnight work). • Operation (24/7). • Substantially increased noise levels during operation. • Transmission of noise over flat landscape.		SE) and Roxby Downs township (11km to SE). • Dispersion / climate / wind patterns etc well known. • Ongoing monitoring of noise emissions and effects.	
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	• Efficiency and adequacy of existing road infrastructure to handle expected traffic volumes to / from site. • Management of construction traffic, especially the delivery of componentry and use of oversized movements. • Deterioration to road pavements. • Disruption to existing traffic movements. • Interactions between light and heavy vehicles.	• Interaction with existing local road users. • Large geographical extent (movement of materials / goods to and from site). • All movements limited to existing road networks.	• Direct: increased light and heavy vehicle movements to and from the facility during construction and operation. • Direct: transport of over-sized construction components. • Indirect: transportation of materials / goods to and from site may have secondary impacts to roads, road users, communities along regional transport routes (construction and operation). • Indirect: transportation of ore from remote mines to Olympic Dam. • Indirect: increased transportation of outgoing finished products (mainly copper and sulphuric acid).	• Site well connected to key outback and arterial transport routes (via Olympic Dam Highway and Stuart Highway) that are already used for traffic associated with current operations. • Heavy vehicle transport through and around Port Augusta may be subject to restrictions, especially using the Joy Baluch AM Bridge and the Yorkeys Crossing bypass. • Borefield Road is unsealed and can be impassable for a number of days post rain / flood events.	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
AEQ3	Visual Amenity	• Construction of additional large industrial plant and buildings. • Use and control of security and flood lighting.	• Permanent industrial structures that increase the scale of the current operations.	• Perceived: impact on amenity can be subjective, given the site comprises an existing mine / mineral processing plant in a remote outback setting.	• Visually 'open' landscape. • Flat topography with very long viewing distances from any elevated positions • Natural landscape qualities already impacted by existing development.	**STANDARD**
BE1	Biosecurity	• Potential introduction of weeds / pests to surrounding natural environment. • Control of weeds and pests during construction	• More likely during construction phase due to soil disturbance and movement of vehicles / machinery.	• Direct: movement of weeds by vehicles to/from site. • Indirect: spread of pest species elsewhere.	• Vehicular access to site does not traverse any environmentally sensitive areas. • Site and surrounding environment has low ecological value due to impact of current use.	**STANDARD**
BE2	Marine Flora and Fauna	• N/A.				
BE3	Terrestrial Flora and Fauna	• Clearance of native vegetation / habitat. • Displacement of fauna	• Clearance limited to site of smelter / refinery expansion and associated infrastructure. • Clearance along the 275 kV transmission line within Electricity Infrastructure Ground Re-Profiling Area(s) in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Act 1996 and associated regulations.	Direct: loss of native vegetation and fauna habitat.	• Previous history of past grazing impact. • Current history of mine / processing plant impacts, including vegetation clearance / fragmentation and habitat loss / fauna disturbance. • Highly disturbed with low ecological values. • No impacts expected to significant or critical habitats for state or nationally significant fauna species.	**STANDARD**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
CCRE1	Climate Change Adaptation	• Potential impacts to subject site from climate change effects. • Copper production contributes to manufacture of renewable energy projects to assist in transition to low carbon economy.	• Vulnerabilities to climate change (i.e. greater frequency and severity of bushfires, heatwaves, drought and floods)	• Indirect: Increased hazard risk to operations and workers.	• Arid environment – greater risk of bushfires, heatwaves, drought and flood.	**STANDARD**
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	• Emissions (type and amount) from the proposal are known, based on existing facility operations.	• Emissions levels likely to be substantial over the life of the facility and a significant contributor to the State total. • Depends on ability to capture emissions and level of capture. • Flow on benefits from use of copper in renewable energy applications are global.	• Direct: Emissions from smelter / refinery operation and transport. • Indirect: Emissions from demand for electricity and water.	• Emissions could contribute to climate change effects. • Proposal could affect South Australia's emissions reduction targets.	**DETAILED**
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	• Electricity and water intensive – will substantially increase existing demand. • Site already serviced by electricity and water infrastructure. • Copper is a non-renewable resource.	• Up to 10 ML/day additional water demand to be supplied by the Northern Water Project. • Impact dependent on how water and power supply generated (i.e. using renewables).	• Direct: high daily water and power usage. • Indirect: depletion of non-renewable resources. • Opportunities for the use of renewable energy	• No additional water extraction from Great Artesian Basin.	**STANDARD**
CCRE4	Waste Management	• Demolition waste – industrial plant components. • Management of waste materials / products during construction and operation, including tailings material and additional waste generated by an increased workforce on site.	• Demolition waste to be recycled (where practicable) or disposed of via existing waste management facilities). • Different waste types generated during construction and operation.	• Potentially contaminated demolition materials / soils. • Potentially shorten the lifespan of existing waste disposal facilities on site (landfill and tailings facilities).	• Waste materials (including hazardous waste) to be managed in accordance with current practices. • On-site landfill and tailings capacity needs to be understood.	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
			• Increased production would likely increase waste generation form the process. • A larger workforce during construction and operation would potentially increase waste volumes that need to be managed.			
LRSE1	Local, regional and state economies	• Job creation during construction and operation. • Sourcing of plant / equipment and services from local and regional providers. • Contributing to the State economy.	• Directly employing or contracting up to 1,324 people during construction and 784 during operation. • Significant long-term direct and flow-on economic benefits for Roxby Downs, Port Augusta and the region. • Substantial contribution to State GDP.	• Direct: job creation and servicing remotely based work force. • Indirect: jobs in transport, logistic support and service provision. Demand for materials and goods. • Indirect: demand for housing / accommodation and key services (such as health care and childcare).	• Olympic Dam Village provides accommodation and facilities for workers and contractors. • Location serviced by the Roxby Downs township and Port Augusta regional centre. • Regional and state supply of experienced workforce.	**DETAILED**
Hazards and Risks (HR)						
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	• Proximity to major hazard facilities / sources, including chemical and fuel storage facilities. • Fire / explosion risk from operation of industrial plant, including storage of flammable materials and chemicals. • Radiation sources and risk of exposure for workers, the public and biota.	• Range of general and specific risks from plant operation, handling of hazardous materials and fire or explosion risk.	• Direct: risk to workers and the general public.	• Established hazard management practices currently in place for existing operation. • Risk is well known. • Remote location, with a buffer zone between site and the Roxby Downs township.	**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
HR2	Bushfire	• Potential ignition sources during construction and operation. • Risk to the site from bushfire. • Hazards (Bushfire – Outback) Overlay applies.	• General risk.	• Direct: bushfire could originate from the site. • Indirect: bushfire could pose a threat to the site.	• Not a high risk location. • Current operations have procedures to address this risk.	**STANDARD**
HR3	Flooding	• Flood risk from surface water flows external to the site. • Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required) Overlay applies.	• General risk.	• Indirect: flood waters could pose a threat to the site.	• Not a high risk location – site not located near significant watercourses. • Current operations have procedures to address this risk.	**STANDARD**
HR4	Site and Groundwater Contamination	• Potential for spills / leaks of chemicals and other pollutants during operation. • Potential contamination of soils and groundwater.	• Localised contamination risk. • Increased likelihood of spills and potential contaminants entering soils or groundwater.	• Cumulative: long-term pollutant build-up.	• Site currently used for mineral processing and smelting activities. • Current ongoing monitoring of groundwater.	**DETAILED**
HR5	Dangerous Substances	• Storage and use of hazardous materials. • Potential for spills / leaks of pollutants during operation. • Transport of sulphuric acid off-site.	• Potential impacts to health and the environment if hazardous substances not adequately managed.	• Direct: acute impact from a major spill or explosion / fire. • Indirect / Cumulative: long term exposure to pollutants (workers of the public) or accumulation of pollutants in the environment.	• Risk management measures in place for current operations. • Groundwater systems well known and not contaminated. • Current ongoing monitoring of emissions.	**STANDARD**
LUSC1	Land tenure, protected areas and land use	• Potential interface impacts to existing land uses.	• Remote location and site within a large SML. • Surrounding land use pastoral lease.	• Direct: minimal effect of mining, mineral processing and smelting operations on surrounding grazing use / pastoralists.	• Site within a Remote Areas Zone where mining related activities anticipated. • Location currently used for mining related activities. • Surrounding pastoralist and	**STANDARD**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
					residents familiar with impacts of current operations.	
PE2	Soils, Landform and Geology	• Erosion following removal of vegetation and disturbance during earthworks.	• Large, flat site but limited cut / fill and surface levelling required.	• Direct: limited to subject site.	• Site within an existing disturbed area. • Locality prone to wind erosion, earthworks would need to be suitably managed during construction.	**STANDARD**
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	• Increased areas of hardstand and building areas and reduction in permeable areas result in greater stormwater runoff. • Potential contamination of stormwater run-off and groundwater. • Potential changes to the GAB and associated GAB Springs resulting from the use of alternative sources of water.	• Pollutants could travel off-site through surface water run-off and groundwater.	• Direct: potential discharge of metals and other contaminants via stormwater flows or into groundwater.	• Stormwater would be collected and contained in an enclosed system, as per current operations. • Surface and groundwater systems well known – no significant watercourses. • Current ongoing monitoring of groundwater.	**DETAILED**
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	• Cultural Heritage has previously been extensively investigated. • Site previously disturbed by current operations. • Confirmation required on the presence of cultural heritage material or ethnographic findings within or adjacent to subject land.	• The risk of discoveries of Aboriginal heritage.	• Direct: potential impacts depending upon location.	• Area known to be rich in Aboriginal sites, including surface scatters of stone artifacts and quarries. • No sites identified on the subject land, with a heritage survey to be conducted to confirm this.	**DETAILED**
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	• Community concerns regarding environmental impacts, water security,	• Wider community concern for the environment.	• Perceived: environmental and health risks, water		**DETAILED**

Library Ref	Environmental Attribute	Description	Scale of Impact	Nature of Impact	Sensitivity of Receiving Environment	Level of Assessment
		greenhouse gas emissions and use of non-renewable resources.	• Local community concern about water security with regard to alternative water sources.	security and public safety risk.		



Government of
South Australia

Appendix A3.
Assessment Requirements checklist

Environmental Impact Statement Assessment Requirements checklist

The content of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and its associated appendices have been developed in line with the EIS Assessment Requirements for the SRE Project, dated September 2025 and published by Department for Housing and Urban Development on 5 November 2025. The standard content requirements are replicated in Table 1 with the associated section of the EIS Main Document and relevant appendix for the required information. The project-specific Assessment Requirements are replicated in Table 2 with the associated section of the EIS Main Document and relevant appendix for the required information.

Table 1 | Standard content requirements for an EIS

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.1	Statutory Requirements		
7.1.1	A statement of the expected, predicted or potential environmental, social and economic effects of the development, whether positive, neutral or negative. The assessment of effects should include all issues identified in the Assessment Requirements and be cross referenced to supporting technical studies.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.1.2	A statement of the expected impact of the development on the climate and any proposed measures designed to mitigate or address those effects	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.5 Air (greenhouse gases and climate change) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1 Contribution to climate change effects Section 10.5.3 Controls and management strategies **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.2 Climate change adaptation	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
7.1.3	A statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the provisions of: • Any relevant State Planning Policy. • Any relevant Regional Plan(s), including the 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide (if applicable). • The Planning and Design Code. • Any matters prescribed by the Regulations.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.2.1 Planning framework	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
7.1.4	If the development involves, or is for the purposes of, a prescribed activity of environmental significance as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1993, a statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with— • The objects of the Environment Protection Act 1993. • The general environmental duty under that Act. • Relevant environment protection policies under that Act.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.1.6.2 *Environment Protection Act 1993* (SA) **Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance**	Not applicable
7.1.5	If the development will, or is likely to, significantly impact one or more MNES under the EPBC Act, a statement of: • The expected, predicted or potential effects of the development on each identified MNES.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.1.3 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)	Appendix F1 Notice of Referral Decision
7.1.6	The extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the provisions of any relevant Commonwealth of Australia conventions, agreements or obligations under international agreements or treaties as they relate to MNES aspects.	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.1.7	The extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with any relevant Commonwealth plans (such as threat abatement plant and recovery plans), conservation or management principles.	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.1.8	If the development is to be undertaken within an area of the State that is specifically subject to a special legislative scheme—a statement of the extent to which the expected, predicted or potential effects of the development are consistent or at variance with the State Planning Policy that specifically relates to that special legislative scheme.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.2.1.1 State planning policies	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
7.1.9	A statement of the proponent's commitments to avoid, mitigate and satisfactorily manage and/or control any potential or likely adverse impacts of the development on the environment (including any proposed offsets to reduce residual significant impacts) or any matter that may be directly relevant to a special legislative scheme.	**Executive summary** **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Specifically, controls and management strategies in Sections 10.1.9, 10.2.8, 10.3.4, 10.4.11 and 10.5.3	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.1.10	Any other particulars in relation to the development required by the Regulations, relevant Practice Direction or by the Minister.	Not applicable	Not applicable

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.1.11	The proponent's commitment to meet conditions proposed to avoid, mitigate and satisfactorily manage and/or control any potential or likely adverse impacts of the development on the physical, social or economic environment, must be clearly articulated in the EIS.	**Executive Summary** **Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts** Section 12.2 Review of the Olympic Dam EPMP	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.1.12	The design and construction of the proposed development should be flexible enough to incorporate changes to minimise any impacts highlighted by this evaluation.	Noted and confirmed	Not applicable
7.2	Summary of the EIS		
7.2.1	The EIS should include a summary of the matters set out in the Practice Direction prepared pursuant to Section 109 of the PDI Act and include mention of all environmental attributes set out in the Assessment Requirements. The reader should be able to obtain a quick but thorough understanding of the proposal and associated environmental impacts. The summary should convey the most important aspects and environmental management commitments relating to the proposed project in accessible, easily understood language.	**Executive summary**	Not applicable
7.2.2	The summary should aim to construct a narrative around what is being proposed in the EIS, alternatives that were considered, what the broad environmental implications are of the proposal and how they will be managed to provide a net benefit. The summary should be logical and easy to read and need not reflect the precise order of chapters within the EIS itself. Images and graphics are suggested as a means of assisting to succinctly communicate the contents of the summary.	**Executive summary**	Not applicable
7.2.3	Content should be summarised accurately and objectively. It should report all of the EIS's key conclusions and be consistent with the rest of the EIS. Specific issues and impacts should be addressed at an appropriate level of detail proportionate to their potential for significant impact and depth of study undertaken.	**Executive summary**	Not applicable
7.3	Introduction to EIS		
-	The introduction to the EIS should set the context for detailed assessment of the project in subsequent sections of the EIS, and include:	-	-
7.3.1	• Background to, and objectives of, the proposed project	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.1 Project context	Not applicable
7.3.2.1	• Proponent details, including: o contact information for the proponent or representatives of a proponent organisation for the project, including full name, street and postal address, Australian Business Number, telephone, fax, email and other details as appropriate;	**Chapter 2 Project context** Section 2.1 Project proponent details (specifically Table 2.1)	Not applicable
7.3.2.2	• Proponent details, including: o identify the legal entities that would develop, manage and operate the project;	**Chapter 2 Project context** Section 2.1 Project proponent details (specifically Table 2.1)	Not applicable
7.3.2.3	• Proponent details, including: o provide a description of corporate structure including joint ventures, corporate policies and objectives relating to the project, in particular environmental policies;	**Chapter 2 Project context** Section 2.2 Proponent capability **Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts** Section 12.1 Environmental management system	Not applicable
7.3.2.4	• Proponent details, including: o specify mechanisms used to ensure that corporate policies will be implemented and adhered to for the project in addition to requirements for Environmental Management Plans; and	**Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts**	Not applicable
7.3.2.5	• Proponent details, including: o identify key personnel, contractors, and/or subcontractors responsible for preparing the EIS.	NA	Appendix A4 Contributions and project team
7.3.3	• Staging and timing of the proposal, including expected dates for construction and operation.	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.1.3.2 Project staging	Not applicable
7.3.4	• Relevant legislative requirements and approval processes.	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.4 Approvals pathway **Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework**	Not applicable
7.3.5	• Purpose and description of the EIS process.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.2.2 Environmental Impact Statement	Not applicable
7.4	Need for the Proposal		
-	The EIS should provide a statement of the objectives and justification for the proposal including:	-	-

