

APPENDIX D

Mitigation measures table



D.1 Mitigation measures

Table D.1 Summary of mitigation measures

ID	Mitigation measure
Surface water	
SW01	The WMP will be reviewed and updated following Project approval in response to the outcomes of the surface water assessment and any additional related approval requirements
SW02	Surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken at specific areas within the Mining Lease area including the contained water storages (existing and proposed), UCDS, ICDS, open pit(s) and TSFs/IWL. The monitoring program can be revised to also include monitoring of total and dissolved chromium. It is also proposed that monitoring of metals includes contained water storages D1 and D4.
SW03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water monitoring will continue to be undertaken in Lake Cowal (when lake water levels permit) to enable evaluation of water quality data against records of baseline monitoring.
SW04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction of the expanded LPB, Lake Cowal chemical monitoring to include more regular monitoring during the LPB construction and for a period post construction. Details would be included in the CEMP
SW05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before and during discharge of lake water captured behind the expanded LPB, the following monitoring of discharge water would occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continuous monitoring of: pH, EC, turbidity, dissolved oxygen. – Monitoring of: suspended solids, alkalinity, total iron, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, chloride, sulphate, total phosphate, ortho phosphate, ammonium, nitrate and nitrite. – Monitoring of the total and dissolved metals: arsenic, cadmium, copper, chromium, molybdenum, mercury, nickel, lead, antimony, selenium, silver and zinc. • The frequency and monitoring locations would be discussed and agreed with DPE / EPA.
SW06	<p>Expanded lake protection bund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk to lake water quality [from the placement of inert waste rock directly into Lake Cowal during initial construction of the lake isolation bund would be mitigated by stockpiling the waste rock material to be used within the CGO existing disturbance area and undertaking a geochemical testing program to confirm that the material is inert (i.e. non acid forming, not sodic/dispersive or saline and contains relatively low soluble environmentally significant constituents). • Placement of a continuous silt curtain around the outer perimeter of the temporary isolation bund is planned to trap fine sediment [from the inert waste rock on the floor of the lake] and control the migration of suspended material into the lake. Appropriately designed and installed silt curtains have found widespread use in recent years, including in freshwater lakes and impoundments, and have been effective in controlling turbidity.

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ID	Mitigation measure
SW07	<p>Expanded lake protection bund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing testing of Lake Cowal water quality at monitoring locations close to and remote from CGO will provide means of directly assessing any effects on water quality as a result of LPB construction activities and during the return of trapped water. The frequency of sampling and testing at lake water quality sites will increase during construction.
SW8	<p>Expanded lake protection bund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CEMP will be prepared as part of the detailed design of the expanded LPB, detailing construction activities, testing frequency, environmental management, monitoring and contingencies. The CEMP will include a trigger action response plan for assessing water quality, including contingency measures, such as changes to water treatment.
SW9	<p>Operational surface water monitoring and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the site water balance model on a regular basis to maintain the model as a reliable tool for assessing the effectiveness of the site water management system. At a minimum this should occur every three years. Annual forecast water balance modelling will inform near term water supply reliability for the Project as it progresses.
SW10	<p>Post-mining surface water monitoring and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality monitoring will continue for a minimum of two years following cessation of mining and processing operations with monitoring data reviewed at annual intervals (as part of the annual review process) over this period in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan. Reviews should involve assessment against long term performance objectives that are derived from baseline conditions or a justifiable departure from these, with due allowance for climatic variations. If objectives are not substantially met within the two-year period, management measures should be revised and the monitoring period extended.
SW11	<p>Potential contingency measures in the event of unforeseen impacts or impacts in excess of those predicted would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cessation of activities that have led to the impacts • conducting additional monitoring (e.g. increase in monitoring frequency or additional sampling locations) to confirm impacts and inform the proposed contingency measures • refinements to the water management system design such as additional water treatment, modification of construction activities, additional containment dams, increases to storage or pumping capacity installation of new structures as required to address the identified issues.
Groundwater	
GW01	The WMP will be reviewed and updated following Project approval in response to the outcomes of the groundwater assessment and any additional related approval requirements
GW02	Make good provisions if water supply is significantly affected at private bores and investigation confirm the Project is the cause of the impact, consistent with the current development consent requirements.
GW03	Adaptive management strategies will be implemented to validate and mitigate predicted Project-related drawdown around the potentially impacted River Red Gum populations
GW04	Continued groundwater level and quality monitoring. The monitoring network is established and relates to groundwater monitoring in aquifers beneath the ML area and regionally within the Bland Creek Palaeochannel aquifer.

