



3 Closure obligations and commitments



Issued date: October 2020

Revision #: 1.20.0

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Cover photograph: Partridge Pigeon (*Geophaps smithii smithii*) [Vulnerable] on Trial Landform

GLOSSARY

Below are key terms that are used in this section.

Key term	Definition
Annual Plan of Rehabilitation	High level plan used to determine the securities amount to be held by the Commonwealth Government for Ranger Mine rehabilitation obligations.
Environmental Requirements	The Ranger Environmental Requirements are attached to the s.41 Authority and set out Primary and Secondary Environmental Objectives, which establish the principles by which the Ranger operation is to be conducted, closed and rehabilitated and the standards that are to be achieved.
Minesite Technical Committee	<p>The Minesite Technical Committee, convened in accordance with Attachment A of the Working Arrangements for the Regulation of Uranium Mining in the Northern Territory dated 30 May 2005, is tasked with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing proposed and existing approvals and decisions under NT legislation • Reviewing technical information in relation to Ranger Mine, including monitoring data and environmental performance • Collaboratively developing standards for the protection of the environment • Developing strategies to address emerging issues <p>The MTC consists of the representatives of the NT Department of Industry, Tourism and Trade, the Supervising Scientist, ERA and the Northern Land Council. Representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources may also attend MTC meetings.</p>
Mirarr	<p>Mirarr is a patrilineal descent group. Descent groups are often called 'clans' in English and kunmokurrkurr in Kundjeyhmi language. There are several Mirarr clans with each one distinguished by the language they historically spoke (e.g. Mirarr Kundjeyhmi, Mirarr Urningangk, Mirarr Erre).</p> <p>The Mirarr are the Traditional Owners of the land encompassing the RPA.</p>
Ranger Project Area	Abbreviated to RPA. The Ranger Project Area means the land described in Schedule 2 to the Commonwealth <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> .
WA mine closure guidelines	Guidance documentation provided by the Western Australia Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety for the development of mine closure plans.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

Below are abbreviations and acronyms that are used in this section.

Abbreviation / Acronym	Description
ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
ARPANSA	Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
BPT	Best Practicable Technology
DITT	Department of Industry Tourism and Trade
DPIR	Department of Primary Industry and Resources (now DITT)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
<i>EPBC Act</i>	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
<i>EPIP Act</i>	<i>Environmental Protection (Impact of Proposal) Act 1974</i>
ER	Environmental Requirements
ERA	Energy Resources of Australia Ltd
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
MCP	Mine Closure Plan
MTC	Mine Technical Committee
NLC	Northern Land Council
NP	National Park
NT	Northern Territory
NTP	Northern Territory Portion
RPA	Ranger Project Area
SSB	Supervising Scientist Branch
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WA	Western Australia

3 CLOSURE OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

This section provides an overview of the closure obligations and commitments that are applicable to Energy Resources of Australia Ltd (ERA) in relation to the Ranger Project Area (RPA). An outline of the primary State and Commonwealth (Cth) legislative framework is provided including descriptions relating to rehabilitation and closure activities. Relevant external guidelines, standards, codes of practice and stakeholder input, along with internal corporate policies and standards, have also been addressed as relevant to the Mine Closure Plan (MCP) (Figure 3-1).

It is implicit that ERA will comply with all necessary legal obligations and uphold internal standards during closure to ensure the ongoing protection of the environmental values surrounding Kakadu National Park (NP), the health and safety of the community and preservation of cultural values. ERA is committed to protecting these values by implementing the required management controls. These management controls are described and discussed in Section 9.

Section 3.1 below provides an overview of the ERA regulatory framework and includes a list outlining ERA key legislative instruments and agreements. A Closure Legal Obligations Register has been developed and included within Appendix 3.2 This register forms a subset of the overarching ERA legal register for all operations at Ranger Mine that are relevant to closure.

3.1 Legislative framework

As outlined in Section 1.2, rehabilitation operations at Ranger Mine are governed by both Commonwealth and Northern Territory (NT) legislation and regulations.

3.1.1 Applicable legislation and agreements

The following Acts and Regulations are relevant to closure activities at the Ranger Mine. Key legislation and agreements specific to Ranger Mine operations, including closure, together with explanation are included in Appendix 3.1. A compliance register of specific obligations is included in Appendix 3.2.

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Regulations 2017 (Cth)*
- *Aboriginal Land Act 1978 (NT)*
- *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth)*
- Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council (also under the Atomic Energy Act 1953)
 - Ranger Uranium Mining Project Agreement between the Northern Land Council and ERA (2013)
- *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Regulations 2007 (Cth)*

- *Atomic Energy Act 1953* (Cth)
 - ‘Government Agreement’ between the Commonwealth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission (under the *Atomic Energy Act 1953*)
 - ‘Section 41 Authority’ under the *Atomic Energy Act 1953* –
- ‘Mining Agreement’ (the Ranger uranium mining project agreement between the NLC and ERA)
- *Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998* (Cth)
- *Building Act 1993* (NT)
- Building Regulations 1993 (NT)
- *Bushfires Management Act 2016* (NT)
- *Control of Roads Act 1953* (NT)
- *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)
- Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations (Cth)
 - Permit to export
- *Dangerous Goods Act 1998* (NT)
- Dangerous Goods Regulations 1985 (NT)
- Electrical Workers and Contractors Act 1978 (NT)
- *Electricity Reform Act 2000* (NT)
- Electricity Reform (Safety and Technical) Regulations 2000 (NT)
- *Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996* (NT)
- Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)
- *Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978* (Cth)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth)
- *Environment Protection (Northern Territory Supreme Court) Act 1978* (Cth)
- *Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996* (NT)
- Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)