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.4.1	• The specific objectives that the proposal is intended to meet, including market requirements or government requirements.	**Chapter 4 Project need, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.1 Project objectives Secction 4.2 Market requirements	Not applicable
7.4.2	• Expected local, regional and State benefits and costs, including those that cannot be adequately described in monetary or physical terms (e.g. effects on aesthetic amenity).	**Chapter 4 Project need, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.3 Benefits of the project	Appendix D3 Economic
7.4.3	• A summary of environmental, economic and social arguments to support the proposal including the consequences of not proceeding with the proposal.	**Chapter 4 Project need, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.3 Benefits of the project Section 4.5 Consequences of not proceeding with the project	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.5	Description of the Proposal		
7.5.1	The EIS should provide a comprehensive and consolidated description of the proposal for which the proponent is seeking approval, using suitable maps, plans, figures and tables. The proposal description sets out what the proponent is presenting for assessment and provides the basis for the Commission's evaluation against the Assessment Requirements. As the proposal may have undergone changes since the initial scoping stage (e.g. in response to stakeholder engagement, risk analysis or planning, technical or compliance grounds), it is important that the EIS provides an up to date and comprehensive description of the proposal.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
-	The description of the proposal should address all aspects of the proposed project that are assessed by the EIS, and address the following information:	-	-
7.5.2	• Nature of the proposal and location (including development staging).	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.1 Project context Section 1.2 Project location	Not applicable
7.5.3	• Scale and intensity of the project.	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.3 Key project elements **Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.5.4	• Key elements of the receiving environment.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.5.5	• A project plan to outline objectives, constraints, key activity schedule and quality assurance.	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.1.3 SRE Project **Chapter 6 Description of the project** Including indicative SRE Project schedule in Figure 6.8.	Not applicable
7.5.6	• Site layout plans (including indicative land division plan if relevant).	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.5.7	• Construction and commissioning timeframes (including staging).	**Chapter 1 Introduction** Section 1.1.3.2 Project staging	Not applicable
7.5.8	• Description of working hours.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.2.6 Project schedule and hours of operation	Appendix C Environmental assessments
7.5.9	• Description of the existing environment (including the immediate and broader location, identifying sensitive receptors and adjacent land uses which may lead to cumulative impacts).	**Chapter 5 Environmental context**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.5.10	• Description of the current commercial activities occurring in the area.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6 Socio-economic environment	Appendix D2 Social Appendix D3 Economic
7.5.11	• Details of all buildings and structures associated with the proposal.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.5.12	• Details of any other infrastructure requirements and availability.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5 Resource inputs	Not applicable
7.5.13	• Details on the operation of the proposal, including operating hours.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.2.6 Project schedule and hours of operation	Appendix C Environmental assessments
7.5.14	• Relevant Zones and Overlays defined by the Planning and Design Code.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.2.1.4 Planning and Design Code	Appendix C7 Land use and planning

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.5.15	• Management arrangements for the construction and operational phases (including Environmental Management and Monitoring Plans).	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Controls and management strategies in Sections 10.1.9, 10.2.8, 10.3.4, 10.4.11 and 10.5.3 **Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts**	Not applicable
7.5.16	• contingency plan for delays in construction.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.4 Risk assessment	Not applicable
7.6	Project Alternatives		
7.6.1	Feasible alternatives considered for the proposed project should be presented in the EIS described and evaluated the comparative environmental, social, and economic impacts (including the option of not proceeding).	**Chapter 4 Project needs, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.4 Alternatives to the project	Not applicable
7.6.2	Each alternative and its potential impacts should be discussed in sufficient detail to enable an understanding of the reasons for preferring certain options and courses of action while rejecting others. This may be used to inform a justification of why the proposed project and preferred options should proceed.	**Chapter 4 Project needs, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.4 Alternatives to the project	Not applicable
7.7	Summary of Preceding Actions		
7.7.1	The EIS should provide a summary of actions and activities that have been undertaken prior to or as part of the preparation of the EIS. These could include prior engagement with the Commission, government agencies, local councils and other stakeholders, engagement with the local community, the process of project development, pre-feasibility studies and any technical reports which may have bearing on the level of detail required by a relevant Assessment Requirement.	**Chapter 4 Project needs, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.4 Alternatives to the project **Chapter 7 Stakeholder and community engagement** Section 7.4 Engagement outcomes	Not applicable
7.8	Matters of National Environmental Significance		
7.8.1	The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) ensures that 'nationally significant' animals, plants, habitats and places are identified and any potential significant impacts on them are carefully considered before changes in land use or new developments are approved. There are nine MNES under the EPBC Act: Listed threatened species and communities. • Listed migratory species. • Ramsar wetlands of international importance. • Commonwealth marine environment. • World heritage properties. • National heritage places. • The Great Barrier Marine Park. • Nuclear actions. • A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development. In respect to MNES matters, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) determined (Ref 2023/09696) that the project is not a controlled action, so the EPBC Act does not apply to this project.	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.9	Sources of Information		
7.9.1	All sources of information (e.g. reference documents, literature services, research projects, authorities consulted) should be fully referenced, and reference should be made to any uncertainties in knowledge. Where judgements are made, or opinions given, these need to be clearly identified as such, and the basis on which these judgements or opinions are made need to be justified. The expertise of those making the judgements including the qualifications of consultants and authorities should also be provided.	Throughout the EIS **Chapter 13 Supporting information** Section 13.1 References	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.9.2	Any technical and additional information relevant to the EIS that is not included in the text should be included in appendices.	Not applicable	Appendix A Regulatory framework Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments Appendix E Consolidated impact assessment and risk register Appendix F Other legislative requirements
7.10	Consultation process		

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.10.1	The EIS must include an appropriate public consultation program, outlined within a Community Engagement Plan. The Community Engagement Plan must detail: • All legislated notification requirements to be undertaken by the Minister pursuant to the PDI Act and Practice Direction. • The Proponent's overall engagement and collaboration strategy including scope and guiding principles. • Engagement undertaken to date on the proposed project. • Engagement activities proposed throughout the EIS process including performance outcomes, level of public participation, techniques, indicative timeframes, responsibilities and measures for measuring performance. • A list of affected stakeholders, interest groups and other relevant parties.	**Chapter 7 Stakeholder and community engagement**	Appendix A5 Smelter and Refinery Project – Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan
7.10.2	The extent to which a proponent consults with relevant persons and organisations is to be proportional to the public interest and significance of the proposed project's potential environmental, social and economic impacts. Early and sustained consultation with all relevant stakeholders is recommended. Prior to the public release of the EIS, the Community Engagement Plan will be reviewed by the Minister with regard to the principles of the Commission's Community Engagement Charter. The Minister may require alterations to the Community Engagement Plan to ensure consistency with the Charter and an appropriate level of public participation in the EIS process.	Noted	Noted
7.11	Required Plans and Forms		
7.11.1	Current Certificate(s) of Title.	**Chapter 2 Project context** Section 2.3 Land access and tenure	Not applicable
7.11.2	Context and locality plans should illustrate and analyse the existing environment and site conditions and the relationship of the proposal to surrounding land and buildings. Plans should be drawn to a large scale to allow presentation on a single sheet and be readily legible, according to standard mapping conventions. Plans should include:	**EIS Figures**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.11.3	• Any neighbouring buildings, infrastructure or facilities, including identification of all nearby sensitive receptors and the likely use of existing or proposed neighbouring buildings (e.g. dwelling, farm outbuildings, shop, office);	**Chapter 5 Environmental context**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.11.4	• Locations of any watercourses, surface water bodies (including dams), underground water sources, and any other sensitive environmental receptors/areas in the locality;	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.2 Groundwater Section 5.3 Surface water	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater Appendix C6 Surface water
7.11.5	• Locations of any State heritage places in relation to the site;	Not applicable as there are no State heritage places proximate to SRE Project Area. **Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6.9.2 Non-aboriginal heritage	No locality plan. No State heritage places proximate to SRE Project Area. Appendix D4 Historic heritage
7.11.6	• Existing native vegetation, regulated or significant trees;	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.5.1 Vegetation descriptions	Appendix D1 Ecology
7.11.7	• Known sites for State or Nationally listed protected or threatened species (including migratory species) or ecological communities on the site, adjoining land and marine environments;	Not applicable as one species assessed as known to occur in the SRE Project Area. **Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.5.2 EPBC Act-listed species and habitat	Appendix D1 Ecology
7.11.8	• Existing roads (public and private);	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy)	Appendix C8 Traffic
7.11.9	• Potential areas of habitat for native fauna, including relevant vegetation communities; and	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.5.1 Vegetation descriptions	Appendix D1 Ecology
7.11.10	• Any other information that would help to set the context for the locality.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context**	Appendix B Proposed operation Appendix C Environmental assessments Appendix D Impact assessments
7.11.11	Conceptual site plans (drawn to an appropriate scale) clearly indicating all proposed buildings, structures and works.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.11.12	Conceptual elevations (drawn at an appropriate scale) showing all sides of buildings, structures and works with levels and height dimensions provided in Australian Height Datum.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable

ID	Assessment Requirements	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
7.11.13	Conceptual cross sections of the buildings, structures and works, including stockpile and storage facilities showing ground levels, floor levels, ceiling heights and maximum heights in Australian Height Datum.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.2.1 Project overview (specifically Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4)	Not applicable
7.11.14	Conceptual floor plans (for each building or structure demonstrating what is proposed at each floor, with indicative internal layouts.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.11.15	Site survey plan demonstrating the development will be contained within relevant allotment boundaries.	Not applicable as the SRE Project infrastructure would be contained within the SML and no infrastructure development proposed in EIGR Areas.	Not applicable
7.11.16	A schedule of proposed construction materials, finishes and colours.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project**	Not applicable
7.11.17	Location and dimensions of any external advertising displays, including information as to whether signs are to be illuminated or contain a moving display.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Project specific Assessment Requirements subject to a detailed level of assessment are shaded orange, with the non-shaded Assessment Requirements subject to a standard level of assessment.

Table 2 | Project-specific Assessment Requirements

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
Overview					
AA1	N/A	To ensure the selection of the site and concept design considered mitigation of impacts and risks to the surrounding environment.	• Describe location and design options considered, reasons for selection and how the proposed location and /or design avoids and / or mitigates potential impacts and risks to the surrounding environment. Outline and justify any trade-offs in the design or operation of the development.	**Chapter 4 Project need, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.4 Alternatives considered **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.1 Site location and infrastructure design (AA1)	Not applicable
Amenity and Environmental Quality (AEQ)					
AEQ1	Air Quality	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable air quality impacts on the surrounding receiving environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to polluting development.	• Provide an air quality impact assessment prepared by an appropriately qualified specialist for all potential sources of dust / particles and gaseous pollutants associated with the construction and ongoing operation of the proposed development and the facility as a whole, to identify any known or potential human health and amenity effects of air emissions (including point source and diffuse sources) on the local residential population (including workers) and describe how these would be mitigated, minimised, managed and monitored.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.3 Air (air quality) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1 Terrestrial flora and vegetation Section 10.2 Terrestrial fauna and habitat Section 10.4 Local community (community values, health and amenity)	Appendix C3 Air quality
AEQ1	Air Quality	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable air quality impacts on the surrounding receiving environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to polluting development.	• Provide a review and identify any proposed upgrades of the point sources and ambient air quality monitoring systems.	**Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts** Section 12.2.3 Changes to the Monitoring Programs	Appendix C3 Air quality
AEQ1	Air Quality	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable air quality impacts on the surrounding receiving environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to polluting development.	• The impact assessment must include modelling undertaken in accordance with the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2016* and the EPA's *Ambient Air Quality Assessment 2016* guidance document. Techniques used to obtain the predictions should be referenced and key assumptions and data sets explained.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.3.2 Summary of assessment methodology	Appendix C3 Air quality
AEQ1	Air Quality	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable air quality impacts on the surrounding receiving environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to polluting development.	• The impact assessment must consider the current level of emissions (baseline) and the cumulative impacts of increased emissions.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.3.2 Summary of assessment methodology	Appendix C3 Air quality
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable adverse noise or vibration impacts on the surrounding environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to noise sources.	• Describe and illustrate the locations of any noise and vibration sensitive receivers both proposed or existing (including terrestrial fauna). Also describe any other environmental values that could be impacted by noise emitted from or to the development.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.1.1 Noise and vibration	Appendix C2 Noise and vibration
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable adverse noise or vibration impacts on the surrounding environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to noise sources.	• Describe sources and characteristics of noise and vibration that would be emitted during the construction, commissioning, operation, upset conditions, and closure of the development.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.1.3.1 Surface infrastructure noise Section 9.1.3.2 Road traffic noise	Appendix C2 Noise and vibration
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable adverse noise or vibration impacts on the surrounding environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to noise sources.	• Model noise and vibration impacts from the proposed development and provide an assessment report of the anticipated noise and vibration emissions. Where applicable, the assessment must contain strategies to mitigate noise and vibration impacts.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.1 Air (noise and vibration)	Appendix C2 Noise and vibration
AEQ2	Noise / Vibration	To ensure the development does not have unacceptable adverse noise or vibration impacts on the surrounding environment, in particular sensitive receivers in proximity to noise sources.	• The noise assessment must demonstrate how the *Environment Protection (Commercial & Industrial Noise) Policy 2023* (Noise EPP) and Section 25 of the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (General Environmental Duty) would be met. For vibration, the report must compare vibration outputs to the German (DIN 4150) or British (BS 7385) standards and/or the NSW vibration standard Assessing Vibration – A Technical Guideline, Department of Environment and Conservation NSW (2006).	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.1 Air (noise and vibration) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.1 Noise (health and amenity)	Appendix C2 Noise and vibration

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	• A Transport and Access Impact Assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified traffic and access engineer, evaluating current and proposed access arrangements including the effect on the arterial road network and car parking, and vehicle interface with the local road network. Any assessment must address implications for the entire supply chain and the traffic and access impact for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9.2.2 Traffic impact assessment methodology Section 9.9.3 Summary of assessment outcomes (Section 9.9.3.1 to Section 9.9.3.6) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.4 Traffic (community values) Section 10.4.5 Traffic (safety)	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	• The assessment should determine the transport system asset improvements, asset management / maintenance requirements, and operational management requirements to accommodate the increase in movements and/or vehicle sizes/mass for affected transport assets and services across all modes for the proposal's construction / implementation and operational phases.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9.3.3 OSOM vehicles during construction	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • A summary of the transport task for the development (including workforce and end-to-end supply chain (input and output)) during all phases of the development. This should address predicted traffic volumes, proposed vehicle types, number/frequencies, hours of activity and traffic peaks, any requirements that are outside of the current gazetted heavy vehicle networks, and any measures required to ensure compliance with the 'Heavy Vehicle National Law.'	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9.3 Summary of assessment outcomes (Section 9.9.3.1 to Section 9.9.3.5)	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • A description of the existing local and regional transport and traffic environment (using traffic data, accident statistics) and include (where relevant) public transport networks, car parking, school bus routes, and public pedestrian, cycle pathways or trails.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6.8 Transport and connectivity	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • Any operational management measures to minimise delays and ensure safety for other transport users (e.g. temporary road closures/detours), including transport of plant and equipment to/from the site.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • Requirements for temporary or permanent modifications to roads or rail infrastructure (including rail crossings and bridges), upgrades to road surfaces, access on arterial and / or local roads and car parking as a result of the development including any increase (temporary or ongoing) in maintenance requirements of transport assets.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • Any management measures for transport of hazardous materials, especially where using the Stuart Highway and the Eyre Highway.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.5 Traffic (safety) (Transportation of dangerous goods)	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • Describe how identified impacts to transport and access will be mitigated. Mitigation strategies may include works, contributions or other strategies that can be documented in a traffic management plan. Strategies must be prepared in close consultation with relevant transport authorities, including local government.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C8 Traffic
AEQ3	Transport and Traffic	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	The assessment should provide where relevant: • Consideration should be given to the implications for the road network through and around Port Augusta, especially the Joy Baluch AM Bridge and the Yorkeys Crossing bypass.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9.3.3 OSOM vehicles during construction Joy Baluch AM Bridge and the Yorkeys Crossing bypass will not be used as a haulage route.	Appendix C8 Traffic