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GW05	Periodic model validation whereby the groundwater model predictions would be validated by comparison with actual groundwater level data, mine inflows and measured drawdown.
Biodiversity (terrestrial ecology)	
TE01	Pre-clearance surveys (two stage) to remove roosting / breeding / nesting species will be undertaken
TE02	Salvage logs for use in biodiversity stewardship sites.
TE03	Rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife that enter the site and becomes trapped or injured.
TE04	Where feasible, noisy construction activities will be scheduled to occur away from the northern side of the LPB construction area (i.e area closest to known waterbird breeding areas) during the October to March period, when waterbird breeding and migratory shorebird visitation mostly occurs
TE05	CGO / construction staff training so they are aware of the sensitive environment they are working in and the plans to minimise impacts.
TE06	Where feasible, noisy construction activities will be scheduled to occur away from the northern side of the LPB construction area (i.e area closest to known waterbird breeding areas) during the October to March period, when waterbird breeding and migratory shorebird visitation mostly occurs
TE07	Stabilisation and revegetation of the lake edge to occur during construction of the extended LPB.
TE08	Reduce risk of fauna strike by boats through speed limits and working within defined operating limits if the LPB be constructed when the lake is inundated.
TE09	<p>Adaptive management</p> <p>Impacts where there is uncertainty over its likelihood of occurrence, and the level of impact that may occur are best dealt using by adaptive management techniques. Table 8.4 of the BDAR details adaptive management measures that should be adopted in these situations. It should be noted that many of these adaptive management measures, set out in Table 8.4 of the BDAR, have been, or continue to be used already used, at CGO to reduce, minimise or eliminate impacts. Measures include monitoring of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • noise impacts to threatened/ migratory waterbirds in Lake Cowal during construction and operation to see how the birds react. • noise impacts to threatened/ migratory waterbirds in Lake Cowal during blasting to see how the birds react. • potential impacts on fauna associated with IWL during operation, including cyanide casualties. • cyanide concentrations within the IWL and other relevant monitoring points to ensure levels stay within guidance levels. • potential impact of dust and particulate matter on threatened/ migratory waterbirds in Lake Cowal.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts of construction/ operations on retained Austral Pillwort adjacent to additional disturbance area. Ground-truthing and groundwater monitoring to assess potential groundwater drawdown impacts on identified River Red Gum GDE communities (see GW03).
Aquatic ecology	
AE01	Turbidity as an indirect impact during construction is to be managed by the installation of appropriately designed and installed tapered silt curtains
AE02	Storage and containment of fuels and chemicals on site will meet all required standards and include measures to contain accidental spills such as appropriate bunding for the volumes of material stored on site.
AE03	A detailed De-watering Plan (DWP) will be included in the CEMP. A Fauna Management Protocol (FMP) within the DWP should be prepared detailing leading practices for capturing and releasing aquatic fauna back into Lake Cowal. The FMP should include that fauna salvage should be undertaken by experienced and qualified aquatic ecologists and discuss capture and release methods.
AE04	Ongoing testing of primary waste rock to be used in construction of the LPB is required. (Same as SW05)
Aboriginal heritage	
AH01	<p>Given the uncertainty in relation to several Aboriginal sites identified only tentatively, it is recommended that additional specialist investigations are undertaken prior to the project commencement to clarify their status, and ultimately the management of these sites.</p> <p>Such analysis should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally modified trees – these trees should be subject to inspection by an arboriculturist to provide further advice. Hearths - further excavation of these features, with a focus on collecting samples for laboratory analysis to determine anthropogenic or natural origin.
AH02	Prior to construction ground disturbance, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be developed by a heritage specialist in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) to provide the post-approval framework for managing archaeological mitigation and Aboriginal heritage within the Project area. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will, where relevant, include existing requirements and obligations developed under established agreement between Evolution and the Wiradjuri Condobolin Corporation
AH03	A heritage interpretation strategy to identify the interpretive values of the Project area, and specifically Aboriginal heritage values across the additional disturbance area.
Social	
SCL01	Continuation of regular contact with the community through the existing the Communication and Engagement Plan (CEP), providing consistency in CGO points of community contact.
SCL02	Preparation of a social closure and legacy program and strategy involving collaboration with key stakeholders and the community. Integrated planning for transition and rehabilitation would serve to build a shared understanding of, and responsibility for, optimal post mining outcomes. This is not a process for CGO to lead, however CGO can be involved as required