- *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth)
- *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* (NT)
- Fire and Emergency Regulations 1996 (NT)
- *Fisheries Act 1988* (NT)
- *Hazard Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (Cth)
- Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Regulations 1996
- *Heritage Act 2011* (NT)
- IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material
- *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (Cth)
- *Mineral Titles Act 2010* (NT)
- Mineral Titles Regulations 2011 (NT)
- *Mining Management Act 2001* (NT)
- Mining Management Regulations 2001 (NT)
 - Ranger Authorisation Variation 0108-18
- *Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989* (NT)
- Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004 (NT)
- *Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987* (Cth)
 - Permit to possess
 - Permit to decommission
- *Radiation Protection Act 2004* (NT)
 - Licences for radiation equipment
- *Radioactive Ores and Concentrates (Packaging and Transport) Act* (NT)
 - Licence to transport and store U3O8
- Radiation Protection Regulations 2007 (NT)
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1977* (NT)
- Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations 2001

- Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation By-Laws 1984 (NT)
- *Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998* (NT)
- Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulations 1999 (NT)
- *Water Act 1992* (NT)
- Water Regulations 1992 (NT)
- *Weeds Management Act 2001* (NT)
- Weeds Management Regulations 2006 (NT)
- *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act*
- Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011 (NT).

3.1.2 Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Government approved the Ranger Mine project on 9 January 1979 following the recommendations of the first and second reports of the Ranger Uranium Environmental Inquiry, which had been initiated under the *EPIP Act* (termed 'the Fox Inquiry') into the potential impacts of uranium mining in the Alligator Rivers Region (Fox *et al.* 1976, 1977 and Hart & Jones 1984a).

The proposed Ranger Mine, as defined in the draft EIS, was fully assessed as part of the Fox Inquiry (Fox *et al.* 1976, 1977). The Fox Inquiry provided the following final recommendations specifically relevant to rehabilitation and closure:

- all required rehabilitative work and all measures required for the continuing protection of the environment be carried out by the operator at its expense. It was recommended that:
 - the operator and its successors be bound by a legally enforceable obligation to carry out necessary work
 - all obligations be enforceable by appropriate authorities which have the right and duty to enforce them
 - performance of these obligations be fully secured at all times, and
 - the security be available freely to the appropriate authorities.
- the best practicable technology (developed anywhere, which can be applied to the uranium industry in Australia) to prevent environmental pollution and degradation be adopted from the outset.
- the Ranger Mine project be permitted to commence only if there is a firm, legally binding undertaking by Ranger Mine to place in one or the other of the pits the tailings and any stockpiles of low-grade ore remaining after milling ceases.

- a co-ordinating committee be established to review and consider any major changes in Ranger Mine's operating procedures. The Minesite Technical Committee (MTC) was formed as a result.

Title to the RPA was granted to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust in 1978, in accordance with the Commonwealth *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Aboriginal Land Rights Act)*. Prior to the Commonwealth Minister approving the Ranger Mine, the Commonwealth Government entered the section 44 Agreement with the Northern Land Council (NLC) under the *Land Rights Act*. The original mining authorisation of the Ranger Mine was granted on 9 January 1979 (as mentioned above) under section 41 of the *Atomic Energy Act 1953 (Commonwealth)*. Known as the section 41 Authority, this approval provides the key tenure and land access approval required for the operations.

The section 41 Authority (Cth) established fundamental Environmental Requirements (ERs), which are inclusive of rehabilitation obligations applicable to Ranger Mine. The ERs were appended to the main Commonwealth authority issued under section 41 of the *Atomic Energy Act 1953 (Cth) (Atomic Energy Act)*. In general, the ERs set out environmental objectives which establish the principles by which the Ranger Mine operation is to be conducted, closed and rehabilitated and the standards that are to be achieved. The ERs were revised in 1999 to be inclusive of conditions relating to rehabilitation.

The rehabilitation of Ranger Mine is not subject to assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. As outlined in Section 43(a) of the *EPBC Act*, certain actions that started prior to 16 July 2000 are exempt from the assessment and approval provisions of the Act.

3.1.3 Northern Territory

As outlined in Section 1.1, the key regulatory instrument that governs operations at the Ranger Mine on a day-to-day basis is the NT Authorisation 0108 (the Ranger Authorisation) issued under the NT's *Mining Management Act 2018 (Mining Management Act)*. The Department of Industry Tourism and Trade (DITT), formally the Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) regulate ERA in accordance with the Ranger Authority under the *Mining Management Act*. Key closure obligations included within the Ranger Authorisation have been incorporated into the Closure Legal Obligations Register (Appendix 3.2).

Schedule 2.1 of the Ranger Authorisation provides the primary basis for operations and states:

2.1 In addition to the obligation under the Environmental Requirements, the Operator is authorised to operate in accordance with the conditions and requirements set out in this Authorisation. In particular, the Operator is authorised to:

2.1.1 conduct mining operations and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the latest approved Mining Management Plan, Water Management Plan and Mine Closure Plan and all subordinate plans referenced therein, submitted in accordance with the processes set out in the Annexes.

The overall objective for rehabilitation and closure is based on the rehabilitation goals outlined in the Ranger Authorisation and the ERs. Annex A of the Ranger Authorisation includes the

ERs, which includes specific references to the ERA obligations for environmental protection (Clause 1), rehabilitation (Clause 2) and the Rehabilitation Plan (Clause 9). The Variation of the Ranger Authority (Variation of Authorisation 0108-18) includes Annex B which addresses the requirements for submission and assessment of the MCP (this document). ERA is now undertaking and pursuing final rehabilitation and closure of the Ranger Mine via the existing statutory review and assessment mechanisms.

Several legislative instruments relevant to environmental protection within the NT apply unless specific exemptions for the Ranger Mine have been made. These obligations are identified within the Closure Legal Obligations Register in Appendix 3.2.

3.1.4 Land and tenure

The Kakadu NP surrounds the RPA and was declared in three stages between 1979 and 1991 under the then *National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*, later repealed by the *EPBC Act* in 2000. Land tenure surrounding the RPA is a combination of Aboriginal and Commonwealth Government freehold land managed through a number of leasing, governance and service arrangements. Each stage of Kakadu NP includes Aboriginal land declared under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) and is either leased to the Director of National Parks or subject to claim to traditional ownership under the Act.