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
AEQ4	Visual Amenity	To ensure impacts to the safety and efficiency of transport modes and the broader transport and traffic system and infrastructure are avoided or mitigated.	• Provide a description of the landscape character, features and values of the development area and its environs and any effects of the development on visual amenity and landscape quality.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.8.3.3 Effects on visual amenity from placement of infrastructure **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.6 Visual amenity	Appendix C8 Traffic
Biological Environment (BE)					
BE1	Biosecurity	To ensure that construction and operation of the development avoids the introduction or spread of biosecurity threats including pest or nuisance animal and plant species (including marine pests), diseases and pathogens.	• Identify the potential for increased distribution and abundance of existing exotic, pest or nuisance plant and animal species, disease and pathogens, and the associated implications for native species, habitat, agricultural land and other environmental values.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.8 Increased weed abundance and diversity Section 10.2.7 Increased pest abundance and diversity	Appendix D1 Ecology
BE1	Biosecurity	To ensure that construction and operation of the development avoids the introduction or spread of biosecurity threats including pest or nuisance animal and plant species (including marine pests), diseases and pathogens.	• Propose measures to remove, control and limit the introduction or spread of exotic, pest or nuisance plants and animals, diseases and pathogens on the development site and any areas under the proponent's control (e.g. decontamination of vehicles, mobile plant, equipment and materials), having regard to the effectiveness of such mitigation measures in the past. This includes declared plants and animals under relevant State and Commonwealth legislation	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.9 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D1 Ecology
BE3	Terrestrial Flora and Fauna	To ensure that the nature and scale of the development avoids or minimises adverse effects on biodiversity, threatened and protected terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna species, their ecological communities and habitat.	• Describe the location, extent, condition and significance of native vegetation and fauna, including any listed threatened species and ecological communities in the development's environs, and identify those that may need to be cleared or disturbed during construction and / or maintenance.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.5 Ecological environment	Appendix D1 Ecology
BE3	Terrestrial Flora and Fauna	To ensure that the nature and scale of the development avoids or minimises adverse effects on biodiversity, threatened and protected terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna species, their ecological communities and habitat.	• Describe the development activities with the potential to impact on native vegetation and fauna (especially listed species under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972)* and provide an assessment of how those impacts will be avoided, mitigated or offset.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.1 to Section 9.8 with direct effects of land disturbance addressed in Section 9.8.3.1 Land disturbance and vegetation clearance **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1 Terrestrial flora and vegetation Chapter 10.2 Terrestrial fauna and habitat Section 10.1.9 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D1 Ecology
Climate Change and Resource Efficiency (CCRE)					
CCRE1	Climate Change Adaptation	To ensure that development and design are climate resilient and risks from climate change are reduced.	• Undertake a climate risk assessment of the relevant potential impacts on the development of projected climate change over the lifetime of the development (e.g. increasing temperatures extreme heat and heat waves, decline in rainfall, increased drought, extreme rainfall events, harsher fire weather, and sea level rise) and the risk of environmental harm being caused from the development. Include proposed adaptive management strategies.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.2 Climate change adaption Section 11.3.2.4 Climate change risk assessment (Table 11.10)	Not applicable
CCRE1	Climate Change Adaptation	To ensure that development and design are climate resilient and risks from climate change are reduced.	• For developments with a lifetime to 2050 or before, the risk assessment should be based on climate projections from the RCP 8.5 scenario (high greenhouse gas emissions scenario). For developments with a lifetime beyond 2050, the risk assessment should be based on climate projections under both the RCP 8.5 and RCP 4.5 scenario (moderate greenhouse gas emissions scenario)	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.2 Climate change adaption	Not applicable

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Explain feasible alternatives that were considered to avoid or reduce the project's emissions as well as the alternative of not proceeding with the proposed project. Address conceptual, technological, locality, configuration, scale and individual elements or components.	**Chapter 4 Project need, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.4 Alternatives considered **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Undertake a detailed greenhouse gas emissions assessment prepared by a suitably qualified environmental expert for the development which describes measures (preferred and alternatives) proposed to avoid and/or minimise Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of the development.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.5 Air (greenhouse gases and climate change) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1 Contribution to climate change effects Section 10.5.3 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• The assessment should include: o opportunities to reduce greenhouse emissions through renewable energy use and innovation, acknowledging that offsetting is not a singular solution and should only be the component of a climate change mitigation plan after all efforts are made to avoid, reduce or minimise emissions (consistent with the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, reduce, offset);	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• The assessment should include: o any voluntary initiatives, such as projects undertaken as a component of national programs, or research into reducing the lifecycle and embodied energy carbon intensity of the proposed project's processes or products	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• The assessment should include: o opportunities and commitments for offsetting GHG emissions (including timeframe for implementation) through accredited and verified offsets that represent genuine emissions reductions within Australia (i.e. will be recognised in the National Greenhouse Accounts); and	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• The assessment should include: o any additional carbon offsetting options for emissions that cannot be reduced (including, but not limited to, through carbon offsets, vegetation management). Offsetting activities should adhere to best practice standards (i.e. Climate Active standard, which only allows accredited offsets).	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Quantify the emissions expected to be abated for each avoidance and mitigation measure.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1 Contribution to climate change effects Section 10.5.3 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Compare preferred measures for emission controls and energy consumption with best practice International environmental management in the relevant industry sector.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1 Contribution to climate change effects	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
CCRE2	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	To ensure the development minimises greenhouse gas emissions associated with its construction and operation to meet South Australia's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 50% below 2005 levels by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.	• Describe: o periodic energy audits that measure progress towards improving energy efficiency; o processes for regularly reviewing new technologies to identify opportunities to further reduce GHG emissions and use energy efficiently, consistent with best practice environmental management and continuous improvement; o monitoring, auditing and transparent public reporting on: GHG emissions from all relevant activities; mitigation measures; and, how the project will contribute to achieving South Australia and Australia's greenhouse gas commitments; and o How ongoing training and capacity building around decarbonisation options, technology and reporting will be undertaken.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.5.1.2 Pathway to net zero emissions **Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts**	Appendix C5 Greenhouse gas
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe the sustainability objectives of the development and the approach and methodology used to achieve these objectives.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.1 Sustainability in design (Section 6.5.1.1 objectives)	Not applicable
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe design guidelines for aspects of the development (including transport options) that would be adopted to ensure sustainability.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.1 Sustainability in design (Section 6.5.1.2 Application and implementation)	Not applicable
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe how sustainability of the development will be audited.	**Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts** Section 12.1.1.6 Performance	Not applicable
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Identify ways in which power use can be minimised or supplemented, especially using alternative energy sources, energy efficient measures and energy conservation.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency	Not applicable
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe the proposed approach to water use efficiency during construction and operation over the life of the project.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.3.4 Water use efficiency	Not applicable
CCRE3	Sustainable Use of Resources	To ensure opportunities to procure and use resources efficiently and sustainably are maximised, supporting South Australia's transition to the circular economy	• Describe the proposed approach to matters such as design, construction methods, materials and equipment to reduce energy use (including vehicle emissions), disposal of waste, water use efficiency during construction and operation over the life of the project.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.4.3 Energy efficiency	Not applicable
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	• Describe the quantity, and physical and chemical characteristics of all waste types expected to be generated during construction and operation, including each hazardous waste, any attributes that may affect its dispersal in the environment, and its associated risk of causing environmental harm.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	• Describe the location (including temporary and final locations), design, construction and operation of proposed waste management storage (including existing tailings facilities), stockpiling, treatment (including the separation of waste streams, such as recyclables, hard waste, hazardous waste) and disposal facilities and areas and provide details of how these facilities will be serviced and managed to avoid causing any unacceptable environmental harm. Include reference to which type of wastes (including hazardous and radioactive wastes) will be located in which facilities. Include details of design and management measures that will be used to minimise the risk of leakages/spills and prevent site contamination. In addition, provide details of any existing infrastructure that would be utilised as part of the operations of the SRE Project and indicate how the construction and operation of the development would impact on their use and lifespan.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management	Not applicable
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	• Describe contingency and monitoring measures in the event of incidents or equipment or operational failures (including loss of containment) from proposed waste storage or disposal facilities.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	• If there is no available licenced waste management pathway, identify contingency measures for dealing with or disposing of all types of hazardous or listed wastes generated in the course of operations (including but not limited to wastes containing excess acid, asbestos, cyanides, hydrocarbons and organic compounds and per-and poly-fluoroalkyl substances).	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management	Not applicable
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	<u>Radioactive waste</u> • Quantify the volume and radiological characteristics (including radionuclide activity concentrations) of the solid and liquid radioactive waste and airborne emissions to atmosphere from all relevant components of the proposal (as per Section HR1).	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Appendix C4 Radiation
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	<u>Radioactive waste</u> • Describe the method of storage of the solid and liquid radioactive waste from all relevant components of the proposal during ongoing operations.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
CCRE4	Waste Management	To ensure that waste generated, transported or received as part of the development is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and in a manner that protects all environmental values. Further, in manner that that promotes the objectives of the Environment Protection Act 1993, the Environment Protection (Waste to Resources) Policy 2010 and the principles of the circular economy.	Radioactive waste • Describe the method of disposal of the solid and liquid radioactive waste from all relevant components of the proposal after operations are completed.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.6 Completion and rehabilitation **Chapter 12 Changes to Closure Management and Rehabilitation Plan** Section 12.2.4 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable
Land, Regional and State Economies (LRSE)					
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• Describe the economies of interest (i.e. local, regional, state, national, international) based on the anticipated geographic distribution of impacts.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9.2.4 Economic assessment methodology	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• Provide a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the impact of the proposal on economies of interest, including the distribution effects. (Refer to Better Regulation Handbook, Guidance Note 5 which provides an overview of steps in completing an CBA).	**Chapter 4 Project needs, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.3.2 Benefits for South Australia	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• Provide a Regional Impact Analysis (RIA) of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposal on the local, regional and state economies during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant).	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4.10 Economic prosperity of local communities	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• Describe any economic impacts for South Australia and/or the region if the proposal does not proceed.	**Chapter 4 Project needs, benefits and alternatives** Section 4.5 Consequences of not proceeding with the project	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): Workforce: o A summary workforce profile, including number of direct and indirect full-time equivalent; professions and skill levels required; proposed nature of employment (e.g. employees, contractors, labour hire, sub-contractors, full time or casual); whether employment is seasonal or continuous/year round. o Proposed location and sourcing of the workforce and contractors, including external workers, training and development initiatives, and local employment opportunities. o Proposed measures to optimise local and regional employment opportunities, such as prioritising recruitment of workers from local and regional communities and improving local and regional skill capacity. o Impacts on local and regional labour supply and demand, including flow-on impacts for existing industry sectors and businesses (e.g. possible labour shortages, skilled workers changing employment).	Not applicable	Appendix D3 Economic

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): <u>Existing industries:</u> o The positive and negative impacts on significant existing industry sectors in the affected geographic areas (local, regional, state-wide and/or national), including through changes in cost and/or availability of inputs such as investment capital, labour, land, property, goods and services.	Not applicable	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): <u>Supply chains relevant to the development:</u> o A profile of the skills, services and materials required. o Local and regional supplier capability and capacity. o Existing supply chains and prospective suppliers. o Local procurement planning to optimise local and regional supplier participation; build local capacity and capability; embed local procurement strategies and details of any established industry guidelines or codes of practice.	Not applicable	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): <u>Economic infrastructure (energy, waste, water, transport, communications):</u> o Infrastructure and services required for the proposal, the capacity of existing infrastructure and services, and identified gaps. o Potential impacts on existing users and any planned infrastructure augmentation to support the proposal. o Proposed approach to addressing infrastructure/service gaps to meet the needs of the proposal while sustaining and/or enhancing services to existing users.	Not applicable	Appendix D3 Economic
LRSE1	Local, Regional and State Economies	To ensure adverse economic impacts arising from construction and operation of the development are avoided or mitigated, and net economic benefits to the region and state are created.	• The economic analysis should give consideration to the following matters for both the construction and operational stages (and decommissioning stage where relevant): <u>Existing Industrial Land Supply:</u> o Potential for new and expanded mining services enterprises to be established o Potential for existing business activities and services currently located on the mine site to be relocated off mine o Adequacy of existing developed industrial land supply to accommodate new and expanded mining services industries and relocated existing business activities o Adequacy of existing infrastructure provision within the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate to facilitate safe and efficient operation of business activities and provide an expected level of public safety and amenity. o Adequacy of stormwater management measures within the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate. o How the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate may be augmented and integrated with existing development given current constraints to the North, South, East and West	Not applicable	Appendix D3 Economic

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
Hazards and Risks (HR)					
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe the application of the major hazard facility provisions of the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012* to the development.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.4 Hazard assessment and risk management (CCRE1) (Section 11.3.4.1 Major Hazard Facility)	Not applicable
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Undertake a Quantitative Risk Assessment of the major hazard facility to identify the construction and operational hazards associated with the facility, determine the potential frequencies and consequences of the identified hazards, determine the systems availability of the protection systems and quantify the risks associated with a facility. The assessment should address: o the risks and hazards associated with all components of, and activities associated with, the proposed development. The plan should address public and workplace safety, emergency response strategies and identify third party restricted and exclusion zones. o fire risk at and to/from the site, resources and training required, sources of water to fight fires (and how this water will be accessed), options to utilise and coordinate with other operations in the region/area, and cost recovery.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.4 Risk assessment	Appendix E3 Risk register
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	<u>Radiation:</u> • Describe and assess the radiation exposure pathways to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development during ongoing operations.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.4 Air (radiation) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.3 Radiation Section 10.2.5 Radiation Section 10.4.3 Radiation (health and amenity)	Appendix C4 Radiation
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe the measures to control and minimise radiation exposures to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development during construction and ongoing operations.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.9 Controls and management strategies Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix C4 Radiation
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Outline how the radiation exposure pathways to workers, the public, biota and the environment from relevant components of the development would be monitored during construction and operation.	**Chapter 12 Management of environmental impacts** Section 12.2.3 Changes to Monitoring Programs	Appendix C4 Radiation
HR1	Hazard Assessment and Management	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe existing radiological characteristics of the environment (original baselines and current conditions) that could be impacted by construction or operation of the development (e.g. air quality, soils, surface and groundwater etc).	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.1.4 Radiation	Appendix C4 Radiation
HR2	Flooding	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Identify the potential impacts on people, property, infrastructure, and the environment from potential flood risk (where relevant).	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.4 Air (radiation) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.3 Radiation Section 10.2.5 Radiation Section 10.4.3 Radiation (health and amenity)	Appendix C4 Radiation
HR2	Flooding	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that the securing of storage containers of hazardous contaminants during flood events meets relevant requirements of the *Environment Protection Act 1993*.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.5 Flooding (HR2)	Appendix C6 Surface water

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe the historical land use and potential for contamination of soils and sediments within the SRE development footprint and describe any known or suspected soil contamination that could be re-suspended, released or otherwise disturbed as a result of the development. This should include the provision of a Preliminary Site Investigation (PSI) report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced site contamination consultant in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999) and the EPA Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (2019).	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4.3 Geochemical environment **Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6.3 Summary of assessment outcomes (Section 9.6.3.1, Section 9.6.3.3 and Section 9.6.3.4)	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• If contamination is suspected or identified during the PSI, a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) must be prepared to verify the presence of contamination on the site (including the consideration of soil, soil vapour, groundwater and sediment sampling). The DSI must also propose any necessary remedial measures or risk mitigation strategies based on the findings of the DSI, ensuring compliance with relevant guidelines.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4.3 Geochemical environment **Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6.3 Summary of assessment outcomes (Section 9.6.3.1, Section 9.6.3.3 and Section 9.6.3.4)	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe any known or potential sources of contaminated groundwater that could be impacted by the proposed development.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6 Groundwater (quality and quantity)	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Detail management measures that will be required during construction and operation to prevent site contamination.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.6.2 Risk of site or groundwater contamination	Not applicable
HR3	Site and Groundwater Contamination	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe how site and groundwater contamination assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (1999), the EPA Guidelines for the Assessment and Remediation of Site Contamination (2019) and other relevant guidelines issued or referred to by the EPA.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.6 Site and groundwater contamination (HR3)	Not applicable
HR4	Dangerous Substances (excluding Nuclear)	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Identify all dangerous and hazardous substances to be used, transported, stored, processed or produced and the rate of usage.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.7 Dangerous substances (HR4)	Not applicable
HR4	Dangerous Substances (excluding Nuclear)	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe the use, handling and disposal of these materials during construction and operation, with reference to storage (including any associated fire protection facilities).	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable
HR4	Dangerous Substances (excluding Nuclear)	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Describe how hazardous contaminants and waste substances produced by the development will be treated or contained until their disposal at an approved facility.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6 Waste management **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.3 Waste management (CCRE4)	Not applicable