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SCL03	<p>Mitigations likely to be effective in reducing short term accommodation demand from the mine and the Project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – planning of shutdown periods to avoid peak construction workforce requirements and community events, and – if a shutdown period occurs at the same time as a relatively high Project construction workforce requirement and there is a shortage of accommodation in West Wyalong; members of the shutdown workforce may be accommodated in Forbes and Condobolin. In this scenario is expected that constrained availability of short term accommodation should only occur for a relatively short duration.
Economic	
EC01	<p>Local employment and procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise local benefits derived from the Project, and consistent with existing CGO policy, CGO and contractors will be encouraged to source labour locally where possible and practical and provide training opportunities. • To maximise local benefits derived from the Project, CGO will continue to support local business by utilising these established supply networks and providing sufficient opportunities and information for local business to secure new supply contracts.
Noise and vibration	
NV01	<p>Noise management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise and vibration emissions will continue to be managed in accordance with the approved NMP (Evolution Mining 2022) and BMP (Evolution Mining 2022). Where required, the NMP and BMP will be updated.
NV02	<p>Noise monitoring</p> <p>Quarterly attended noise monitoring will continue to be conducted at the following monitoring locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N09 – “Lakeview III” residence • N10 – “Bramboyne” residence • N11 – “Laurel Park” residence • N12 – “The Glen” residence • N15 – “Caloola II” residence • N16 – “Foxham Downs II” residence • N17 – “Lakeview” and “Lakeview II” residences.
NV03	<p>Leading management practice will continue to be implemented where necessary to reduce CGO noise emissions, and will include, as far as practicable, the following measures.</p>
NV04	<p>Noise management</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restricting movement of trucks on ridgelines and exposed haul routes where their noise can propagate over a wide area, especially at night. This means restricting evening and night period movement of material to areas shielded by barriers or mounds and reserving large-scale material movement for the day period. The expanded LPB will provide some shielding, thereby reducing the potential for noise to propagate from the open-cut pits across Lake Cowal.
NV05	<p>Equipment siting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siting noisier equipment behind structures that act as barriers, or at the greatest distance from the noise-sensitive area, or orienting the equipment so that emissions are directed away from any sensitive areas, to achieve maximum attenuation.
NV06	Where there are several noisy pieces of equipment, scheduling operations so they are used separately rather than concurrently.
NV07	Keeping equipment well maintained.
NV08	Employing 'quiet' practices when operating equipment (eg positioning idling trucks in appropriate areas).
NV09	Educating staff on the effects of noise and the use of quiet work practices.
NV10	Specify maximum sound power levels when purchasing equipment or include in tender documents and contracts.
NV11	<p>Work practices</p> <p>Work practice methods include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular reinforcement (such as at toolbox talks) of the need to minimise noise review and implementation of feasible and reasonable mitigation measures to reduce noise avoiding the use of portable radios, public address systems or other methods of site communication that may unnecessarily impact upon nearby residents where possible, avoid the use of equipment that generates impulsive noise notify potentially affected residents prior to the commencement of construction works.
NV12	<p>Choice of equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> where possible, choose quieter plant and equipment based on the optimal power and size to most efficiently perform the required tasks operate plant and equipment in the quietest and most efficient manner regularly inspect and maintain plant and equipment to minimise noise level increases, to ensure that all noise attenuation devices are operating effectively.