The Mirarr are the Traditional Owners of the land encompassing the RPA. The Mirarr estate encompasses the RPA, MLN1, Jabiru and parts of Kakadu NP. The Mirarr exercise their rights as Traditional Owners under two Aboriginal Land Trusts and benefit from fee simple title (a form of freehold ownership legislated by the Government) to most of the estate. Aboriginal freehold title exists across most of the land in the RPA, with the titles held by the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust. The Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust was handed an Aboriginal freehold title over NT Portion 7127 (currently Portion 2273) under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976* (Cth) on 16 August 2013.

Land in the NT is subject to cadastral divisions called Northern Territory Portions or Parcels (NTPs) for the purposes of identification and security of land ownership. Land tenure in the region, relevant to the RPA, includes NTPs 2273, 2376, 1656, 1657, 1662, 1685 and 1686 (Figure 3-1). The majority of NTP 2376 is declared as Kakadu NP and leased back to the Director of National Parks (with current lease expiration date of 31 December 2077); the remaining part of NT Portion 2376 is within the boundaries of the RPA. The RPA also includes NTPs 1656, 1657, 1685, 1686 and part of NTP 1662.



ERA

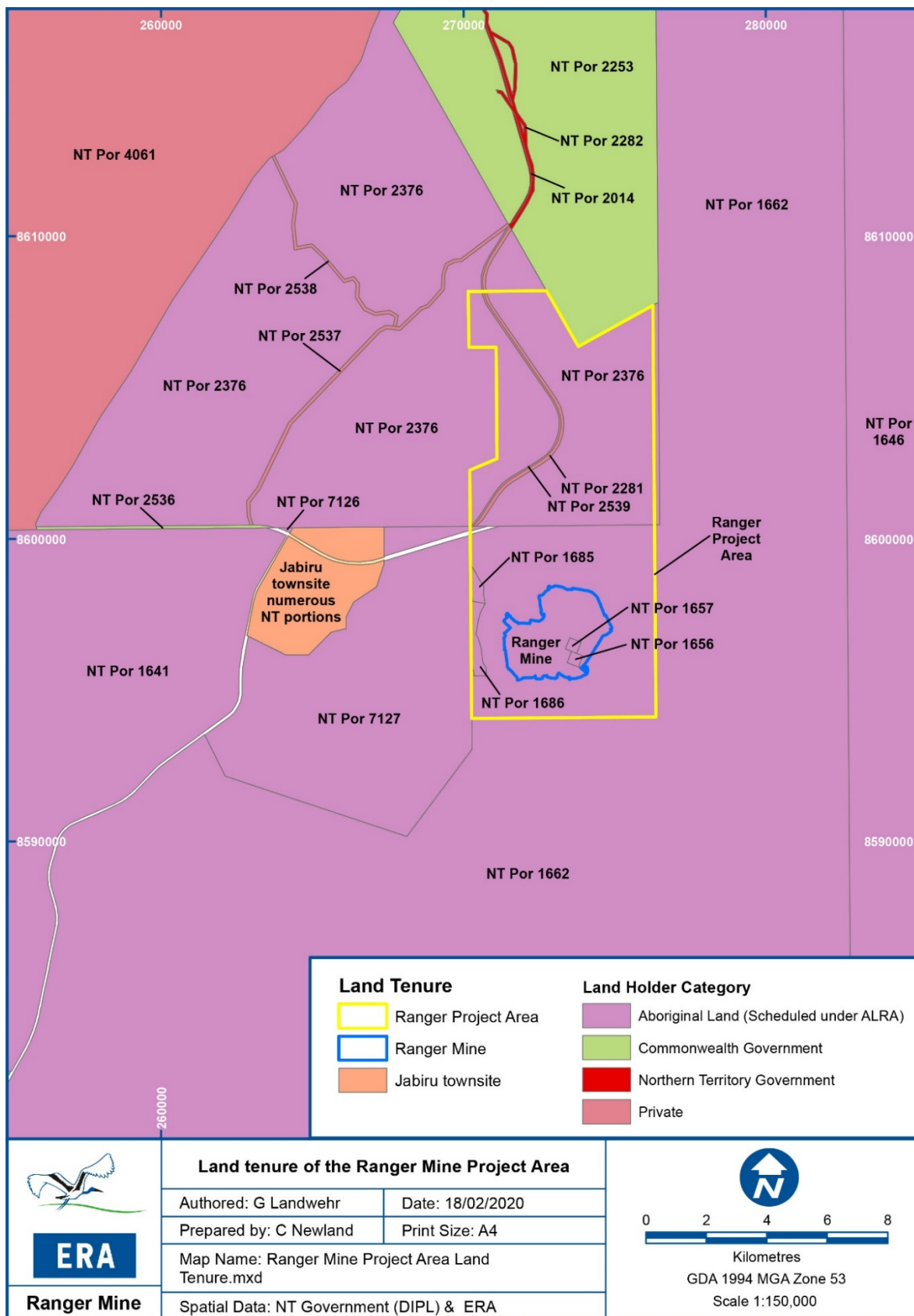


Figure 3-1: Land portions relevant to the RPA

3.1.5 Post-closure tenure and land access

In accordance with schedule 5.1 of the section 41 Authority, ERA must cease/suspend all mining operations by 8 January 2021. Schedule 3 of the section 41 Authority requires ERA to comply with the Mining Agreement (Ranger Uranium Mining Project Agreement) established between the NLC and ERA, which requires the RPA to be vacated on cessation of mining operations, other than for the purposes of undertaking rehabilitation as required by the section 41 Authority (Schedule 5.2). The rights of ERA to access and occupy the RPA, under the current section 41 Authority, continues until 8 January 2026.