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
HR4	Dangerous Substances (excluding Nuclear)	To ensure the risk of, and adverse impacts from natural and man-made hazards from the development are avoided, minimised or mitigated to protect people, property and the environment.	• Evaluate the potential effects of any accidents involving dangerous substances on the environment and public health in the vicinity of the site.	**Chapter 11 Assessment of hazard and risks** Section 11.3.7 Dangerous substances (HR4) Section 11.4 Risk assessment	Not applicable
Land Use and Site Conditions (LUSC)					
LUSC1	Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	To ensure that the impacts of development on environmental, social and economic values of adjoining land uses, land tenures and protected areas are avoided or minimised.	• Provide details of the existing land uses (including relevant Planning Code Overlays and Zones), land tenures and protected areas at, overlapping or adjoining the development site.	**Chapter 3 Legislative requirements and planning framework** Section 3.2.1.4 Planning and Design Code **Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4.5 Land use and local community	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
LUSC1	Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	To ensure that the impacts of development on environmental, social and economic values of adjoining land uses, land tenures and protected areas are avoided or minimised	• Provide details of the development (activities or structures) with the potential to impact on existing land uses, land tenures and protected areas that overlap, adjoin or are in the region of the development.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy)	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
LUSC1	Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	To ensure that the impacts of development on environmental, social and economic values of adjoining land uses, land tenures and protected areas are avoided or minimised	• Provide details of site services and infrastructure including utility services (water, gas, electricity, sewerage disposal, wastewater, drainage, trenches or conduits); location of ground and roof plant and equipment (electricity transformers; air conditioning; solar panels etc).	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4.5.6 Public infrastructure	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
LUSC1	Land Tenure, Protected Areas and Land Use	To ensure that the impacts of development on environmental, social and economic values of adjoining land uses, land tenures and protected areas are avoided or minimised	• Determine if current licencing of Crown Land comprising the Olympic Dam Industrial Estate and existing arrangements for tenants is the most suitable for enabling suitable supply of employment land, security of investment for tenants and infrastructure development given that the current arrangements have been in place for approximately 40 years.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4.5.5 Industrial land	Appendix C7 Land use and planning
Physical Environment (PE)					
PE2	Soils, Landform and Geology	To ensure development is undertaken in a manner that protects the productivity and quality land including, soil, subsoil and landform and avoids impact to other environmental values.	• Provide a detailed description of the soils, landform and geology in the area of the development including the potential for water and wind erosion, soil salinity, acid sulfate soils and soil contamination.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.4 Land	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
PE2	Soils, Landform and Geology	To ensure development is undertaken in a manner that protects the productivity and quality land including, soil, subsoil and landform and avoids impact to other environmental values.	• Describe the development activities with potential to impact on soils and ground stability.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6 Groundwater (quality and quantity)	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
PE2	Soils, Landform and Geology	To ensure development is undertaken in a manner that protects the productivity and quality land including, soil, subsoil and landform and avoids impact to other environmental values.	• Identify the risks of contamination of land from spills of fuel (or other toxic substances). Describe measures for the prevention and containment of spills, describe the contingency plans to be implemented in the event of spills, and comment on their expected effectiveness.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6 Groundwater (quality and quantity) Section 9.7 Surface water (quality and quantity) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.5 Uncontrolled releases of chemicals or hydrocarbons **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.6 Site and groundwater contamination	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe existing surface water environmental conditions upstream and downstream of the site (including seasonal variations and variations with flow) of waterbodies, watercourses and drainage channels. Water quality, including any existing site contamination and potential sources of surface water pollution should be addressed.	**Chapter 5 environmental context** Section 5.3 Surface water	Appendix C6 Surface water

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe potential alteration to surface water flows as a result of the development (including to waterbodies, watercourses, wetlands, floodplains, beds and banks) and include details of the nature of the works. Discuss the implications of these changes for downstream water uses and describe how these impacts will be minimised.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.7 Surface water (quality and quantity)	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe surface water / groundwaters that are of cultural significance to Traditional Owners and the proposed mitigation measures to protect environmental and cultural values for surface water quality during construction and operation.	Not applicable as no surface waters with cultural significance were identified	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Provide details of proposed wastewater and stormwater management, as well as details of any sensitive design features as part of the development.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.4.3 Surface water management infrastructure	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe all the options for supplying water to the development (including potable water (if relevant), the proposed Northern Water pipeline, GAB water, dewatering bores, TSF mound water and reuse water) and temporary demands during the construction period.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.3 Water demand and supply	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe on-site storage and treatment requirements for any raw water, process water dams, RO water and brine ponds or any other wastewater from the development. Provide a water balance detailing how all water is to be used and how all wastewater would be captured and managed, including re-use or disposal options. Describe how any wastewater facilities would be lined.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.3 Water demand and supply	Not applicable
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Describe the wastewater management for any accommodation, offices and workshops related to the development.	**Chapter 6 Description of the project** Section 6.5.6.5 Wastewater	Not applicable
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Identify the risks of contamination of land from chemical or acid spills (or fuel) or from waste generated by the proposed expansion. Describe measures for the prevention and containment of spills (including bunding) and describe the contingency plans to be implemented in the event of spills or leaching (including their expected effectiveness).	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6 Groundwater (quality and quantity) Section 9.7 Surface water (quality and quantity) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.5 Uncontrolled releases of chemicals or hydrocarbons	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Surface Water • Provide details of stormwater detention proposed for the site, ideally catering for a 1%AEP rain event.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.7.3.1 Potential changes to flood behaviour	Appendix C6 Surface water
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	Groundwater • Describe the known groundwater related environmental conditions including level, quality and significance of groundwater in the area underneath the development and any surrounding area potentially affected by the proposed development's activities. Include the following (where relevant): o describe the nature, type, geology / stratigraphy and depth to and thickness of the aquifers, hydraulic properties and value as water supply sources o any existing site contamination, and any identified potential sources of groundwater pollution o characterise the quality and volume of the groundwater including seasonal variations of groundwater levels	**Chapter 5 environmental context** Section 5.2 Groundwater	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
			o describe existing groundwater supply infrastructure (e.g. bores, wells, or excavations).		
PE3	Surface Water and Groundwater	To ensure the quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water is protected so that environmental values including ecological health, land uses and the welfare and amenity of people are maintained.	<u>Groundwater</u> • Provide a Groundwater Assessment Report that includes at least the following: o Describe the effect on groundwater levels, flows and quality of any new water sources from the SML (i.e. removal of TSF mound water). o Describe the legislative, regulatory and planning contexts for groundwater that apply to the development. o Describe present and potential users and uses of groundwater in areas potentially affected by the development, including residential, municipal, agricultural, industrial, recreational and environmental uses of water (including groundwater dependent ecosystems). o Describe the indirect environmental benefits to the GAB, GAB Springs and local groundwater sources of proceeding (or not proceeding) with the development. o Describe the potential changes to groundwater (including water quality), as a result of the proposal, and the implications of these changes. Water quality impacts should consider any parameters (e.g. metals, non-metal inorganics) considered important for existing groundwater users / uses in the vicinity of the projected area of impact. o Where groundwater would be taken by the development, quantify the sources and volumes of water that would be taken, the timeframe over which the take would occur and the potential impact on groundwater users. o Describe how the stormwater and wastewater management proposed for the site during construction and operation could potentially impact on groundwater resources, with particular regard to chemicals used on site, wastes and fuel and describe how any risks to groundwater would be identified and mitigated. o To avoid doubt, the above investigations should include radiological components where relevant (as per Section HR1).	**Chapter 5 environmental context** Section 5.2 Groundwater **Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.6 Groundwater (quality and quantity) Section 9.7 Surface water (quality and quantity) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.1.5 Uncontrolled releases of chemicals or hydrocarbons **Chapter 11 Assessment of hazards and risks** Section 11.3.6 Site and groundwater contamination	Appendix C1 Soil and groundwater Appendix C4 Radiation
Social and Community (SC)					
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Describe any consultation with the Recognised Aboriginal Representative Body (RARB) or any relevant Traditional Owner representatives about Aboriginal heritage relevant to the project area. Details of Aboriginal heritage provided by Traditional Owners during consultation or discussed in the EIS must remain confidential and are not to be disclosed or published by the proponent unless agreed by relevant Aboriginal parties.	**Chapter 7 Stakeholder and community engagement** Section 7.4.4 Traditional Owners and Indigenous Groups Section 7.4.6 Summary of engagement outcomes	Appendix A5 Smelter and Refinery Project – Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Describe proposed Aboriginal Engagement that includes steps that will be taken to facilitate meaningful and effective consultation with identified Aboriginal stakeholders throughout project design, delivery and operations.	**Chapter 7 Stakeholder and community engagement** Section 7.3 Stakeholder and Indigenous Peoples Engagement Management Plan Section 7.4.4 Traditional Owners and Indigenous Groups Section 7.4.6 Summary of engagement outcomes Section 7.6 Ongoing engagement	Not applicable
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Describe the outcomes of Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation's central archives search for the project area, including consideration of any restricted Aboriginal sites and instances where approval from Traditional Owners may be required to access further information about the nature and/or location of the heritage.	**Chapter 2 Project context** Section 2.3.2 Native title holders **Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6.9 Cultural heritage	Not applicable

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Describe any Aboriginal heritage surveys or assessments relevant to the project area, including historic reports where relevant and accessible. These may include desktop-based heritage assessments, heritage survey/inspection reports, Work Area Clearance reports or other risk assessments. Where an Aboriginal heritage assessment is undertaken, it must be done by an appropriately qualified heritage expert accompanied by Traditional Owners. The resulting Aboriginal heritage report should be agreed by the RARB/Traditional Owner representatives.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6.9 Cultural heritage	Not applicable
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Identify any potential impacts to recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal heritage in the project area (noting that the specific location of any heritage must not be identified in the EIS).	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.8.3.4 Effects on cultural heritage values from land disturbance **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.3 Cultural amenity (heritage and communities)	Not applicable
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• Outline measures to avoid impacts to recorded and unrecorded Aboriginal sites, objects and remains in the project area during construction and operations phases. Where impacts to Aboriginal heritage are proposed, the proponent must hold valid authorisations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1979 (superseded) and the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA).	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.3 Cultural amenity (heritage and communities)	Not applicable
SC1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Avoid adverse effects on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and maximise opportunities to appropriately complement and preserve these values.	• At minimum, the following measures should be actively considered to protect and manage Aboriginal cultural heritage wherever possible: o establishment of avoidance or 'no-go' zones to avoid known heritage or areas of identified high risk; o establishment of bunting or fencing around known Aboriginal heritage; o conditional access areas (e.g. limits on heavy machinery in particular areas); o induction sessions for on-ground staff to understand the Aboriginal heritage environment and the legislative framework; o the engagement of Aboriginal heritage monitors to observe ground-disturbing works in high risk areas, noting that the location and details about the heritage must not be made public; and o adherence to an Aboriginal heritage discovery protocol that accords with the requirements of the Act where relevant.	**Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.3 Cultural amenity (heritage and communities)	Not applicable
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• Provide a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of the development which addresses: o identification of the social study area based on the anticipated geographic distribution of social impacts (which may include communities distant from the location of the project); o the existing social attributes of communities potentially impacted by the project; o the potential social impacts (positive and negative) of the project during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant), including the temporal, spatial and demographic distribution of impacts; o proposed measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts and capture social benefit opportunities during construction and operation (and decommissioning where relevant); and o proposed approaches to monitoring or responding to changing social impacts over the life of the project, including potential public reporting on progress or achievements.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6 Socio-economic environment **Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4 Local community (community values, health, safety, amenity) Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D2 Social

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• The SIA should include, but not be limited to, the following baseline information: o a socio-demographic profile of potentially affected communities including an analysis of community characteristics (e.g. history, culture, land / property ownership); o an overview of land uses and key industries in the region, and relevant local and state government plans and/or strategic priorities; o the capacity, demand on and accessibility of social infrastructure, facilities and services, including education, health, recreation, justice and emergency services; o the existing housing and accommodation market, including availability, capacity and affordability; o existing supply of employment land including availability, capacity and affordability; o a profile of the local and regional labour market, including likely availability of personnel with skills relevant to the project; and o details of other resource, infrastructure and major projects in the area (planned and currently operating) that may contribute to cumulative impacts.	**Chapter 5 Environmental context** Section 5.6 Socio-economic environment	Appendix D2 Social
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• Key matters to be addressed by the SIA (for both construction and operation, and decommissioning where relevant) are, but not limited to: <u>Housing and Accommodation</u> incorporating (where relevant): • proposed workforce accommodation arrangements including details of any proposed project workforce accommodation facilities or purpose-built housing developments • consideration of housing demand in Roxby Downs and Port Augusta for workers and/or their families, • an analysis of the local and regional housing and accommodation market, and an assessment of potential social impacts, including: o potential impacts to availability and affordability of housing (open market and rental) and other forms of accommodation; o consequences of project induced housing market changes for local residents; o potential opportunities for local accommodation providers; and o potential displacement of tourists and visitors. • workforce housing and accommodation management measures which may include: o measures to enhance potential benefits for project workers and the community, and to mitigate potential negative social impacts; and o policies regarding housing and accommodation support to be provided to project workers and their families who wish to live locally.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4 Local community (community values, health, safety, amenity) Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D2 Social

Library ref	Environmental attribute	Objective	Method of investigation	EIS Main Document reference	EIS Appendix
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• Key matters to be addressed by the SIA (for both construction and operation, and decommissioning where relevant) are, but not limited to: Liveability - Health and Community Well-being incorporating (where relevant): • an analysis of the availability, accessibility and capacity of, and an assessment of potential project impacts on, existing social services, facilities and infrastructure such as healthcare and emergency response, justice transport and utilities, education and childcare, and community support services • an analysis of the health and well-being of potentially impacted communities (including traditionally disadvantaged groups e.g. Aboriginal people, disability, elderly), and an assessment of potential social impacts, including: o community health, safety and security; o livelihoods, economic well-being and access to resources; o community values, cohesion, lifestyles, cultural practices, amenity value and social character; o potential temporary or permanent effects on community recreational facilities and open space; and o potential temporary or permanent effects on employment lands availability and safety and amenity of employment lands particularly in reference to the Olympic Dam and Roxby Downs industrial estates. • health and community wellbeing management measures which may include: o measures to ensure that the level of service provided to the local community by existing social services, facilities and infrastructure is not reduced; o measures to mitigate potential health and well-being impacts on local communities, and enhance potential benefits; o the level of on-site health services to be provided for workers; o details of any workforce code of conduct to govern worker interactions with local communities; o emergency response arrangements and management measures agreed with emergency service providers, for incidents both on and off the project site; and o details of any community development programs to be implemented, and the outcomes to be achieved.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4 Local community (community values, health, safety, amenity) Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D2 Social
SC2	Community Wellbeing / Social Impact Assessment	To ensure adverse effects on the community near the development are avoided or minimised including with regard to community cohesion, access to services and facilities and health impacts and capitalise on opportunities to enhance benefits for communities.	• Key matters to be addressed by the SIA (for both construction and operation, and decommissioning where relevant) are, but not limited to: Social consequences of technical matters assessed under other Assessment Requirement attributes of the EIS, incorporating (where relevant): • environmental and/or physical changes, such as air or water quality, exposure to hazards and risks, visual and landscape amenity, impacts on • Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal heritage places, and • economic changes, such as workforce and employment changes, impacts on existing businesses, and the cost and availability of goods and services.	**Chapter 9 Assessment of effects** Section 9.9 Socio-economic (community values, infrastructure and economy) **Chapter 10 Assessment of impact significance** Section 10.4 Local community (community values, health, safety, amenity) Section 10.4.11 Controls and management strategies	Appendix D2 Social

Appendix A4.
Contributions and project team

Contributions and project team

Key personnel, responsible for preparing the SRE Project EIS are provided in Table 1. This includes individuals from BHP, and the lead environmental consultant agencies, EMM Consulting Pty Ltd and Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd (EMM+Lathwida). A summary of contractors and subcontractors involved in the document development, project management, and technical assessments has been provided in Table 2.

