Appendix A

Environmental Policy
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Hanson accepts the responsibility for environmental protection which is integral to the conduct of its commercial operations.

Hanson is committed to:

- **Operating practices** which seek to minimise impacts, prevent pollution and minimise the likelihood of environmental harm through work and management practices, continual improvement, training and the use of new technology;
- **Compliance** with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and Codes of Practice in existing operations, new developments and upgrades;
- **Management review** of environmental objectives and targets;
- **Waste management** to minimise wastes, develop viable recycling opportunities, and ensure proper handling and disposal methods;
- **Product development** which seeks to combine commercial viability and efficient use and conservation of resources;
- **Environmental assessment** of new projects, asset purchases, sales and existing operations;
- **Environmental Incident Response** – contingency plans to minimise health, safety and environmental risks;
- **Rehabilitation** of areas affected by business operations;
- **Communication** of the Hanson environmental policy to employees and contractors
- Striving to meet **Community Expectations** through consultation within Hanson and with other relevant bodies, community groups and neighbours about environmental matters of common concern.
- **Water Management** is integral to achieving sustainability, balancing today’s needs with those of the future. *(Refer to Water Policy for more information)* and:
- **Energy management** is integral to managing greenhouse gas emissions from our operations and thus abate the impact of our business on the climate. *(Refer to Energy Management Policy for more information)*

Hanson will encourage concern and respect for the environment and will emphasise every employee’s responsibility for environmental performance.

Kevin Gluskie
Chief Executive
1 April 2009
Replaces version 1/7/2004
Appendix B

Initial Notification Form
(example only)
**EMERGENCY AND INCIDENT**

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Initial Notification Form

This form is to be completed when notifying the Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection (EHP) of any emergency or incident, which has or may cause environmental harm. The EHP is to be contacted by telephone or facsimile (of this form) within 24 hours after becoming aware of the emergency or incident.

| Date | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| --- | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Holder of Approval | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Operators Name | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Your Name | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Site Location | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Location of emergency or incident within site | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Environmental Authority (EA) Number | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Name and telephone number of Contact Person | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Time of the emergency of incident | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Time that operators became aware of the incident | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| The suspected cause of the emergency / incident | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| The environmental harm caused, threatened, or suspected to be caused by the incident | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
| Actions taken to prevent further environmental harm and mitigate any environmental harm caused by the incident | .............................................................................................................................................................................. |
Appendix C

Further Notification Form
(example only)
EMERGENCY AND INCIDENT

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection Further Notification Form

Not more than 14 days following the initial notification of an emergency or incident, the holder of the Environmental Authority must provide the following written advice along with the initial notification form.

This record must be kept for a period of five (5) years.

Environmental Authority (EA) Number .............................................................................................................................

Designated Contact Person ..............................................................................................................................................

Date of Release: ………/……/…… Time of Release: ……………. am/pm

Proposed Action to prevent a recurrence of the Emergency or Incident
............................................................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................................................
............................................................................................................................................................................................

Outcomes of Actions taken at the time to prevent or minimise Environmental Harm and / or Environmental Nuisance
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Results of any Environmental Monitoring performed
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Further comments
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Name: .................................................. Signature: .....................................................
Appendix D

Spill Protocol
SPILL PROTOCOL

1. Introduction

Fuel and hazardous substance spills can occur during the operation, servicing or repair of plant and equipment. These spills could be minor (i.e. less than 5 litres), major (i.e. 5 to 20 litres) or severe (i.e. greater than 20 litres).

If spills are not managed appropriately, they may pose a serious risk, or threat to, the environment and safety of personnel. Spills can result in water and land contamination, and in some instances, may potentially result in the death of terrestrial and aquatic fauna and flora.

Under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), an organisation or individual may be fined (or even face imprisonment) if it is proven that a spill resulting in water and / or land contamination could have been prevented. Therefore, all necessary preventative measures should be implemented to prevent spills. In the event a spill does occur, it should be contained, removed and disposed of properly and efficiently.

2. Hazardous substances used

Fuels and hazardous substances used include, but may not be limited to:

- distillate in above ground storage tanks and in vehicle / machine fuel tanks
- oils and greases in various parts of the plant, in the service area, and in other plant and equipment
- solvents and cleaning agents
- paints and other miscellaneous chemicals used for general housekeeping and cleaning activities

Any of the above substances may have the potential to cause water and / or land contamination, however if appropriate spill prevention measures are implemented, the potential for spills can be significantly reduced.