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ID	Mitigation measure
Air quality	
AQ01	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality monitoring currently implemented on-site will continue throughout the life of the Project, consistent with the CGO AQMP. The three E-BAM continuous PM₁₀ monitors (Coniston, Lake Cowal Conservation Centre and CGO site office) are not currently used for compliance monitoring purposes. These continuous monitoring sites will provide upwind and downwind measurements of PM₁₀ and will allow Evolution to better monitor and manage dust emissions from CGO operations.
Greenhouse gas assessment	
GHG04	<p>Operating measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular maintenance of plant and equipment to minimise fuel consumption efficient mine planning (eg minimising rehandling and haulage of materials) to minimise fuel consumption consideration of energy efficiency in the plant equipment selection phase.
GHG05	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review progress against the emissions reduction roadmap every three years monitor external factors such as the NSW Government Net Zero Plan and its influence on site emissions review and update the technology roadmap to identify current or future technologies that may be mature enough to implement update the AQMP to include feasible actions identified in the emissions reduction roadmap and technology.
Visual amenity	
VIS01	Tree planting to screen views of the Project will be installed at P5 if requested by the landowner.
VIS02	<p>Lighting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fixed outdoor lights will shine directly above the horizontal or the building line or any illuminated structure. No in-pit mobile lighting rigs will shine directly above the pit wall and other mobile lighting rigs will not shine directly above the horizontal (except when required for emergency safety purpose). All external lighting at CGO will comply with the relevant Australian Standards including <i>Australian Standard AS4282 (INT) 1997 – Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting</i>.
VIS03	<p>New buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visual appearance of all new buildings, structures, facilities or works which are visible from the outside the site (including paint colours and specifications) are aimed at blending, as much as possible, with the surrounding landscape.