Table 1 | SRE Project EIS key personnel

Key personnel	Responsibility
BHP	
J. Goode	Project sponsor
S. Durandt	Project sponsor
A. Jacobs	Major Projects
J. Wynne	Major Projects
W. Haarhoff	Major Projects
P. Fitzgerald	Major Projects
C. McPhee	Project Management Office
EMM+Lathwida	
J. Georgiou	Project Director
P. Gibbons	Project Manager
D. Winterburn	Lead Author
R. Farrugia	Lead Editor and Document Production
A. Sharman	Project Manager/Secondary Author
A. Trenwith	Project Controller
G. Bruggemann	Graphic Design
M. Urrea	Spatial Solutions
C. Johnson	Spatial Solutions

Table 2 | SRE Project EIS contractors and subcontractors

Activity	Detail	Contractor	Team member
Document development			
EIS project management	Project Director Project Manager Project Controller	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	J. Georgiou
			P. Gibbons
			A. Trenwith
		Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd	D. Winterburn
			A. Sharman
EIS Document production	Lead Editor Document Production	Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd	R. Farrugia
EIS authors	EIS Authors Document Compilation	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	P. Gibbons
			A. Trenwith
		Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd	D. Winterburn
			R. Farrugia
			A. Sharman
			P. Shine
EIS figure production	Spatial Production Graphic Design	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	M. Urrea
			C. Johnson
			G. Bruggemann
Technical assessments			
Aboriginal heritage	Aboriginal heritage technical information	BHP Indigenous Engagement Team	M. Goh
			S. Hedditch
Climate change	Climate change risk assessment	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	S. Fishwick
			F. Manansala
			W. Bull
			D. Condon
			J. Georgiou

Activity	Detail	Contractor	Team member
Noise and vibration assessment	Appendix C1 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	W. Tuck
			A. Dundon
			R. Bruniges
			P. Gibbons
Air quality assessment	Appendix C2 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	S. Fishwick
			A. Gilbert
			F. Manansala
Radiological assessment	Appendix C3 to the EIS	JRHC Enterprises Pty Ltd	J. Hondros
		EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	P. Gibbons
Greenhouse gas assessment	Appendix C4 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	S. Fishwick
			F. Manansala
Soil and groundwater assessment	Appendix C5 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	J. Lewis
			S. Sakamoto
Surface water assessment	Appendix C6 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	M. Bull
			J. Muller
Land use and planning assessment	Appendix C7 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	P. Gibbons
			B. McLennan
Traffic assessment	Appendix C8 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	F. Fang
			A. Uddin
Ecological assessment	Appendix D1 to the EIS	Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd	Z. Bull
			A. Sharman
			N. Bull
Social assessment	Appendix D2 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	J. Ash
			S. McCrea
			C. Mahoney
			M. Jagger

Activity	Detail	Contractor	Team member
Economic assessment	Appendix D3 to the EIS	Deloitte Access Economics Pty Ltd	Not specified
Historic heritage (non-Indigenous) assessment	Appendix D4 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	S. Lampard
			L. Kirkwood
			A. Trenwith
			P. Gibbons
Visual assessment	Appendix D5 to the EIS	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd	S. Bertram
			T. Andersen
			P. Gibbons
EPBC Act significant impact assessment	Appendix F1 to the EIS	Lathwida Environmental Pty Ltd	N. Bull
			Z. Bull
			R. Farrugia
			P. Shine

BHP

BHP

Appendix A5.
Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy and Plan

Smelter and Refinery Expansion Project

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

July 2026

For enquiries regarding the Smelter Refinery Expansion Project, contact:

Email: coppersaprojects@bhp.com
Phone: 1800 317 317



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Introduction

Background

Olympic Dam Mine is one of the world's most significant deposits of copper, gold, and uranium. Located 560 kilometres (km) north of Adelaide, Olympic Dam consists of an underground mine, milling, mineral processing plant, copper smelter and refinery, and associated infrastructure. It is the world's third largest copper equivalent deposit and contributes more royalty income than any other resource or energy operation in South Australia (SA).

The Olympic Dam (OD) smelter has successfully treated high grade copper concentrates through a single stage Direct to Blister Flash Furnace smelter.

The current smelting process has suited OD's high copper to sulphur Northern Mining Area (NMA) resource since the expanded mine and surface operation was commissioned in 1998. The OD smelter sits within the Special Mining Lease (SML) located on the lands of the Kokatha people.

Since 2017, mining has gradually moved away from the NMA into the Southern Mining Area (SMA), a different part of the ore body with mineralogy providing lower copper-to-sulphur (Cu:S) ratio ore feed. The Cu:S ratios of the smelter feed will continue to decline to a point where a change in processing configuration within the smelter is required.

In addition to the changing Cu:S ratio within the OD SMA ore body, BHP's 2023 acquisition of OZ Mineral's including the Carrapateena and Prominent Hill mining operations has resulted in the establishment of a copper province like commodity based integrated operations established by BHP in Western Australia Iron Ore (WAIO).

As part of the establishment of the Copper South Australia (Copper SA) province (Figure 1), and subject to further future approvals, it is proposed that OD would receive, blend and smelt copper concentrates from Carrapateena, Prominent Hill, possible future mining operations (e.g. Oak Dam), as well as other third-party suppliers.

Smelter and Refinery Expansion Project overview

The Smelter and Refinery Expansion (SRE) Project aims to deliver a sustainable, highly productive, and more resilient smelting and refining operation which would enable the Copper SA growth plan and the realisation of regional opportunities. This would be achieved through:

- increasing copper production capacity up to an average of 650,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of total copper plus associated products from the current average production of approximately 200,000 tpa
- delivering a sustainable, highly productive, and more resilient smelting and refining flowsheet
- ensuring the Cu:S ratio constraint is resolved at Olympic Dam for copper concentrate production following the 2023 acquisition of OZ Minerals' Carrapateena and Prominent Hill mining operations to realise Copper SA province opportunities.
- delivering reliable and predictable production outcomes.

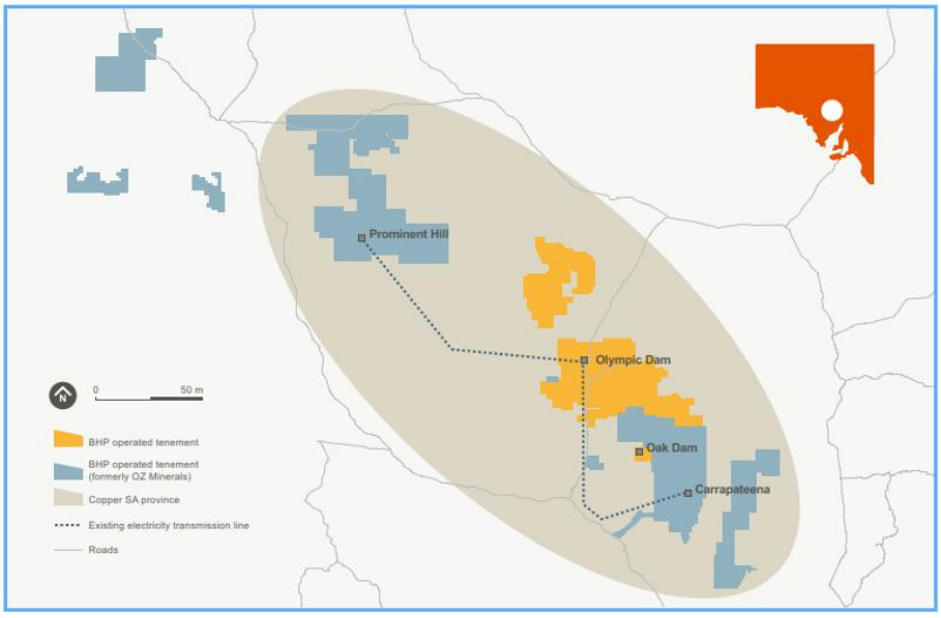


Figure 1 – Copper SA Province

Key elements of the SRE Project are:

- expansion of, and additions to, the existing smelting and refinery capacity to enable total production capacity up to 650,000 tpa of total copper (plus associated products, including gold, silver, uranium oxide, sulphuric acid)
- the introduction of two-stage smelting (TSS), involving the installation of a new primary flash converting furnace (FCF) to produce copper matte (an intermediate molten product), providing increased concentrate smelting capacity
- conversion of the existing direct-to-blister flash furnace (DBF) to a flash-converting furnace (FCF), which would process the matte into blister
- addition of an acid plant of similar nature and scale to the existing acid plant, and subsequent upgrade of the existing acid plant
- expansion of the electrorefinery and precious-metals refinery (PMR) facilities to produce cathode copper, gold, and silver.

Associated with these key elements, the SRE Project would require new supporting facilities, infrastructure and services and the upgrade, removal and/or relocation of existing facilities and services located on the existing SML (Figure 2).

External to the SML, electricity would be supplied to the SRE Project through the existing 275 kilovolt (kV) transmission line from Davenport substation (near Port Augusta) to Olympic Dam mine. Whilst the transmission line and infrastructure are already in place, additional electricity loads required for the SRE Project would result in increased transmission line temperature and more pronounced line sagging. The maintenance of the required electrical clearances between the 275 kV transmission line and the ground surface would require isolated areas of land disturbance and associated vegetation clearance.

The SRE Project is proposed to be constructed in a staged manner to enable growth towards an increased production capacity of up to 650,000 tpa of total copper, with an initial production capacity of 500,000 tpa of total copper, aligned with near term high certainty concentrate supply. The staged production capacity delivers the fastest implementation time by minimising the DBF shutdown scope, whilst retaining future optionality by installing a new first stage smelting furnace at a scale suitable for growth.

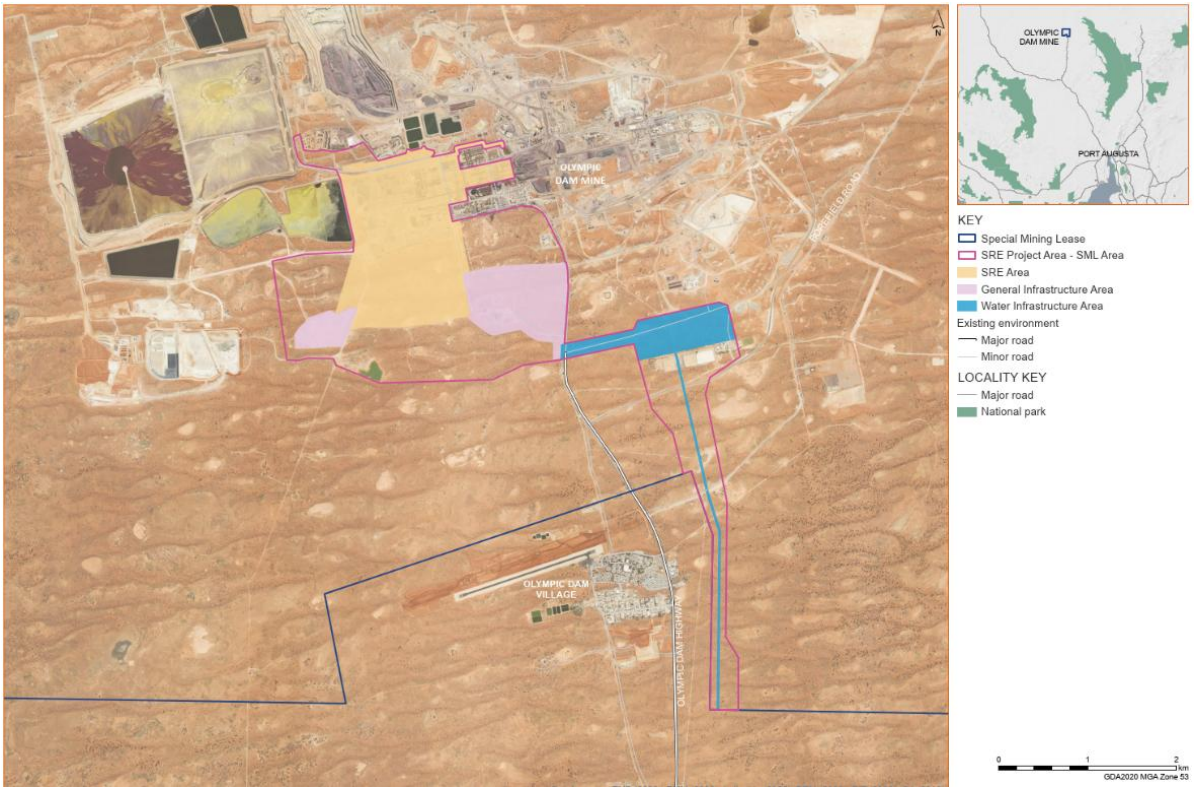


Figure 2 – SRE Project within the Olympic Dam SML

Project Approvals

The SRE Project was declared an 'impact assessed development' pursuant to section 108(1)(c) and 108(7) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (SA) (PDI Act) on 29 August 2024 (Government of South Australia 2024).

Impact assessed development is the most rigorous level of development assessment prescribed under the PDI Act. The declaration reflects the nature, scale and significance of the SRE Project to SA.

Specifically, the Minister made the following declaration:

Pursuant to Section 108(1)(c) and Section 108(7) of the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016, having taken into account those principles prescribed under Regulation 27(2) of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 (the Regulations) and having given consideration to the matters under Regulation 27(3) of the Regulations, I declare that all development of a kind specified in the Schedule to this Notice, to the extent that it is undertaken on land identified in Clause 28(1) of the Indenture as impact assessed development and that references to "development" include a project.

The majority of SRE Project's key elements are located within the existing SML but does not include business-as-usual operations (operations and activities which enable production of up to the approved total copper production) or activities associated with BHP's scheduled campaign maintenance 2027 shutdown. These activities are subject to separate regulation and approval.

BHP referred the SRE Project to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) in December 2024 and received a "not a controlled action" decision in April 2025.

The SRE Project may also be supported by low impact development outside the SML, which could include, for example, minor road works and upgrades to accommodation infrastructure. It is proposed that any approvals required for these activities would be sought on an as-needs basis, meeting the requirements of the respective legislation, standards and guidelines.

Engagement environment

SRE Project location and key infrastructure

Olympic Dam Mine is located approximately 10 km north of the township of Roxby Downs in SA and is accessed via the Olympic Dam Highway. Roxby Downs was purpose-built in the 1980s to support the Olympic Dam operation and has a population of approximately 4,000 people. The township functions as a key regional service centre, providing a range of social infrastructure, commercial services and recreational facilities. The governance and administration of Roxby Downs are established under the *Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act 1982*.

The Far North region of SA (Figure 3) has relatively limited infrastructure due to its remote location. The Stuart Highway is the primary transport corridor in the region, connecting Port Augusta to Alice Springs. The Olympic Dam Highway provides secondary access between Pimba and Roxby Downs.

The Stuart Highway and Olympic Dam Highway serve as the principal transport routes for the movement of goods and services to and from the Olympic Dam Mine and the Roxby Downs township. These corridors also support the transport of product generated by the mining operation.

Air access to the region is provided via Olympic Dam Airport, which accommodates regular charter flights. Several smaller airstrips across the region support medical services, policing, education, mine access and general community connectivity. The Royal Flying Doctor Service also operates from Olympic Dam Airport.

Saline groundwater is currently the only available local water source on site and is primarily used for operational activities such as dust suppression and washdown. The SRE Project proposes to use water supplied by SA Government-led Northern Water Project (NWP). BHP would be a foundation customer of this multi-user desalination and pipeline project being developed by the state government in partnership with the federal government and other potential off-takers.

Electricity is supplied to the Olympic Dam mine and Roxby Downs from the National Electricity Grid. Roxby Downs is serviced by two schools and one childcare centre, with St Barbara's Parish school, a Catholic School, offering education from reception to year 9 and the Roxby Downs Area School offering education from reception to year 12.