The section 41 Authority requires ERA to undertake a monitoring program “following cessation of operations until such time as a relevant close-out certificate is issued.” Following January 2026, rehabilitated areas will undergo stabilisation and monitoring works as the site progresses towards development of a long-term stable landform and viable ecosystem that meets closure objectives. ERA assumes monitoring will continue for up to 25 years after rehabilitation is completed.

The rehabilitation obligations of ERA will cease over any part of the RPA where a close-out certificate has been issued by the Minister subject to the Supervising Scientist and the NLC agreeing that the specific part of the RPA has met the aims and objectives for rehabilitation. . Close-out will be granted at the point at which rehabilitation requirements have been met or are assured, appropriate regulations and standards have been met and the site is suitable for the intended future land use. Following close-out, a separate process will be required to formally relinquish the RPA.

3.1.5.1 Legal framework beyond 8 January 2026

Section 10 of this Mine Closure Plan discusses the need for a period of monitoring and maintenance following the completion of rehabilitation activities. ERA notes that at the present time there are no tenure arrangements in place which provide ERA with ongoing access to the Ranger Project Area (**RPA**) beyond 8 January 2026. Following expiry of the current Section 41 Authority, ERA will require an extended or new land tenure arrangement to enable access for monitoring and maintenance purposes.

ERA also notes that the Environmental Requirements are linked to the current Section 41 Authority. A legal framework is required to preserve the Environmental Requirements until the close-out process has been completed.

ERA has been liaising with Traditional Owner representatives and the Commonwealth to determine an appropriate mechanism and pathway to facilitate access to the RPA and to preserve the Environmental Requirements beyond 2026. This has included detailed discussions regarding proposed amendments to the Atomic Energy Act 1953 (Cth).

ERA supports a minor amendment of the Atomic Energy Act, which would enable ERA to apply for a further Section 41 Authority, as an appropriate mechanism to extend the existing legislative framework. The grant of a new Section 41 Authority by the Commonwealth would meet the objectives of land access for monitoring and maintenance purposes and also maintain the Environmental Requirements as the basis for the close-out of Ranger.

ERA is working with the Commonwealth Government and in consultation with Traditional Owners to finalise an appropriate amendment in a timely way.

3.2 Standards, codes of practice and guidelines

The following external standards, codes of practice, and guidelines are relevant to closure activities at the Ranger Mine:

- Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) 7th Edition
- Australian Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting – Summary 2000
- Code of Practice – Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (ARPANSA 2014)
- Code of Practice & Safety Guide: Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)
- WA Government Guidelines for preparing Mine Closure Plans (DMIRS 2020)
- National standards for the practice of ecological restoration in Australia. Second Edition. (SRG 2018)
- ICMM (2019) Integrated Mine Closure: Good Practice Guide
- ACARP Management of waste tyres in the mining industry C8037 (2000)
- NTEPA Guidance Note - Asbestos disposal in the NT – information on the requirements for the disposal of Asbestos in the Northern Territory (2018).

ERA has closely followed the ICMM (2019) best practice for mine closure and has adopted the elements of closure planning (Figure 3-2).

MINE CLOSURE GOOD PRACTICE



Figure 3-2: Integrated mine closure good practice framework (ICMM 2019)

3.2.1 Corporate policies and standards

ERA and Rio Tinto both have a number of internal Health, Safety and Environmental and Community policies and standards as part of the business model for their operations. The Closure Standard is an element of the Rio Tinto sustainable development framework, designed and developed to incorporate the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Sustainable Development Framework (Rio Tinto 2014, ICMM 2015). The Rio Tinto internal management applicable to closure, which has been adopted by ERA, include:

- C1 Isolation
- C2 Electrical safety
- C3 Vehicles and Driving
- C4 Working at heights
- C5 Confined spaces
- C6 Cranes and lifting
- C7 Aviation Safety
- D3 Management of slope geotechnical hazards
- D5 Management of tailings and water storage facilities
- D6 Process Safety
- D7 Functional safety (projects)
- H1 Chemicals & hazardous substances
- H2 Noise exposure
- H3 Manual tasks & workplace ergonomics
- H4 Fitness for work in safety critical jobs
- H5 Vector-borne and infectious disease
- H6 Radiation exposure
- E11 Water quality protection
- E12 Air quality protection
- E13 Chemically reactive mineral waste
- E14 Land management & rehabilitation



- E15 Hazardous materials & non-mineral waste, and
- E16 Biodiversity & Natural Resource Management (NRM).

The Rio Tinto Closure Standard (HSEC-B-27) requires each Rio Tinto operation (globally) to develop and implement a plan for closure which sets the minimum requirements. The plan must be based on comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge base of the regulatory, socio-economic, cultural and environmental context in which the site operates; and all reasonable options for post-closure land use(s) must be identified and evaluated.

One of the core ERA values is that the natural and cultural values of the surrounding World Heritage-listed Kakadu National Park must continue to remain protected. To achieve this ERA has made it a business priority to care for country and deliver the best in class rehabilitation. The ERA Environmental Policy sets the underlying commitments required from employees and the company to ensure the environment remains protected and specifically commits to:

- respect all agreements with the NLC and Aboriginal Traditional Owners
- comply with, and endeavour to exceed, all applicable legislation and other commitments
- rehabilitate land on which ERA operates, to establish an environment similar to the adjacent areas of Kakadu NP
- conduct research to develop environmentally sound closure strategies, and
- ensure sound environmental decision making through collaboration with leading research providers, using best practicable technologies and engaging qualified suppliers.