3. Spill Prevention

Spills should be prevented by the implementation of appropriate control measures. However, accidental spills may occur from time to time. Preventative measures include:

- ensuring appropriate, and well stocked, Spill Response Kits are readily accessible at all times, especially in high risk areas such as workshops, chemical storage areas, on plant and equipment, and so on
- reviewing Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for substances used and becoming familiar with the spill clean-up procedure nominated on the MSDS
- using fuels and hazardous substances for the intended purpose only (i.e. as nominated in the MSDS)
- wherever possible, conducting maintenance activities on designated sealed areas such as concrete hardstand
- supervising refuelling of plant and equipment to ensure that overfilling does not occur
- using emergency shut off valves to prevent spills
- checking plant and equipment daily for fuel, oil or chemical leaks
- servicing plant and equipment in accordance with the maintenance schedule and inspecting fuel or oil lines for wear or faults
- ensuring refuelling, lubricating, and repair and maintenance activities occur in designated areas
• shutting down plant or equipment if the plant or equipment is the source of the spill. The shut down of plant or equipment will reduce the risk of further spills.

4. Spill Management

When preventative controls have been implemented and an accidental spill occurs, the following steps should be followed to prevent further spillage and to contain and clean-up the spill:

**DO NOT USE WATER OR OTHER LIQUIDS TO WASH THE SPILL AREA UNTIL THE SPILL HAS BEEN COMPLETELY AND APPROPRIATELY REMOVED**

• stop the spill (where necessary, shutdown equipment or push emergency stop). Do not move equipment associated with a spill until it is safe to do so
• identify the spilled substance (e.g. distillate, oil, grease, solvent, paints, cleaning agents, and so on)
• contain the spill using an appropriate Spill Response Kit / bunding. Spill Response Kits typically include absorbent materials such as clay, absorbent pads, rags or other suitable materials to contain and soak up the spill. Place absorbent materials over the spill to minimise infiltration to the underlying soil or substrate
• secure the spill area by evacuating any persons within the immediate area, extinguish all smoking or flame producing materials using the correct fire extinguisher (ensure the extinguisher is suitable for the purpose and not expired) and, wherever safe to do so, shutdown operating equipment in proximity to the spill
• notify managers immediately. All spills must be reported to management, irrespective of the size of the spill
• repair equipment at the spill location where possible if the plant / equipment is the source of the spill. The movement of unrepaired plant / equipment has the potential to spread the spill and contaminate other areas
• once safe to do so, relocate any plant / equipment to allow the clean up of the spill
• remove the spill by using shovels and / or earthmoving equipment and contain the contaminated material in an acceptable manner for disposal off-site, where necessary by a licenced contractor. Contaminated materials are to be disposed of off-site at an approved, licenced waste disposal facility (under no circumstances should materials containing the spill be disposed of on-site).
• in the event of a major spill, EHP should be notified as soon as possible following the incident. Where necessary, professional advice / assistance should be sought regarding clean up operations

5. Reporting

All spills should be reported to management immediately. The following information must be reported at a minimum:

• date and time of the spill
• approximate location of spill
• substance spilled
• quantity spilled
• actions taken to contain and control spill
• method of disposal
• person responsible for managing and removing the spill
Attachment 5

Cultural Heritage Assessment
Report on the Preliminary Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Wolfdene Quarry Expansion

Prepared for
Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd
by
Jabree Limited

April 2013
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Abbreviations
ACHA    Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)
DATSIMA  Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (Qld)
GCNTG    Gold Coast Native Title Group
GSV      Ground Surface Visibility

Acknowledgement
Jabree Limited acknowledges the support of Mr J Gamack from JGCO Services in preparation of this report and supply of the photographs used.

Coverplate
View of the Hanson working quarry within lots 1CP893562 and 2RP167150 – facing approximately northwest.
1 Executive summary

Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd proposes to expand their existing quarry site at 145 Harts Road, Luscombe.

This cultural heritage assessment details the desktop assessment, site assessment and recommendations for the project area defined as the Wolffdene Quarry.