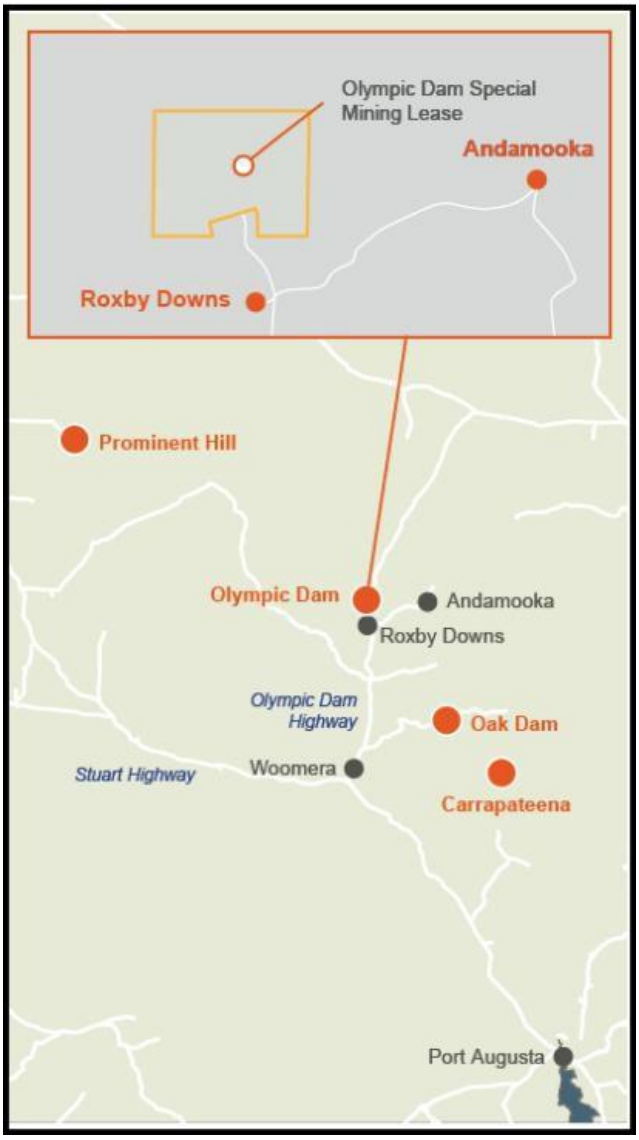


Figure 3 – BHP regional SA mining interests

Economic and community context

The SRE Project has the potential to contribute to economic and social outcomes at the local, regional and state levels through activities associated with construction and operations.

The SRE Project is expected to require both a construction and operational workforce, which may support employment opportunities and contribute to labour force participation in the Far North region. Associated capital expenditure on infrastructure, plant and equipment is anticipated to generate demand for goods and services, some of which may be met by local and regional businesses across sectors such as construction, professional services and logistics.

At a broader level, the SRE Project involves the expansion of processing capacity within SA and may contribute to economic activity and production within the state. This may have flow-on effects for regional and state economic indicators, including business activity and output.

SRE Project-related workforce requirements and economic activity may influence local and regional communities, including potential changes in population and demand for housing, services and local infrastructure. These effects would require ongoing monitoring and management.

BHP would continue to support community initiatives associated with Olympic Dam mining operations, including training, education and community programs aimed at supporting workforce participation and skills development.

Social and economic landscape

The Upper Spencer Gulf region is currently experiencing a high level of development activity, with multiple projects competing for a limited pool of skilled labour. At the same time, broader economic conditions, including inflation and major defence and infrastructure investment, are expected to maintain pressure on labour availability and project costs.

While SA has experienced sustained economic growth in recent years, growth moderated in 2023–24 and labour market conditions remain relatively tight. SRE Project-related activities may influence local communities, including changes in demand for housing, services and infrastructure, which would require ongoing monitoring and management.

Indigenous engagement

BHP's approach to engagement with Indigenous stakeholders is guided by the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) requirements set out in BHP's Community and Indigenous Peoples Global Standard, the Human Rights Policy Statement and the Indigenous Peoples Policy Statement. A Copper SA FPIC Tactical Plan is under development to guide engagement activities across the region.

Comprehensive engagement between BHP and Traditional Owners has been undertaken and will continue throughout the SRE Project

BHP will continue engagement with Traditional Owners and Indigenous businesses in relation to workforce participation, contracting and broader economic activities associated with the SRE Project.

Stakeholder and community engagement

Purpose

This document outlines the approach BHP will apply to undertake stakeholder communication and engagement for the SRE Project.

The strategy has been developed to support effective stakeholder participation, meet regulatory requirements, and ensure engagement activities are undertaken in a structured, transparent and consistent manner throughout the approvals process.

The plan aligns with BHP's Community and Indigenous Peoples Global Standard, Stakeholder Engagement Functional Procedure, Human Rights Policy Statement and Indigenous Peoples Policy Statement, which set out BHP's commitments to responsible engagement and respect for human rights. In addition, the plan has been informed by recognised best practice engagement frameworks, including the South Australian Government's Better Together principles and the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum.

This plan focuses on engagement activities during the approvals phase of the SRE Project and will be reviewed and updated as required to reflect project progress, stakeholder feedback and evolving engagement requirements.

The diagram below (Figure 4) represents the interconnected approach to stakeholder engagement for the SRE Project.

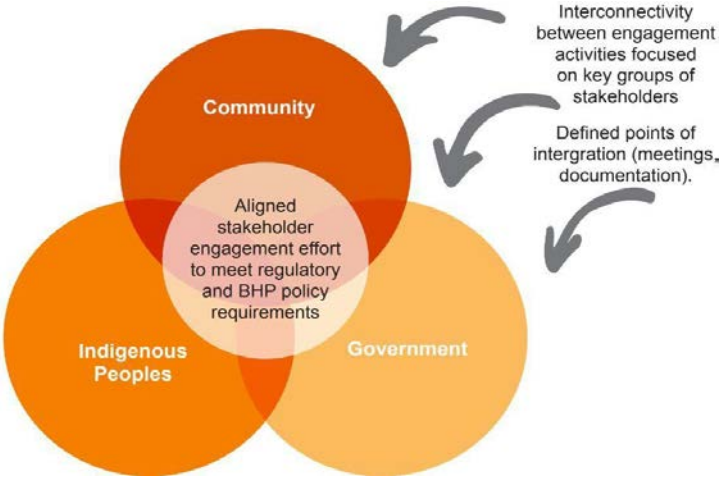


Figure 4 – Interconnected approach to stakeholder engagement

Approach

This section outlines the approach to stakeholder and community engagement for the SRE Project.

Engagement has been designed in accordance with the PDI Act, Practice Direction 17 (Impact Assessed Development), and the State Planning Commission's Community Engagement Charter.

An integrated Stakeholder and Community Engagement Strategy (the Strategy) has been developed to guide engagement activities throughout the approvals process.

The Strategy outlines:

- the overall engagement approach and guiding principles engagement undertaken to date
- stakeholder identification and ongoing management performance monitoring and reporting
- proposed engagement during the SRE Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) public exhibition process, including methods, timing and participation levels.

Engagement activities are designed to be proportionate to the scale and potential impacts of the SRE Project and to support meaningful stakeholder participation.

Statutory consultation process

Public consultation for the SRE Project will be undertaken in accordance with the PDI Act. This includes a formal public exhibition period, during which the SRE Project EIS will be made available for review and stakeholders will be invited to provide submissions in accordance with the requirements set out by the Minister.

BHP's stakeholder and community engagement activities are designed to complement this statutory process by:

- supporting stakeholder awareness of the EIS exhibition period
- facilitating access to SRE Project information
- providing opportunities for stakeholders to ask questions and seek clarification
- encouraging participation in the formal submissions process.

Stakeholder identification and management

Stakeholders include any individual, community, organisation or group that may influence, or be affected by, the planning, assessment or outcomes of the SRE Project. This includes stakeholders at local, regional, state and national levels, as well as internal stakeholders within BHP.

Key stakeholder groups include:

- Traditional Owner groups and representative organisations
- local communities
- local government authorities
- state and Commonwealth government agencies
- local businesses and industry bodies
- BHP employees and contractors.

Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process that is informed by:

- engagement with existing stakeholders
- input from BHP teams with stakeholder-facing responsibilities
- emerging project information and potential impact pathways.

As the SRE Project progresses, stakeholder records will be reviewed and updated to reflect changes in stakeholder interests, influence and any newly identified stakeholders.

Engagement objectives

The objectives of stakeholder and community engagement are to:

- provide stakeholders with timely, relevant and accessible information about the SRE Project, including scope, timing and potential impacts
- support stakeholders to participate in the consultation process and provide feedback
- identify potential issues early and inform the development of appropriate mitigation measures
- ensure stakeholder views are considered as part of the assessment process
- maintain open, transparent and consistent communication throughout the approvals phase
- demonstrate that engagement has been undertaken in accordance with regulatory requirements.

Engagement principles

Engagement activities have been guided by:

- the State Planning Commission's Community Engagement Charter
- the Government of South Australian's Better Together principles
- BHP's Community and Indigenous Peoples Global Standard and Communication and Brand Global Standard.

In applying these frameworks, engagement will be:

- genuine – stakeholders are provided with meaningful opportunities to participate
- inclusive and respectful – engagement is accessible and considers diverse stakeholder needs
- fit for purpose – engagement methods are proportionate to the scale and significance of the Project
- informed and transparent – stakeholders are provided with clear and relevant information
- adaptive – engagement processes are reviewed and refind as the SRE Project progresses.

Engagement activities and communications will be accurate, timely, consistent and appropriately documented.

Engagement approach and delivery

Engagement for the SRE Project is based on early and ongoing consultation. Activities have been designed to align with statutory consultation requirements and to support stakeholder participation during the EIS process.

The approach includes:

- providing accessible information through multiple channels (e.g. online, in-person, written materials)
- tailoring engagement to stakeholder groups and geographic areas, including communities in proximity to the SRE Project, such as Roxby Downs and Andamooka
- providing opportunities for stakeholders to raise questions, provide feedback and identify issues
- responding to stakeholder input and, where appropriate, incorporating it into project design and mitigation planning.

Engagement levels are applied in accordance with recognised participation frameworks (e.g. inform, consult, involve), depending on the nature of the stakeholder and the issue.

Engagement to date and ongoing engagement

Engagement activities have been undertaken during the development of the SRE Project to inform project planning and support the approvals process.

These activities have included:

- engagement with Traditional Owner organisations in accordance with existing agreements
- briefings and consultation with relevant state and Commonwealth government agencies and regulators
- engagement with local councils and regional stakeholders
- early engagement with community and industry stakeholders.

Key themes raised through engagement to date include:

- workforce availability and employment opportunities
- potential impacts on housing and local services
- environmental management and protection
- community understanding of project scope and timing.

Feedback received to date has been considered in the ongoing development of the SRE Project and will continue to inform engagement activities.

Engagement processes will be refined over time to improve effectiveness and responsiveness to stakeholder needs.

Feedback and complaints will be managed in accordance with BHP procedures.

Level of participation

Engagement activities for the SRE Project will be undertaken at varying levels of participation, depending on the nature of the stakeholder group and the issue being considered.

These levels are consistent with recognised participation frameworks and include the following:

- Inform: Providing stakeholders with timely and accessible information about the SRE Project.
- Consult: Seeking stakeholder feedback on key aspects of the Project and potential impacts.
- Involve: Working directly with stakeholders to ensure their views are understood and considered.

The level of participation applied will be proportionate to stakeholder interest, potential impacts and regulatory requirements.

Monitoring and performance

Engagement activities will be monitored and evaluated to ensure they are effective and meet the objectives of this Strategy.

This will include:

- tracking the number and type of engagement activities undertaken
- monitoring stakeholder participation levels
- recording enquiries, feedback and issues raised
- tracking response timeframes for stakeholder enquiries and complaints
- reviewing themes arising from stakeholder feedback.

Outcomes of engagement activities will be periodically reviewed to inform ongoing improvements to engagement methods and approaches.

Complaints and feedback

Stakeholders will be provided with opportunities to submit feedback, enquiries and complaints throughout the engagement process.

All feedback will be recorded and managed in accordance with BHP's Community Complaints and Grievances procedures, including responding to stakeholders in a timely manner and, where appropriate, communicating how feedback has been considered.

Stakeholder mapping

Table 1 describes potential interests for stakeholder groups and Figure 5 presents stakeholders across three engagement categories.

Table 1 – Stakeholder interests

Impact/Interest Area	Description
Economic	Potential impact on region regarding employment opportunities, economic growth, and industry development
Environmental	Potential impact on environmental values
Cultural	Potential impact on cultural heritage and connection to Country
Land Use	Potential impacts on stakeholder ability to use land
Political	Political issues or opportunities
Social	Potential impact on stakeholder lifestyle or wellbeing

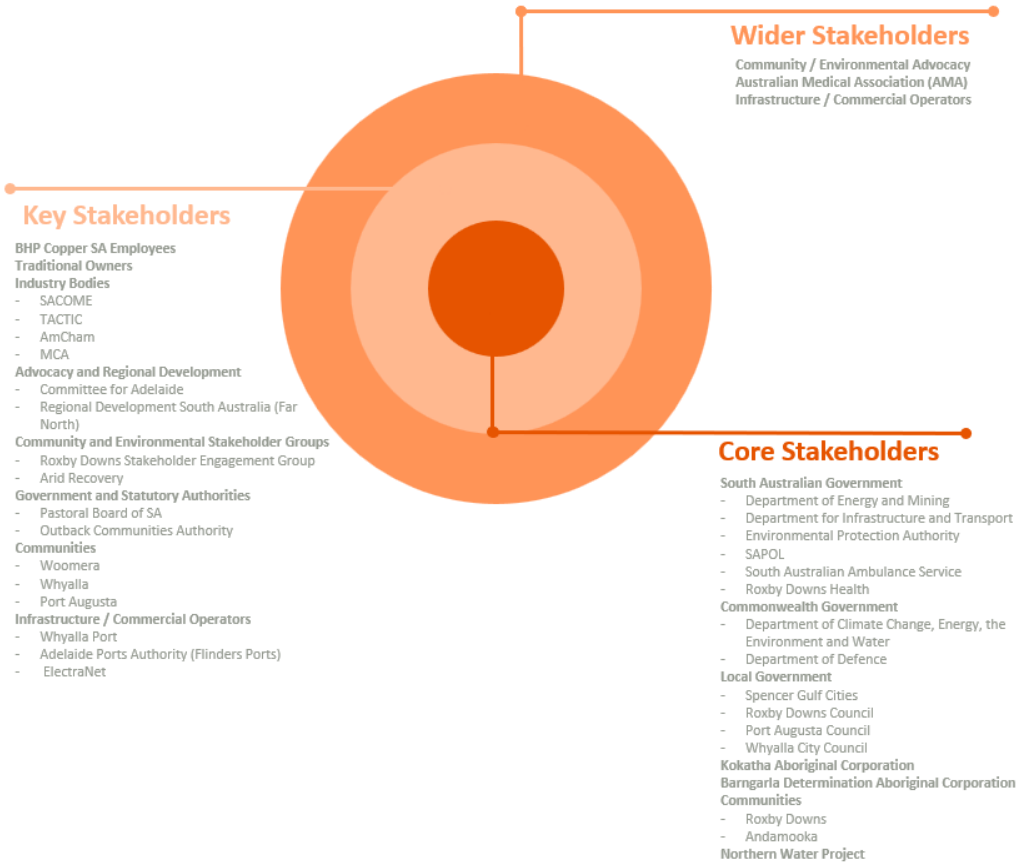


Figure 5 – SRE Project stakeholder categorisation

Core stakeholders: Stakeholders who are regularly engaged due to their relationship to or interest in the SRE Project.

Key stakeholders: Stakeholders who are engaged periodically and provided opportunities to participate in consultation activities.

Wider stakeholders: Stakeholders who are informed about the SRE Project through general communication activities.

This stakeholder mapping determination will continue to be interrogated and refined throughout the engagement process with outcomes stored centrally and shared internally.

Communication and engagement plan

Communications tools list

The communication tools presented in Table 2 are to be produced for the SRE project. BHP will be responsible for creating and updating the proposed webpage.