3.2.2 Supervising Scientific Branch (SSB) rehabilitation standards

The SSB drafted nine rehabilitation standards for the Ranger Project Area dated 8 August 2018 (Department of the Environment and Energy, 2018), which are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: SSB rehabilitation standards for the Ranger Project Area

Closure theme	Rehabilitation standard
Landform	Landform stability and erosion
Radiation	Environmental radiation protection
	Public radiation protection
Water and sediment	Magnesium in surface water
	Uranium and manganese in surface water
	Ammonia in surface water
	Sulfate – (acid sulfate soils) in surface water

Closure theme	Rehabilitation standard
	Other metals in surface water
	Turbidity and sedimentation (in progress)
Ecosystem restoration	Ecosystem restoration (flora, fauna, ecological processes)

These standards will be considered by ERA, along with the overarching corporate standards, to promote desired outcomes for environmental protection.

3.3 Western Australia Mine Closure Plan guidelines

Annex B of the Ranger Authorisation and the Rio Tinto internal requirements frame the content and structure of the MCP. At the request of the Commonwealth Government, and in the absence of any NT closure plan guidelines to date, this MCP has been prepared with reference to the WA Guidelines for Preparing Mine Closure Plans (the WA Guidelines) (DMIRS 2020). The WA Guidelines outline a general mine closure planning process. ERA has followed this mine closure planning process throughout its operation and addresses each component of this process in detail throughout this MCP.

The Annex B requirements align with the WA Guidelines which recognise that closure planning is a progressive process and that mine closure plans are living documents that should undergo ongoing review, development and continuous improvement throughout the life of a mine. This is consistent with the requirement to update and submit the MCP annually as per the Ranger Authorisation. The level of information required needs to recognise the stage of mine development (i.e. exploration, planning and design/approvals, construction, operations, decommissioning, post-closure maintenance and monitoring), with detail increasing as the mine moves towards closure.

The WA Guidelines also include requirements for radiation management for uranium mines, such as the "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA) principle and the "best practicable technology" (BPT) principle, defined by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), and endorsed by the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) (ARPANSA 2005, DMIRS 2020).

3.3.1 Other closure and rehabilitation resources

There are general information sources on the process and management of rehabilitation and closure to the mining industry which, although not directly referenced throughout the MCP, provide a baseline to identifying whether the ERA closure practices are conforming to industry standards and that the necessary planning and management aspects are being considered. Some of the primary closure information resources providing general guidance to rehabilitation and closure processes are:

- A guide to leading sustainable development in mining (Australian Government 2011)

- Mine closure – leading practice sustainable development program for the mining industry (Australian Government 2016a)
- Mine rehabilitation – leading practice sustainable development program for the mining industry (Australian Government 2016b)
- Guidance for the assessment of environmental factors – rehabilitation of terrestrial ecosystems. No. 6. (EPA 2006)
- A framework for developing mine-site completion criteria in Western Australia. [endorsed by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety] (Young *et al.* 2019).
- Kakadu Management Plan 2016 - 2026 (Director of National Parks 2016).

3.4 Closure permits and approvals

The transition into closure will involve applying for regulatory approvals to authorise new requests or to modify the currently authorised activities. Applications will be required for activities that may result in an environmental impact which may require amendment of the Ranger Authorisation; cause or has potential to cause disturbance to intact or undisturbed areas of the RPA; or is likely or has the potential to impact downstream values (DPIR 2011). It is assumed that no areas outside of the existing footprint will be disturbed during closure. Therefore, no additional permits or approvals relating to land disturbance will be required.

Permits for decommissioning works, post-closure and access approvals, such as the 'Permit to Decommission Facility' under the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987*, will be submitted to relevant authority as needed. Contractors will be responsible for acquiring permits to undertake specific works such as deconstruction of infrastructure, transport of materials and seed collection. In accordance with Annex B.7 of the Ranger Authorisation, the MCP must include a summary of activities, which ERA propose to seek approval for via specific applications and indicative timing of these applications. Where practicable, requests for approval will be identified and detailed within Section 11 (Implementation) of the MCP, as part of the annual submission.

Alternatively, standalone applications will be submitted to the Minesite Technical Committee (MTC). The MTC is responsible for reviewing the application and advising matters for consideration as part of the approval. This process will generally occur when information is not available at the time of MCP submission or due to the complexity of the supporting information. All proposals to amend or introduce operational approaches, procedures or mechanisms must be supported by a BPT analysis including all environmental matters not covered by the ERs.

The list of standalone applications currently pending submission and the associated indicative timeframes for submission, assessment and approval and detailed within Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Applications pending submission

APPLICATION	TYPE	FORECAST SUBMISSION DATE	MTC ASSESSMENT PERIOD	MTC ASSESSMENT COMPLETED	ERA RESPONSE PERIOD	ERA RESPONSE COMPLETED	MTC ACCEPTANCE PERIOD	MTC ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSES	MINISTERIAL APPROVAL TIMELINE	MINISTERIAL APPROVAL
PIT 3 CLOSURE**	*Ministerial Approval	Dec 2020	6 months	June 2021	2 months	Aug 2021	1 month	Sept 2021	1 month	Oct 2021
TSF DECONSTRUCTION	*Ministerial Approval	Nov 2021	7 months	June 2022	2 months	Aug 2022	2 months	Oct 2022	1 month	Nov 2022
FINAL LANDFORM	*Ministerial Approval	May 2022	6 months	Nov 2022	6 weeks	Dec 2022	2 months	Feb 2023	1 month	Mar 2023
FINAL COMPLETED CLOSURE WORKS REPORT	*Ministerial Approval	July 2026								

**matters requiring Commonwealth ministerial consultation according to the update sent from the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science & Department of Primary Industry and Resources (April 2017)*

*** Application does not include final 6 m (which will be included within the Final Landform application)*

3.5 References

- ARPANSA, 2005, *Code of Practice and Safety Guide for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing*, Radiation Protection Series Publication No. 9, August 2005, Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency, Australian Commonwealth Government
- Australian Government 2011. *Guide to Leading Sustainable Development in Mining*.
- Australian Government 2016a. *Mine Closure – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry*.
- Australian Government 2016b. *Mine Rehabilitation – Leading Practice Sustainable Development Program for the Mining Industry*.
- Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency 2005. *Code of Practice and Safety Guide: Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing*. Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Department of Environment and Energy. *Kakadu National Park: Culture and History - History of the park*. Australian Government. Available at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/topics/national-parks/kakadu-national-park/culture-and-history/history-park>
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Rio Tinto 2014. *Rio Tinto Closure Standard*. Rio Tinto.