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*(Qld) places all persons in Queensland under a duty of care to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure they do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage whenever they undertake an activity. The proposed disturbance to the project area from quarrying activities is considered to be additional surface disturbance under the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines. The project is considered a (Category 5) high risk activity to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area.

In consideration of the ACHA and the assessment findings, the following recommendations are made:

- Jabree Limited and Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd develop a Cultural Heritage Management Agreement (CHMA) to address further ground disturbing activities associated with the operation and expansion of the Wolffdene Quarry.
- The CHMA will detail the approach to cultural heritage assessment and archaeological excavations as the quarry site is opened up for further development.
- The CHMA will include a schedule for the delivery of Cultural Heritage awareness and induction sessions to project personnel.
2 Introduction

Jabree Limited was engaged by Groundwork Plus on behalf of Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd (Hanson) to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the proposed expansion of the Wolffdene Quarry, Wolffdene. The project site is a vast area of over 500 hectares to the east of the Albert River and west of the Pacific Motorway, approximately half way between Brisbane and the Gold Coast.

Under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (ACHA), Jabree Limited is the Registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Body for the Gold Coast Native Title Group QUD346/2006 claim area. The role of Jabree Limited is to represent the Traditional Owners and prepare a report on the cultural heritage issues affecting the site. In doing so, Jabree Limited facilitates all aspects of the work including site visits, technical reporting and agreement development.

3 Project description and site location

Groundwork Plus is preparing to lodge a development application on behalf of Hanson for an extension to the existing extractive industry operation at Wolffdene Quarry, located at 145 Harts Road, Luscombe. The quarry is focussed on the extraction of greywacke for use in construction activities.

The site is included within a Key Resource Area under the *State Planning Policy 2/07: Protection of Extractive Resources* and predominately within the Extractive Industry Precinct on the Yatala Local Area Plan in the Gold Coast City Council Planning Scheme.

The development relates to the continued use of land at Harts Road and Stanmore Road for quarrying and the extension of quarrying and establishment of additional buffer lands on adjoining land.

The existing approved quarry area encompasses the following parcels: Lot 2 RP167150, Lot 1 SP244693, Lot 67 WD1009, Lot 1 CP893559 and Lot 1 CP893562.

The proposed quarry extensions that are the subject of the development application encompasses the following parcels: Lot 2 RP813599, Lot 80 CP893560, Lot 7 CP893561, Lot 2 RP15903, 117 CP893560, Lot 5 CP893561, and Lot 101 CP893561.

This Preliminary Cultural Heritage Assessment Report covers all parcels of land noted above and depicted in Figure 1.
Figure 1 - Wolffdene Quarry Expansion Plan
4 Cultural Heritage Assessment

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is protected in Queensland under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (the Act). The main purpose of the Act is “to provide effective recognition, protection and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage”. Section 23 of the Act places all persons in Queensland under a duty of care to take all **reasonable and practicable measures** to ensure they do not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) whenever they undertake an activity. The Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines identifies “reasonable and practicable measures for ensuring activities are managed to avoid or minimise harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage” (see s28 of the Act).

The Duty of Care Guidelines assigns risk category ratings to development activities that range from:

- no surface disturbance (Category 1 - low risk of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage) to
- additional surface disturbance (Category 5 – high risk of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage).

A consideration of past land use is also a key consideration in determining the likelihood of causing additional surface disturbance.

4.1 Desktop review - Aboriginal cultural heritage

A desktop review of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs (DATSIMA) Indigenous cultural heritage database was conducted. A total of eight (8) sites have been located to the east of the Wolffdene Quarry Site (see Table 1 below).

A desktop review was also conducted of the Jabree Limited cultural heritage database. A number of surface finds were recently identified during site surveys and excavations at Goldmine Road and Eggersdorf Road, Ormeau.

All recorded cultural heritage sites and recent surface finds have been mapped relative to the project area in Figure 2. DATSIMA sites are recorded in red and Jabree Limited surface finds are recorded in yellow (GR = Goldmine Road and ER = Eggersdorf Road).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATSIMA Ref</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Registered by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2 - DATSIMA / Jabree Cultural Heritage Finds
4.2 Site Visit and Assessment

A one hour site visit was conducted in a four wheel drive vehicle on Friday 4th April 2013 and was attended by: Jim Gamack (representing Jabree Limited), Andrew Lyndon (representing Groundwork Plus) and Paul Timmins and Hank (representing Hanson).