Table 2 – Communication tool list

Category	Tool	Purpose	Stakeholder target	Delivery
Print	**Information Sheet** Project overview What is the SRE Project?	Factual information about project Links to more information and ways to provide feedback or ask questions	All stakeholders	Hard and soft copy and online (website)
	FAQs Comprehensive, easy to read responses to potential questions that address anticipated concerns outlined in the 'Risks and opportunities' table	Factual information about project	All stakeholders	Hard and soft copy and online (website)
	Banners Pull-up banners to use at events/ pop-up/ briefing sessions	Factual information about project Visual appeal	Community stakeholders	To be used at all in person community sessions
Online	**Online project 'hub'/page** Stand-alone webpage (through BHP) Includes: • Project overview • Information Sheet • Running list of Q&As • Engagement process and timeframe • Question / feedback form	Factual information about project Enable online community feedback and questions	All stakeholders	Webpage to be set up by BHP through their current corporate site
PowerPoint	Project Presentation	Factual information about project	Local Councils, business associations	Used in meeting sessions
Advertising	Print media and social media advertising	Promote project and opportunities to provide feedback or ask questions	Community stakeholders	Use to promote SRE Project

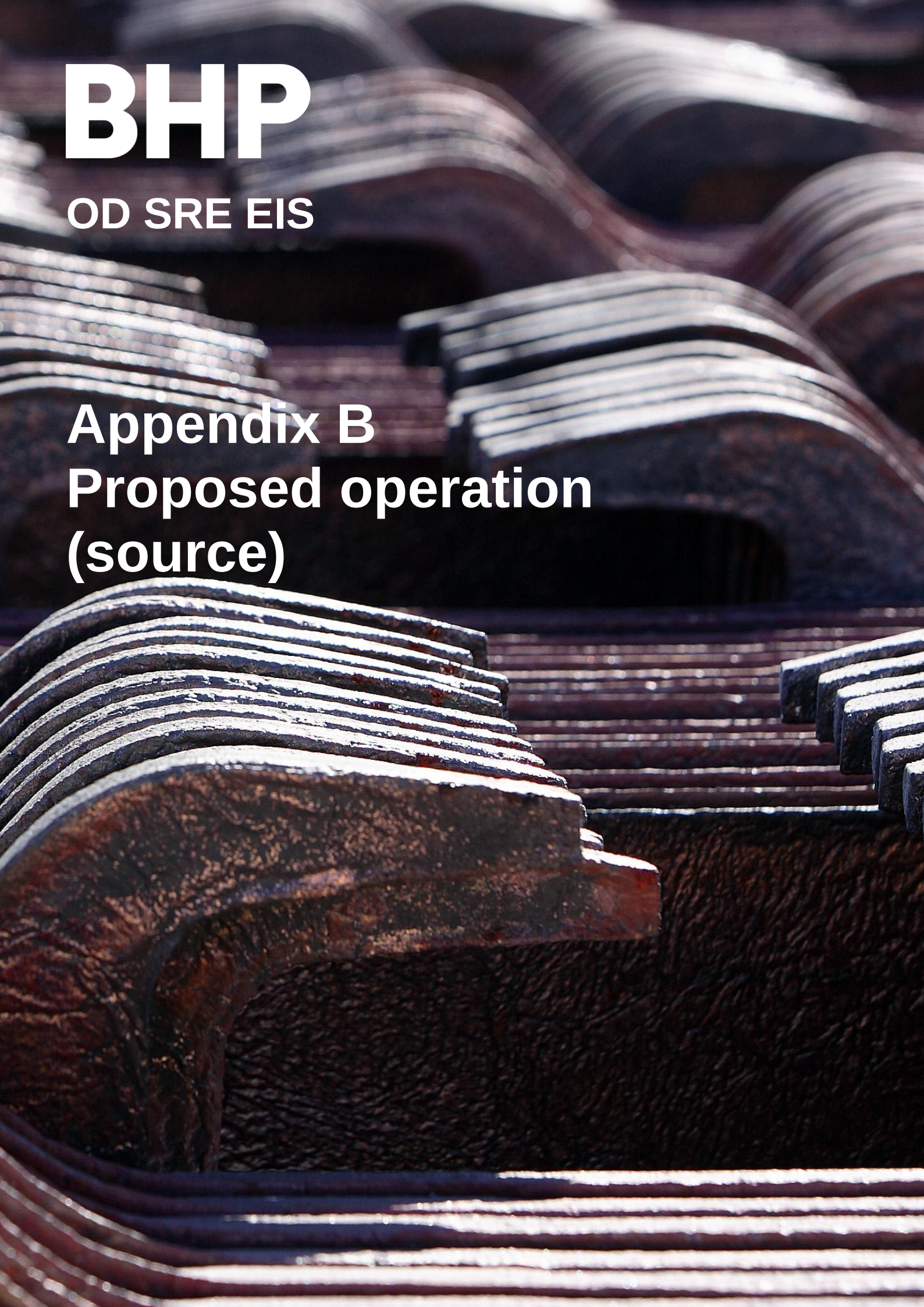
Category	Tool	Purpose	Stakeholder target	Delivery
Email and phone	Project dedicated email address and phone number Email: coppersaprojects@bhp.com Phone: 1800 317 317	Provide a means for people to ask questions or provide feedback	All community stakeholders	Detail to be provided on: • Webpage • Information Sheets • Q&A information

Engagement activity

Table 3 below sets out the proposed engagement activity for each stakeholder category.

Table 3 – Communication and engagement activity

Stakeholder Category	Activity	Purpose	Who	Frequency
Core	Face to face meetings Emails / established meeting cadence Information sheet Website Letters Project visualisation	Provide updated information on project progress at key milestone points Scheduled meetings with content to meet needs of Traditional Owners Web page is accessible to all community members as an information source Proactive letters informing of project milestones at key points	Corporate Affairs Approvals Team	As per agreed cadences Aligned with project milestones As required (leverage existing routines where possible)
Key	Internal communications Emails / established meeting cadence Information sheet Website Letters Project visualisation	Provide updated information on project progress at key milestone points Web page is accessible to all community members as an information source Proactive letters informing of project milestones at key points Primary information source for employees	Corporate Affairs Approvals Team Communications Team	Aligned with project milestones As required (leverage existing routines where possible)
Wider	Information sheet Website	Web page is accessible to all community members as an information source	Corporate Affairs	Ongoing



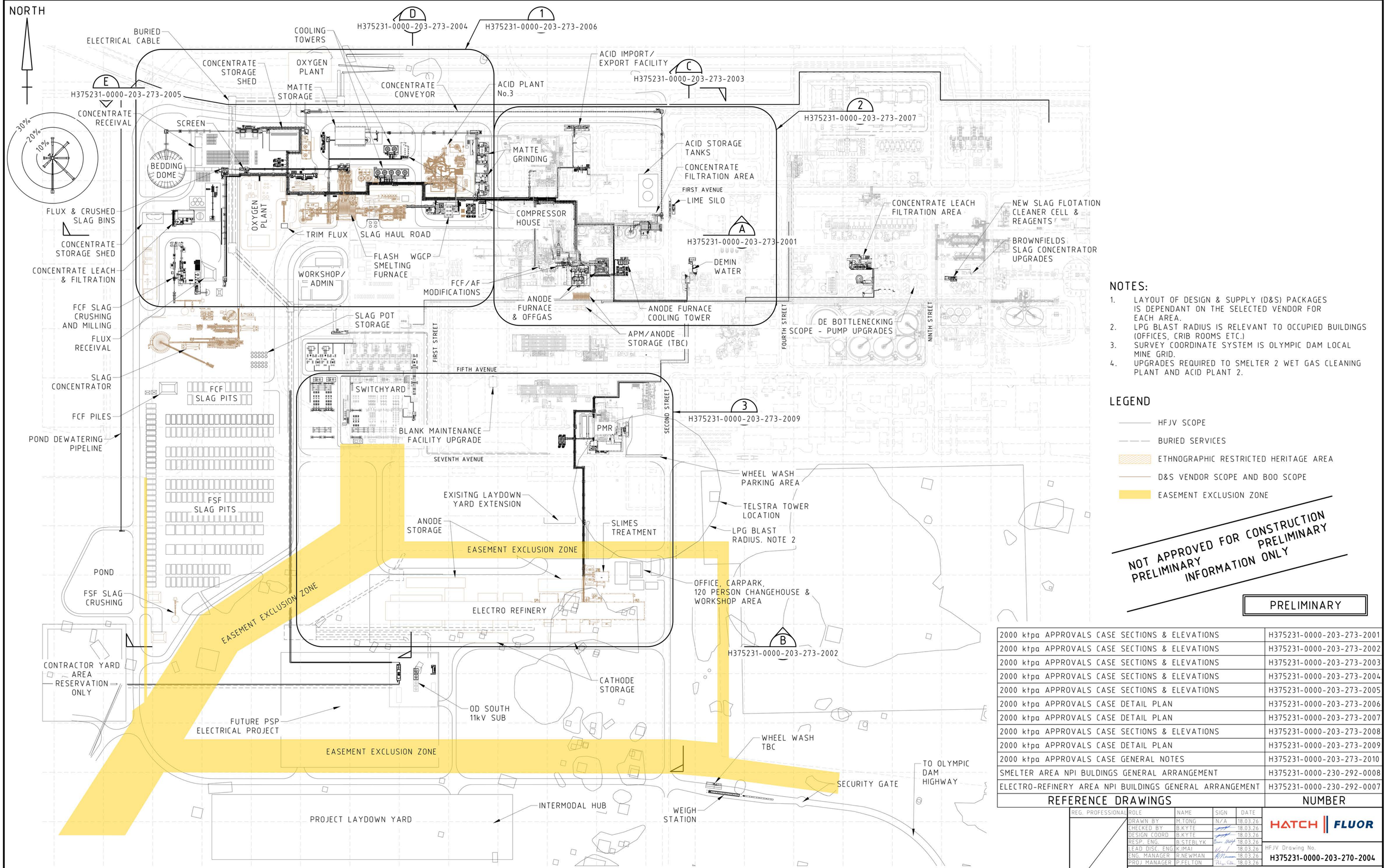
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OD SRE EIS

Appendix B
Proposed operation (source)

Appendix B1.

Indicative engineering site layout drawings and sections



NOTES:

1. LAYOUT OF DESIGN & SUPPLY (D&S) PACKAGES IS DEPENDANT ON THE SELECTED VENDOR FOR EACH AREA.
2. LPG BLAST RADIUS IS RELEVANT TO OCCUPIED BUILDINGS (OFFICES, CRIB ROOMS ETC.)
3. SURVEY COORDINATE SYSTEM IS OLYMPIC DAM LOCAL MINE GRID.
4. UPGRADES REQUIRED TO SMELTER 2 WET GAS CLEANING PLANT AND ACID PLANT 2.

LEGEND

- HFJV SCOPE
- BURIED SERVICES
- ETHNOGRAPHIC RESTRICTED HERITAGE AREA
- D&S VENDOR SCOPE AND BOO SCOPE
- EASEMENT EXCLUSION ZONE

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REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS	H375231-0000-203-273-2001
2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS	H375231-0000-203-273-2002
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SMELTER AREA NPI BULDINGS GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	H375231-0000-230-292-0008
ELECTRO-REFINERY AREA NPI BUILDINGS GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	H375231-0000-230-292-0007

REG. PROFESSIONAL	ROLE	NAME	SIGN	DATE
	DRAWN BY	M.TONG	N/A	18.03.26
	CHECKED BY	B.KYTE		18.03.26
	DESIGN COORD	B.KYTE		18.03.26
	RESP. ENG.	B.STEBLYK		18.03.26
	LEAD DISC. ENG	K.IMAI		18.03.26
	ENG. MANAGER	R.NEWMAN		18.03.26
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PRELIMINARY	B	28.11.25	BK	MT	RN		
INTERNAL REVIEW	C	18.02.26	MT	BK	BS		
CLIENT REVIEW	D	26.02.26	MT	BK	BS		
APPROVED FOR FEL - SPS	E	18.03.26	MT	BK	BS		

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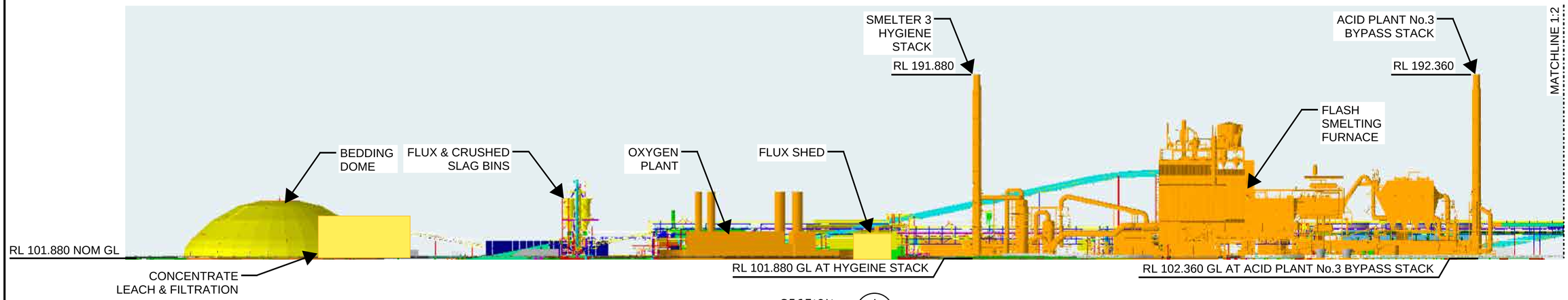
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BHP OLYMPIC DAM
SMELTER AND REFINERY EXPANSION
SELECTION PHASE STUDY
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT 2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE
OVERALL PLOT PLAN

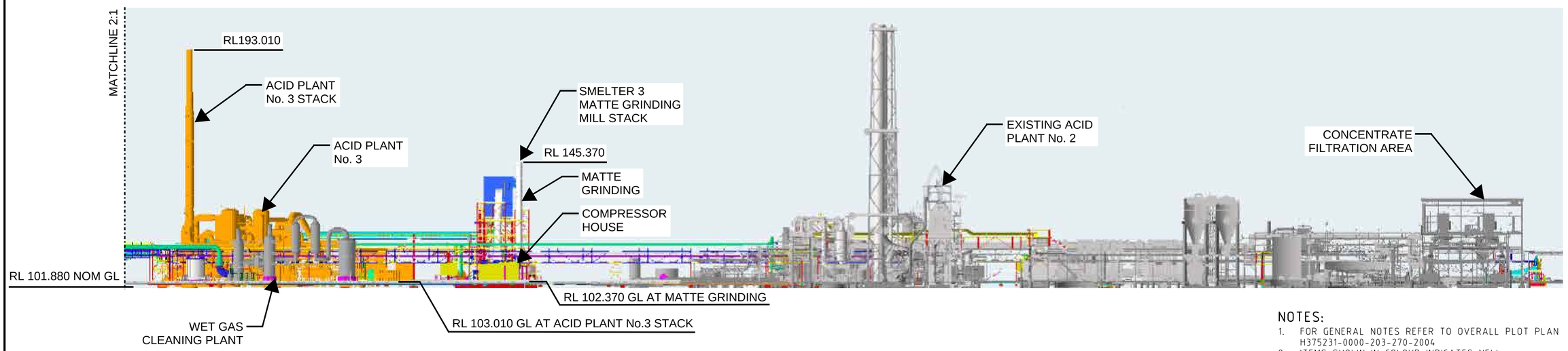
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SECTION A
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CLIENT REVIEW	B	27.02.26	MT	BK	BS		
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REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
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SCALE NTS

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BHP OLYMPIC DAM
SMELTER AND REFINERY EXPANSION
SELECTION PHASE STUDY
2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE
SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