Standards Reference Group 2018. *National Standards for the practice of ecological restoration in Australia*. Second edition. Society for Ecological Restoration Australasia.

Young R, Manero A, Miller B, Kragt M, Standish R & Boggs, G 2019. *Completion Criteria Framework: an overview*. Western Australia Biodiversity Science Institute. 2019.



APPENDIX 3.1: OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY LEGISLATION, AGREEMENTS AND AUTHORISATIONS

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979</i> (NT)	NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	Authorises a Land Council to grant certain permits to access Aboriginal land but Land Councils are not able to grant permits that would interfere with the use or enjoyment of the owner of another interest, such as the s.41 Authority, granted under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i> .
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i> (Cwlth)	Minister for Indigenous Australians Minister of State for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs s44 Agreement	The Act establishes the process for licensing use of Aboriginal Land, Aboriginal Land Trusts and the Land Councils to manage the Land Trusts. The relevant Australian Government Ministers have entered into an agreement under section 63 of the Act, which determines how much of the royalties that ERA pays to the Australian Government go to the traditional owners. ERA has approval (s44 Agreement) under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act</i> to mine and explore the Ranger Project Area, which is on land belonging to the Kakadu Aboriginal Land Trust.
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Cwlth)	Attorney-General and Department of the Environment and Energy	The <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act</i> is designed to be a last resort for protection of both significant Aboriginal objects and areas. It allows the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment to make a declaration to protect significant Aboriginal objects and areas in certain defined circumstances.

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Cwlth)	Department of Industry, Innovation and Science (DIIS) Minister for Resources and Northern Australia	This Act vests title of all "prescribed substances" in the Commonwealth which includes uranium oxide (section 5). The Act establishes the process for authorising mining as well as recovering, treating and processing prescribed substances. <u>The Act does not exclude or limit the operation of any Territory law that is capable of operating concurrently.</u> Part III of the Act specifically addresses the Ranger Project Area (RPA) and refers to the definition of the RPA as stated in the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act</i> .
<i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978</i> (Cwlth)	Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE)	The <i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act</i> establishes the functions and responsibilities of the Supervising Scientist and the Environmental Research Institute of the Supervising Scientist (ERISS), as well as establishing the Alligator Rivers Regional Advisory Committee (ARRAC) and the Alligator Rivers Region Technical Committee (ARRTC). The SSB is required to provide advice to the Commonwealth Minister, NT Minister and or the Supervising Authority (per Ranger Authorisation).
<i>Environmental Protection (Northern Territory Supreme Court) Act 1978</i> (Cwlth)	Attorney-General's Department	This Act gives the Supreme Court of the NT jurisdiction to make orders for the enforcement, in relation to uranium mining operations in the Alligator Rivers Region, of any requirement that relates to the environment in that region.

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwlth)	Department of the Environment and Energy (DEE)	The <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act</i> (“EPBC Act”) provides a national scheme for environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. Under the EPBC Act, actions likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) are assessed. Matters considered to be of national environmental significance include for example; world heritage values (Kakadu National Park), wetlands of international importance, migratory species, and nuclear actions (including uranium mining). The Criminal Code applies to offences under the Act and breaches of the Act can result in prosecution. The Act prohibits a number of activities from being conducted as set out in the Regulations.
<i>Heritage Act 2011</i> (NT)	Department of Tourism, Sport and Culture (DTSC)	The <i>Heritage Act</i> protects Aboriginal archaeological objects and places. The archaeological objects covered are relics pertaining to the past occupation by Aboriginal or Macassan people, being: an artefact or thing of any material given shape to by man; a natural portable object of any material sacred according to Aboriginal tradition; or human or animal skeletal remains.
<i>Mining Management Act 2001</i> (NT)	NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR)	The <i>Mining Management Act</i> is the primary legislation governing mining in the NT and specifically addresses environmental management, health and safety on mine sites. The Act also covers control of the mine site, the issuing of Authorisations to mine, requirements for Mining Management Plans and offences under the Act. The Act requires the Ranger Authorisation to incorporate or adopt by reference the Ranger Mine ERs.

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT)</i>	NT Minister for Environment and Natural Resources	Establishes a procedure for the protection and registration of sacred sites and establishes the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) as an independent statutory organisation to oversee protection. The Act establishes offences for entry onto, work on or, desecration of, sacred sites without appropriate Authority Certification or in contravention of the certification. The Act does not derogate from the provisions of the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> or the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976</i> .
<i>Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 (Cwlth)</i>	Department of Communication and the Arts (DCA)	For a declared heritage place or object, a conservation management plan is required for a person to carry out work of any sort, to damage, demolish, destroy, desecrate or alter or, for the object to be moved. ERA and the Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) maintain a secure database of archaeological sites on the Ranger Project Area to ensure that no harm comes to those sites.
<i>Radiation Protection Act 2004 (NT)</i>	NT Department of Health	The Radiation Protection Act repealed the Radiation (Safety Control) Act 1978 (NT). The Act applies to the manufacture, sale, acquisition, possession, use, storage, transport and disposal of a radiation source but can include any activity that is connected with radiation practices.
Code of Practice and Safety Guide on Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste	Australian Government - Australian Radiation	The Code establishes requirements for radiation protection for the mining industry and protection of human health and the environment from the effects of radioactive waste generated. As part of its Authorisation, ERA is required to abide by the provisions in the Code of Practice (1987). This