The topography of the site ranges from low-lying areas in the vicinity of the unnamed creek (tributary of the Albert River) in Lot 80 on CP893560 to the transmission tower within Lot 2 on RP813599. The tower is approximately 240m above sea level.

A vehicle inspection was undertaken on access tracks in the northern part of the project area with the opportunity to stop for a ground inspection on a half a dozen occasions. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was almost zero except within the boundaries of the access tracks. No surface artefacts were identified during the ground inspection. The area was heavily wooded on the slopes with cleared areas up to 50-60 metres above the creek line. Past land use of the Darlington Range area (where the quarry is situated) included banana cultivation on the slopes, sugar cane and arrowroot along the river flats, with dairying and saw-milling supplementing family income1. Andrew Lyndon also noted that cattle grazing has been a feature of past land use for the area.

Based on the definitions for ground / surface disturbance in clause 3 of the Duty of Care Guidelines, surface disturbance caused by past land use detailed above is not consistent with the surface disturbance associated with quarrying. Consequently, the project area is considered to have moderate to good ground integrity and the quarrying activities are considered to be a (Category 5) high risk of harm to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area.

The table of DATSIMA finds above lists eight artefact scatter sites to the east of the project area. Jabree Limited’s cultural heritage database also records a bora ground complex consisting of three rings 10km southwest of the project area in the vicinity of Waldron and Creamer Roads, Tamborine2. Bora grounds or “rings” are places where bora ceremonies are conducted. The Bora Ceremony “was an important event which involved the initiation of boys (Kippers) into the group as young men”3. The “Tamborine” bora grounds are located close to the pathway of Beaudesert-Beenleigh Road that is etched between the Albert River and the Darlington Range. Jabree Limited has undertaken cultural heritage surveys and excavations at the Yarrabilba Property Development also to the south west of the Wolffdene Quarry. A rock shelter and a series of artefact scatters consisting of hundreds of stone flakes were identified in 2012 (pers comm Wesley Aird).

Given the nature and extent of significant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites within the project vicinity and the relatively undisturbed nature of the ground surface, Jabree recommends further cultural heritage assessment of the Wolffdene quarry site.

---

2 Marks, E.N. ‘A List of Bora Grounds in South-East Queensland (Compiled for the Boornong Project), Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, 1970 p108.
5 Conclusion

The proposed disturbance to the project area from quarrying activities is considered to be additional surface disturbance under the Cultural Heritage Duty of Care Guidelines. The project is considered a (Category 5) high risk activity to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area.

On the basis of the provisions of the ACHA and the findings of this assessment the following recommendations are made:

• Jabree Limited and Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd develop a Cultural Heritage Management Agreement (CHMA) to address further ground disturbing activities associated with the operation and expansion of the Wolffdene Quarry.
• The CHMA will detail the approach to cultural heritage assessment and archaeological excavations as the quarry site is opened up for further development.
• The CHMA will include a schedule for the delivery of Cultural Heritage awareness and induction sessions to project personnel.

6 References

• Aird, M, *Traditional Lifestyles and Recent History of South East Queensland Aborigines (A Literature Analysis)* (May 1992) prepared for Ngutana-Lui, The Aboriginal and Islander Studies Centre for Catholic Education.

• Marks, EN, *A List of Bora Grounds in South-East Queensland (Compiled for the Boornong Project)*, Department of Entomology, University of Queensland, 1970.

• Steele, JG, *Aboriginal Pathways of Southeast Queensland and the Richmond River*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, 1983.

• *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act (Qld) 2003* and Section 28 Duty of Care Guidelines (Gazettal Date: 16/4/2004).

Limitations and Exceptions of Report

The findings of this report are based on the scope of work as per project brief from the client. No warranties, expressed or implied, are made.

This assessment is based on background research and site survey conducted by Jabree Limited. All conclusions and recommendations made in the report are the professional opinion of Jabree Limited and while normal checking of the accuracy of data has been conducted. Jabree Limited assumes no responsibility or liability for errors in data obtained from regulatory agencies or any other external sources, nor from occurrences outside the scope of this project.

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