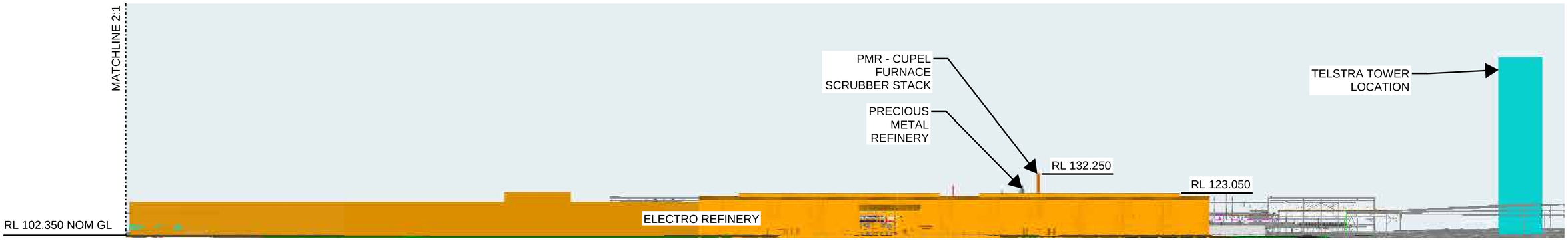
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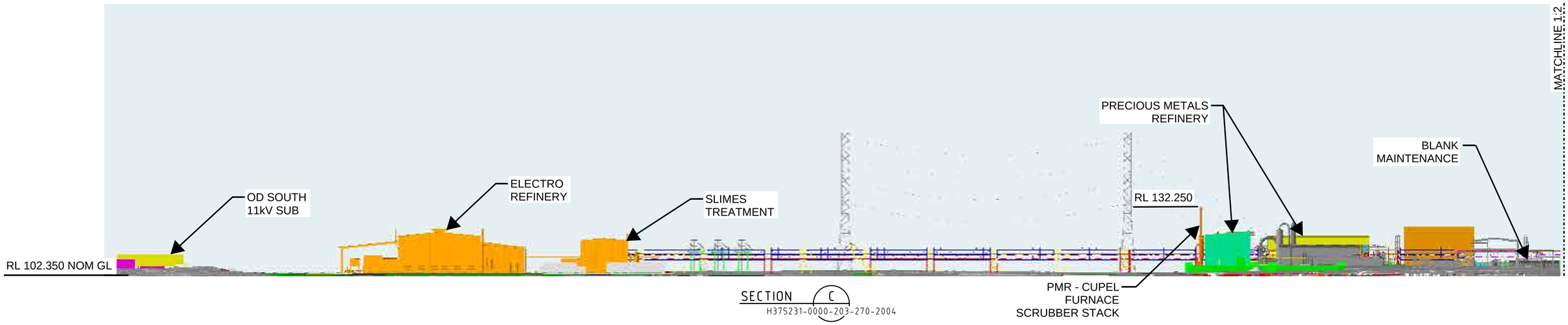
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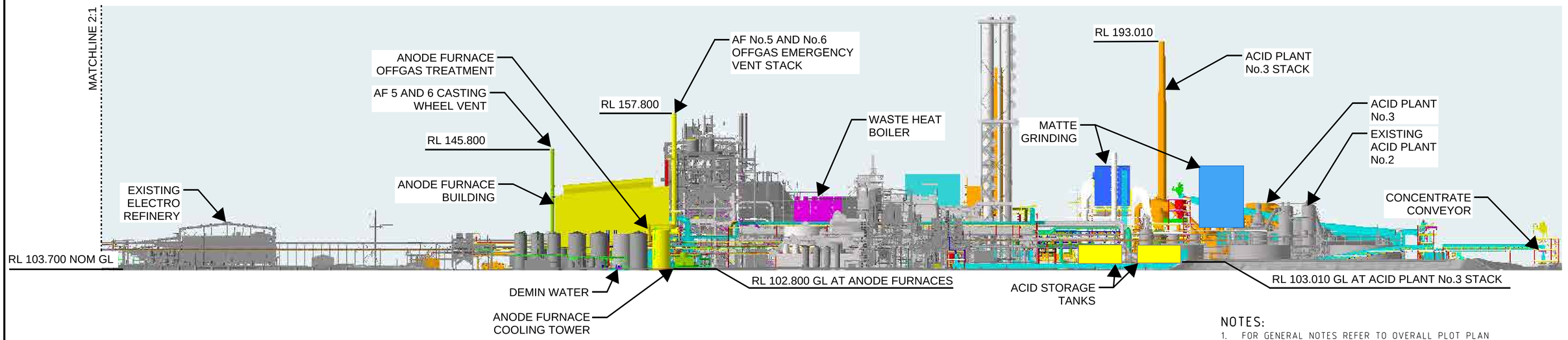
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REVISIONS	No	DATE	DRN	CHK	DES	PM	GTS
INTERNAL REVIEW	A	18.02.26	MT	BK	BS		
CLIENT REVIEW	B	27.02.26	MT	BK	BS		
APPROVED FOR FEL - SPS	C	18.03.26	MT	BK	BS		

REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
2000ktpa APPROVALS CASE OVERALL PLOT PLAN	H375231-0000-203-270-2004

SCALE NTS

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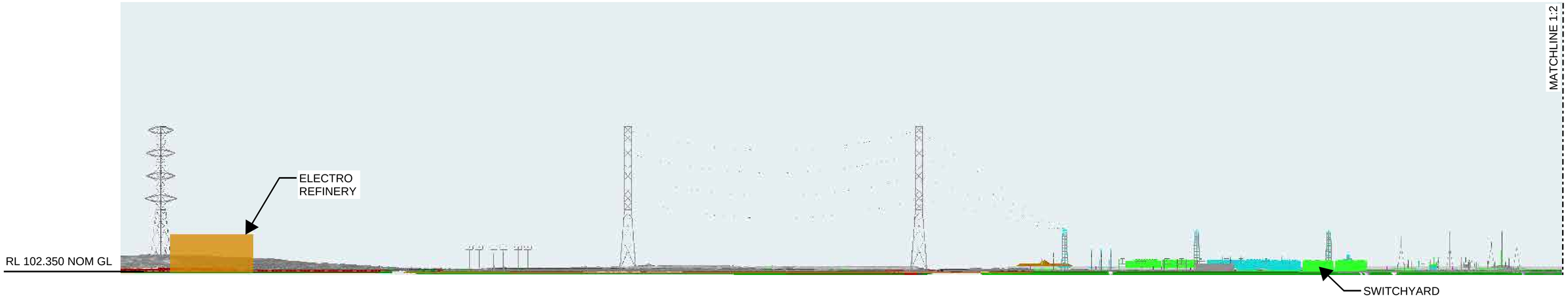
BHP OLYMPIC DAM
SMELTER AND REFINERY EXPANSION
SELECTION PHASE STUDY
2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE
SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

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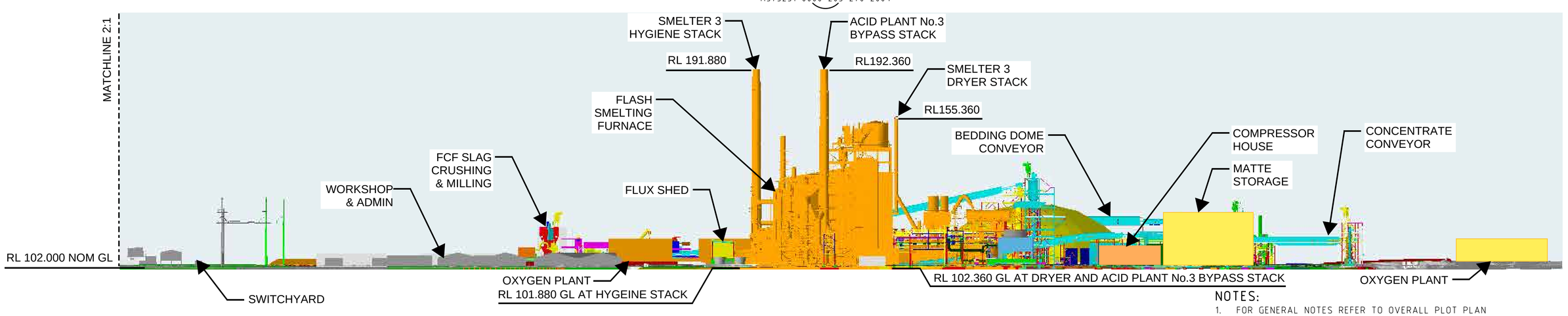
NUMBER

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SECTION D
H375231-0000-203-270-2004



NOTES:

1. FOR GENERAL NOTES REFER TO OVERALL PLOT PLAN H375231-0000-203-270-2004
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3. MINE GRID USES THE AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM TO ESTABLISH VERTICAL HEIGHT.
4. FOR COORDINATES AND RELEASE HEIGHTS OF EMISSIONS STACKS REFER TO EMISSIONS INVENTORY H37231-0000-203-060-0002. RELATIVE LEVELS OF STACKS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE CALCULATED FROM THE PAD NOMINAL GROUND LEVEL NEAREST TO STACK AND ARE BASED ON STACK RELEASE HEIGHTS LISTED IN EMISSIONS INVENTORY.

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REG. PROFESSIONAL	ROLE	NAME	SIGN	DATE
	DRAWN BY	M.TONG	N/A	18.03.26
	CHECKED BY	B.KYTE		18.03.26
	DESIGN COORD	B.KYTE		18.03.26
	RESP. ENG.	B.STERLYK		18.03.26
	LEAD DISC. ENG.	K.IMAI		18.03.26
	ENG. MANAGER	R.NEWMAN		18.03.26
	PROJ MANAGER	P.FELTON		18.03.26

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HFJV Drawing No.
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2000ktpa APPROVALS CASE OVERALL PLOT PLAN	H375231-0000-203-270-2004

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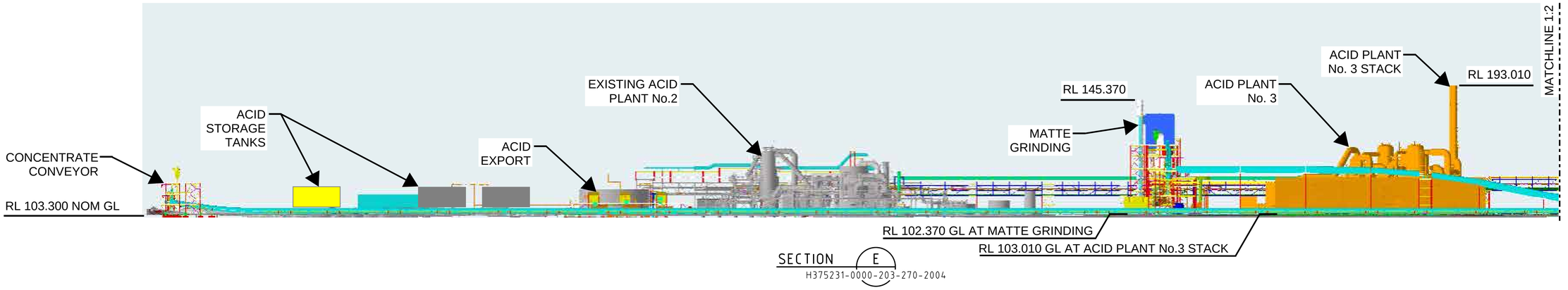
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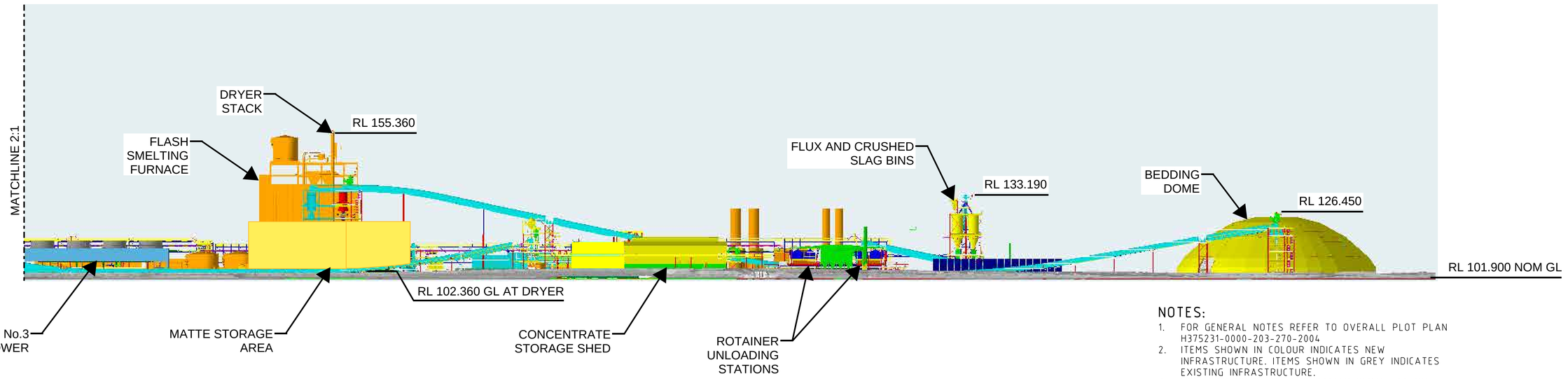
NUMBER

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SECTION E
H375231-0000-203-270-2004



NOTES:

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	LEAD DISC. ENG.	K.IMAI		18.03.26
	ENG. MANAGER	R.NEWMAN		18.03.26
	PROJ MANAGER	P.FELTON		18.03.26

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HFJV Drawing No.
H375231-0000-203-273-2005

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SCALE NTS

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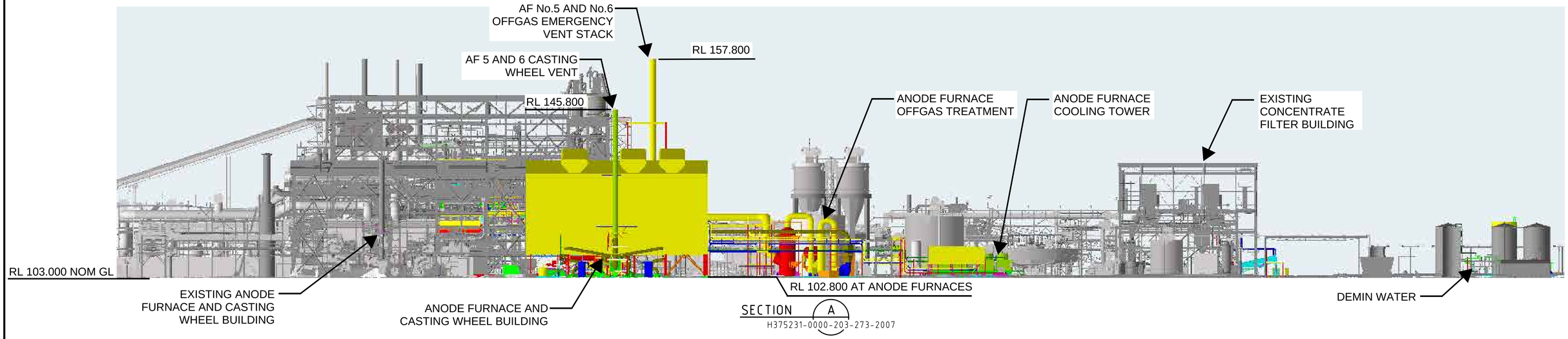
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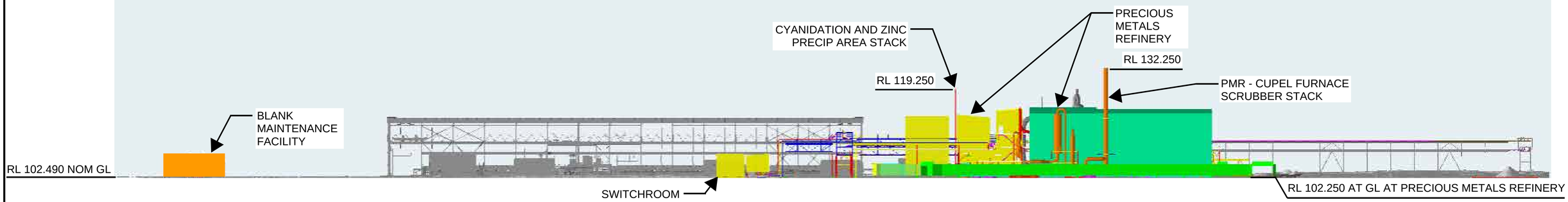
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SECTION A
H375231-0000-203-273-2007



SECTION A
H375231-0000-203-273-2009

NOTES:

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	ENG. MANAGER	R.NEWMAN		18.03.26
	PROJ MANAGER	P.FELTON		18.03.26

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HFJV Drawing No.
H375231-0000-203-273-2008

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APPROVED FOR FEL - SPS	C	18.03.26	MT	BK	BS		

REFERENCE DRAWINGS	NUMBER
2000ktpa APPROVALS CASE DETAIL PLAN	H375231-0000-203-273-2007
2000ktpa APPROVALS CASE DETAIL PLAN	H375231-0000-203-273-2009

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BHP OLYMPIC DAM
SMELTER AND REFINERY EXPANSION
SELECTION PHASE STUDY
2000 ktpa APPROVALS CASE
SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

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NUMBER

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