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Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)	Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA)	relates to preparing an approved Radiation Management Plan, Radioactive Waste Management Plan, cessation of operations, and rehabilitation.
	Ranger Authorisation	
Memorandum of Understanding between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT regarding Working Arrangements for the Regulation of Uranium Mining in the NT (1975)	Commonwealth Minister for Industry, Science and Resources Northern Territory Minister for Resource Development	<p>The Commonwealth of Australia and the NT share regulatory responsibility for uranium mining via the Memorandum commonly referred to as "the Working Arrangements". The purpose is to establish procedures for consultation between the Australian Government's Office of the Supervising Scientist and the NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) in the performance of its legislative functions with "maximum efficiency and minimum duplication".</p> <p>The Working Arrangements establish the functions of the Ranger MTC; make provision for ad hoc Technical Working Groups comprised of the same representatives (and others as necessary); and reiterate the functions of the Alligator Rivers Region Advisory Committee (ARRAC) and refer to the Alligator Rivers Region Technical Committee (ARRTC); and establishes that the NT Supervising Authority (NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources).</p>

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the NT in relation to principles to be applied in the regulation of uranium mining in the NT (2000)	Commonwealth Minister for Industry, Science and Resources Northern Territory Minister for Resource Development <i>Mining Management Act 2001</i> (NT)	As per the <i>Mining Management Act</i> the NT Minister must consult with the Commonwealth Minister (administering the Atomic Energy Act) about matters agreed in writing between them relating to the mining of uranium or thorium; and, must act in accordance with any advice provided by the Australian Government Minister. The 'matters agreed in writing between' the Australian and NT Ministers (referred to above) are principally contained in this Agreement. The NT Minister is the Supervising Authority for the Ranger Mine ERs, the Australian Government Minister has the primary decision-making role.
s41 Authority (Jan 1979) New s41 Authority (November 1999)	Minister for Department of Industry, Innovation and Science <i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Cwlth)	The Australian Government Minister granted ERA an authority (s.41 Authority) under the <i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Cwlth) authorising ERA to mine, recover, treat and process uranium oxide (a "prescribed substance") at Ranger Mine. The Environmental Requirements (ERs) are attached to the s.41 Authority and form a condition of the Authority. The s.41 Authority also states that ERA must comply with the "Complementary Agreement", "Government Agreement" and "Mining Agreement". Under this Authority, the supervising authority is required to approve the MCP (also approved by Cwlth) with advice from SSB. The original s41 Authority under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i> applied for 26 years (21 years mining and 5 years rehabilitation) between 1979 and 2000.

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
s41 Authority - Environmental Requirements (ERs)	Minister for Department of Industry, Innovation and Science <i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i> (Cwlth)	The Ranger Mine ERs are attached to the s.41 Authority and set out Primary and Secondary Environmental Objectives which establish the principles by which the Ranger Mine operation is to be conducted, closed and rehabilitated and the standards that are to be achieved.
s44 Agreement	Minister for Indigenous Relations	The Commonwealth was required to enter into an agreement with the NLC under the then section 44 (2) of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act</i> prior to authorising the s41 Authority under the <i>Atomic Energy Act</i> . This agreement continues in force under transitional provisions. The s44
between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Northern Land Council (November 1978)	Northern Land Council <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976</i> (Cwlth)	Agreement was established to address payments to be made to the NLC and conditions for operating the Ranger Mine.
Renegotiated s44 Agreement (January 2013)		

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<p>Extension Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Northern Land Council</p> <p>(March 1999)</p>	<p>Minister for Indigenous Australian</p> <p>Minister for Resources and Northern Australia</p> <p>Northern Land Council</p> <p>s44 Agreement</p>	<p>For ERA to continue operations beyond 2000, the Commonwealth was required to negotiate a new s44 Agreement with the NLC before it could grant a new s41 Authority. An agreement was unable to be successfully negotiated between 1996 and 1998. This resulted in an arbitration process and concluded with the parties entering into an "agreement to agree" in the form of a Deed ("Extension Agreement"). This extends the s.44 agreement for a <i>further</i> 26 years (21 years mining, 5 years rehabilitation) and required the parties to agree on a new s.44 agreement.</p>
<p>Complimentary Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia, the Northern Land Council and ERA</p> <p>(March 1999)</p>	<p>Minister for Resources and Northern Australia</p> <p>Northern Land Council</p> <p>s44 Agreement</p>	<p>ERA, the Commonwealth and NLC entered into a "Complementary Agreement" to complement the terms of the extension agreement.</p> <p>This contemplated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Commonwealth and NCL would renegotiate the terms of the extended s44 Agreement; b) The NLC and ERA would negotiate the Mining Agreement; and c) The Commonwealth and ERA would amend the Government Agreement to reflect the renegotiated s44 Agreement and was consistent with the Mining Agreement. <p>In addition, under this complementary agreement, ERA has agreed to enter into a "mining agreement" with the NLC.</p>

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
<p>Ranger Uranium Project Deed of Assignment Commonwealth of Australia and Australian Atomic Energy Commission to Energy Resources of Australia LTD</p> <p>(September 1980)</p>	<p>Commonwealth of Australia</p>	<p>Commonwealth agreed to sell and assign its shares of Concentrates of Ranger Uranium Ore and certain other rights to ERA. Further the AAEC agreed to to sell and assign the whole of the AAEC enterprise, it rights, obligations and duties and the whole of its interest in the Authority.</p> <p>ERA agreed to purchase and take those assignments on the conditions within this Deed.</p>
<p>Ranger Uranium Project - Government Agreement between Commonwealth of Australia and Energy Resources of Australia LTD</p> <p>(September 1979)</p> <p>(Amended 1982, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1999 & 2013)</p>	<p>Minister for Resources and Northern Australia</p> <p>Section 41 Authority</p>	<p>The Commonwealth entered into a separate agreement, in October 1974, with ERA's predecessor (Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd, Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd) which referred to the development and mining of ranger deposits. The parties entered into a Memorandum of Understanding in 1975, which was later foreshadowed by the "the Government Agreement" and included the AAEC. In 1980 Peko, EZ and the AAEC sold the whole of their interests and rights under the Government Agreement to ERA and the s41 Authority was transferred to ERA.</p>