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VIS04	<p>Construction laydown areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction laydown areas will be located in areas with limited visibility from residences and public roads.
Traffic and transport	
TT01	<p>Traffic management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing TMP will be revised to include details of the Project and will be implemented for the life of the Project.
TT02	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution will monitor the road surface conditions for the Bonehams Lane and Lake Cowal Road routes (directly south and north of the mine).
TT03	<p>Emergency access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access for emergency vehicles will be maintained at all times.
Historic heritage	
HH01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for the unexpected discovery of historic items and/or skeletal material during Project activities will follow the <i>unexpected finds protocol</i> detailed in Section 6.2 of the <i>Cowal Gold Operations – Heritage Management Plan</i>.
HH02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should the identified storage shed be impacted by the Project, the items within the storage shed will be managed in accordance with CGO's approved heritage management plan.
Soils and land	
SL01	<p>Soil stripping strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing general strategy of soil resource management at the CGO involves stripping suitable soil resources from the proposed disturbance areas within the ML areas and directly replacing on rehabilitation areas or storing in dedicated stockpiles for re-use during progressive rehabilitation works. This strategy will be continued for the Project and the Land and Soil Assessment in Appendix T contains a Soil Stripping Strategy for the different Soil Units within the additional disturbance area.
SL02	<p>Soil stripping management:</p> <p>Where stockpiling is required, the following mitigation measures should be adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leave the surface of the completed soil stockpiles in a "rough" condition to help promote water infiltration and minimise erosion prior to vegetation establishment. Deep-rip soil stockpiles and seed (if necessary) to maintain soil organic matter levels, soil structure and microbial activity. Treat soil stockpiles with gypsum to reduce dispersiveness during stockpiling (as per Section 5.8). Install signposts for all soil stockpiles with the date of construction and type of soil.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record details of all soil stockpiles on a site database which includes the location and volume of each stockpile and the stockpile maintenance records (e.g. ameliorative treatment, weed control, seeding). The surface of soil stockpiles should be stored less than 3 m in height or ripped in order to promote infiltration and minimise erosion until vegetation is established, and to prevent anaerobic zones forming. Stockpiles should be preferentially located away from heavily trafficked or active mining areas, watercourses and are placed on areas of flat topography or along the contour to minimise erosion. Where necessary, a flow diversion bank or catch drain should be placed up-slope of a stockpile to direct surface water flows away. All stockpiles shall remain in a free-draining location to avoid long term soil saturation. Where necessary, silt fences or cleared vegetation should be installed around topsoil stockpiles or stripped areas as a form of erosion and sediment control. Seed stockpiles as soon as possible. An annual cover crop species that produce sterile florets or seeds may be sown. A rapid growing and healthy annual pasture sward will provide sufficient competition to minimise the emergence of undesirable weed species. Final rehabilitation target pasture or native grass species should be established on stockpiles to build up a desirable species seed bank in the topsoil. A general-purpose starter fertiliser may be applied to all soil stockpiles following construction. Fertiliser use and mix will depend on soil tests on stockpiled soil and proposed use of the soil. Stockpiles should be sown with cover crop to help maintain topsoil viability and minimise erosion and weed infestation if not being reused for prolonged periods. Inspections of stockpiled soils should be undertaken to inform ongoing management of the resource and to assist in limiting potential degradation of soil quality while held in storage. Prior to re-spreading stockpiled topsoil onto the disturbance area, an assessment of weed infestation on stockpiles should be undertaken to determine if individual stockpiles require herbicide application. The Rehabilitation Management Plan will consider where additional assessment of previously utilised soil resources that are currently used on rehabilitated lands will be required to inform management controls prior to re-use. The soil stockpiles will be inspected by the Sustainability Manager or their delegate on an annual basis, with regard to vegetation cover, weed and erosion and sedimentation issues. The following soil stockpile maintenance procedures will be conducted where on-going monitoring indicates the need: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fertiliser application deep ripping to improve aerobic conditions additional erosion control and stabilisation supplementary seeding with a select cover species weed control as necessary.
SL03	<p>Soil re-spreading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following ground preparation and growth medium development works, progressive revegetation activities should commence as soon as possible.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils to be placed in a rehabilitation area are identified for use based on the soil quality and vegetation history, with consideration to the planned final land use of the rehabilitation area, and with consideration to the mine plan and operational factors. • Soils sourced from the respective mine pit areas should remain predominantly within these areas, either placed to rehabilitation or within stockpile. Therefore, soils consistent with the parent units from these areas are typically found within these areas. • Topsoil should be spread, treated with fertiliser (for pasture areas only) and seeded in one consecutive operation, to reduce the potential for topsoil loss to wind and water erosion. Thorough seedbed preparation should be undertaken to ensure optimum establishment and growth of vegetation. • All topsoiled areas should be lightly contour ripped (after topsoil spreading) to incorporate rock into the soil matrix and increase stability. Ripping should be undertaken on the contour. Best results will be obtained by ripping immediately prior to sowing. • Soil management documentation should be maintained that includes confirmation that topsoil stockpiles have been scalped, topsoil has been placed at the appropriate depth and ameliorants have been applied at the correct rate. • The need for maintenance fertilising will be assessed during regular rehabilitation monitoring programs, particularly in agricultural final land use areas where grazing is occurring or planned to occur. The application method (e.g. tractor spreader or aerial spreading) will be determined based on the existing vegetation, landform and timing of application.
Subsidence	
SUB01	<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage a qualified structural or civil engineer to review the following detailed subsidence forecasts for all pieces of major mining-related infrastructure, including but not limited to the final LPB, major plant in the processing precinct and tailings storage facilities etc, in order to confirm that the forecast strains, displacements and angular distortions do not exceed the service limits of any assets.
SUB02	<p>Underground stope design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and where necessary update the underground mine design to ensure that no stopes are excavated beneath the open pit with a fresh rock crown pillar height of less than 20-30 m (i.e. maintain a minimum stope width to fresh rock crown pillar ratio of 1:2). Where any non-compliant stopes do exist in the mine plan it is suggested that they should be removed. The recommendations made previously for the CGO Underground Development (2020) should be adhered to.
SUB03	<p>Backfilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When backfilling the E46 open pit, consider the fill material types used and the sequence of the deposition in order to avoid creation of voids within the fill, which might lead to subsidence over time. Ideally, fill material(s) with minimal porosity should be used to backfill the E46 pit.
SUB04	<p>E46 backfill slope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to mitigate and contain any potential slumping of the E46 final backfill slope, it is recommended to construct fresh rock bunds at the toe of the slope.
SUB05	Data collection

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to collect and interpret rock mass characterisation data from the open pit and underground mining domains, especially regarding the strength properties of the various lithologies as well as the location, orientation and characteristics of the geological structures.
Hazards (PHA, bushfire and PSI)	
Bushfire	
BF01	Asset protection zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Protection Zones – APZ will be installed and managed as inner protection areas for the life of the Project including a minimum APZ of 10 m around new Project infrastructure and an APZ of 50 m where practical.
BF02	Landscaping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of APZ will manage fuel loads as required. An updated Bushfire Management Plan will guide landscape and APZ management, including monitoring and managing potential fuel loads surrounding the Project area.
BF03	Building design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new buildings associated with the Project will reduce the risk of ignition from a bushfire in accordance with AS3959-2018.
BF04	Firewater supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire water supplies will be maintained and detailed in the revised Bushfire Management Plan.
BF05	Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main CGO access, alternate access and internal site roads will provide for safe reliable, and unobstructed passage by a Cat 1 firefighting vehicle.
BF06	Emergency Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated Bushfire Management Plan will be prepared for the Project, including the existing and proposed biodiversity offset sites. The Plan will be developed in consultation with the RFS and Bland Temora Bushfire Management Committee.
Preliminary site investigation	
PSI01	Detailed requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> erosion and sediment controls for new infrastructure management of surface water runoff around excavations and stockpiles and prevention of surface water escaping disturbance areas stockpile management procedures for segregating materials and preventing cross contamination of clean material (VENM or ENM) with contaminated material including both and anthropogenic sources of contamination

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> management and removal of ACM using a licenced operator prior to conducting bulk earthworks activities management of liquid and solid waste arising from construction.
PSI02	<p>Unexpected finds</p> <p>An unexpected finds procedure will be included in the revised EMS for use during construction and operation of the Project. An unexpected find is potential contamination that was not previously identified during this contamination assessment or other investigations conducted for the Project. CGO employees and contractors will be trained in identifying the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> soil that appears to be contaminated based on visual and olfactory (odour) assessment ACM (ie either bonded or friable asbestos) groundwater or surface water that appears to be contaminated based on visual and olfactory (odour) assessment (including sheens or abnormal discolouration on the water surface, free phase liquids such as petroleum fuel, etc) potentially contaminating infrastructure (such as historical building structures potentially containing hazardous materials) fill containing wastes (eg residual mine waste and tailings, NOA, refuse).
PSI03	<p>In the event of a suspected unexpected contamination discovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> excavation works will temporarily be suspended at the location of the unexpected find, the CGO Sustainability Manager contacted, the area of concern appropriately isolated and inspected if required, the area will be inspected by a contaminated land consultant, and appropriate sampling and analysis would be undertaken with the sampling activities documented in a report <p>workplace health and safety environmental protection requirements will be reviewed, depending on the type of unexpected finds encountered.</p>
PSI04	Management of ACM using an experienced and licenced operator may be required prior establishing soil stockpiles in the north-western portion of the additional disturbance area.
Rehabilitation and closure strategy (rehabilitation strategy)	
RTS01	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation monitoring will continue to be undertaken to assess rehabilitation progress and success as detailed in the RMP.
RTS02	<p>Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual rehabilitation reports will continue to be prepared and submitted to the RR via its portal.

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RTS03	<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rehabilitation criteria will be refined over the life of the Project in response to advances in rehabilitation techniques, outcomes of rehabilitation trials or changes to the agreed final land uses. Criteria will be submitted and approved with each RMP renewal provide to the RR
RTS04	<p>Trials</p> <p>Ongoing rehabilitation trials and research will be an extension of the trials undertaken to date and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Amelioration – Continued investigation into the chemical and physical properties of soil resources and the optimum rates of gypsum application to improve suitability for plant growth and use on rehabilitation areas Rehabilitation Media – Continued monitoring of the effectiveness of various applications associated with the rock mulch, topsoil and hay cover materials stabilising landform slopes (ie controlling erosion) and providing a suitable medium for revegetation. Revegetation – Ongoing trials and research to determine the most appropriate revegetation species suited to substrate materials of the CGO’s final landforms including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of new vegetation growth trials to investigate revegetation species suited to the top surface rehabilitation materials of CGO final landforms, including the TIWL and WREs, to refine revegetation objectives; Investigations and implementation of a trial to determine the most effective methods for direct seeding rehabilitation areas following the establishment of the initial Wimmera Ryegrass cover crop; and Implementation of research and a revegetation trial to investigate revegetation methods and species suited to the final slopes and rehabilitation media of the IWL embankments.
RTS05	<p>Ongoing rehabilitation trials and research will be an extension of the trials undertaken to date and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil/rock matrix application and mixing – trialling the soil/rock matrix application and mixing techniques detailed in section 5.2.4ii to determine which methods provides the greatest level of erosion protection and vegetation establishment.
RTS06	<p>Identified erosion hazard areas will be reshaped where possible. In instances where reshaping is not possible, additional land surface protection, beyond the CGO soil-rock matrix cover system will be implemented.</p>
RT07	<p>Any legacy landform features such as berms and bullnoses, identified by erosion and landform evolution modelling to increase erosion beyond acceptable rates will be removed or modified where possible. If not, Evolution will consider increasing the proportion of rock to soil in the rock/soil matrix.</p>