Overview of Primary Legislation, Agreements & Authorisations

Instrument	Governing Body/Parent Instrument	Description
Mining Agreement between the Northern Land Council and ERA (January 2013)	s44 Agreement Extension Agreement	The Mining Agreement is executed contemporaneously with the deed of amendment and restatement that varies the Extended s44 Agreement to create the Renegotiate s44 Agreement. The Commonwealth Minister consented to the NLC entering the Mining Agreement pursuant to the <i>Land Rights Act</i> . ERA entered into the Mining Agreement as consideration of the NLC entering into the Renegotiated s44 Agreement and in order to comply with its obligations under the Complementary Agreement.
Ranger Authorisation and Annex to Authorisation Variation of Authorisation 0108-18 (June 2018)	NT Department of Primary Industry and Resources (DPIR) <i>Mining Management Act 2001</i> (NT)	The NT maintains an Authorisation for the Ranger Mine operations which fulfils the requirements of the Mining Management Act 2001 (NT). The Annex of Authorisation contains the key terms of ERA's licence to operate and reflects the ERs.



APPENDIX 3.2: CLOSURE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS REGISTER



ERA Closure Obligations Register up to 30 June 2020

This register contains the environmental and cultural legal obligations applicable to ERA in relation to the closure of the Ranger Mine. The obligations below represent a subset of the overarching obligations and compliance requirements applicable to all operations. The list compiled below is not limiting and all efforts have been made to identify commitments that either generally or specifically apply to the mine closure timeline, objectives and activities.

Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>	Section 20 - Discovery of Aboriginal remains	If ERA discovers anything suspected to be Aboriginal remains, details of the remains and their location must be reported to the Minister.
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>	Section 22(2) & 23 - Offences & Penalties	ERA will be guilty of an offence if it engages in conduct that contravenes the terms of a declaration relating to significant Aboriginal object(s) (see section 12). This is an indictable offence. (Penalties (Max:250 Penalty Units)).
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Commonwealth)</i>	Section 22(3) - Offences & Penalties	If ERA does not report the discovery of remains suspected to be Aboriginal to the Minister (see section 20), it will be guilty of an offence. (Penalty: a fine not exceeding 5 Penalty Unit).
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 4(1) - Entry onto aboriginal land or road	ERA shall not enter onto/remain on aboriginal land or use a road unless it has been issued with a permit to do so. A permit also allows ERA to use a road that is bordered by that aboriginal land. (Penalty - Max: 8 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 4 - Entry onto aboriginal land or road and Section 21 - No prosecution except on authority of Land Council	It is an offence to enter onto aboriginal land or use a road without a permit. A complaint against this offence shall not be heard unless it is supported by a notice in writing by the relevant Land Council. (Penalty: Max: 8 Penalty Units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 5 - Issue of permits	The Land Council for the area in which the aboriginal land or road is situated or the traditional aboriginal owners of an area, may issue a permit to a person to enter onto and remain on that Aboriginal land or use that road subject to conditions specified by the Land Council/traditional Aboriginal landowners. The permit must be in writing and can be cancelled by the Land Council or the traditional Aboriginal owners.
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 5A - Administrator may issue permits to use roads in certain circumstances	Where the Land Council or those traditional Aboriginal owners refuse to issue the permit to use the road, within a reasonable time, then the person may apply to the Administrator who may issue the permit to use the road subject to the conditions set out in the permit.
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 22(1) - Vehicles may be stopped and questions asked	A police officer may require an ERA employee, where they are about to enter Aboriginal land or open road, to produce a permit or state his name and address.
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1979 (NT)</i>	Section 23 - Offence to refuse to produce permit	It is an offence not to produce a permit or state your name and address if ERA is required to do so under section 22(1). (Penalty: 8 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>	Section 44- Payments in respect of mining under Acts	ERA is not authorised to enter or remain on the land or do any act on the land unless the Commonwealth has entered into an agreement for the payment of specified amounts by the Commonwealth to the Land Council. An agreement was made on 3 November 1978 and extended on 19 March 1999.
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>	Section 69 - Sacred Sites	Unless authorised under the Act, ERA is guilty of an offence if it enters or remains on a Northern Territory sacred site. It is a defence if ERA had no reasonable grounds to suspect that the land concerned was a sacred site. (Penalty: \$1,000 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>	Section 70 - Entry on Aboriginal Land	Unless authorised under the Act, ERA is guilty of an offence if it enters or remains on Aboriginal Land. The defence of necessity applies. (Penalty: 10 Penalty Units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i>	Section 41 - Authority to mine prescribed substances on behalf of, or in association with, the Commonwealth	The Minister may authorise ERA to mine for prescribed substances in the Ranger Project Area, subject to any specific conditions or restrictions, and: (a) enter with workmen, b) bring on machinery and vehicles, c) take possession of whole/part of the land, d) carry on, upon or under that land operations for discovering prescribed substances, and for mining, recovering, treating and processing prescribed substances and other minerals in order to obtain prescribed substances, e) erect or install buildings, structures and machinery for mining operations, f) cut and construct water races, drains, dams, tramways and roads for mining operations, g) bore or sink for water, and pump, raise or use water, or mining operations, h) demolish or remove buildings, structures and machinery erected or installed, i) remove persons who enter the land without consent or by law, j) pass over, or authorize persons and things to pass/be carried over the land, and k) do all other things necessary for the exercise of ERA's powers. ERA must also comply with the Ranger Uranium Project Government Agreement that was made on 9/1/1979 between the Commonwealth, Peko-Wallsend Operations Ltd., Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Limited and the Commission.
Legislation	<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i>	Section 41A - Revocation and variation under Section 41	ERA may apply for the authority to mine to be cancelled. This may not occur unless an action for the rehabilitation of the area affected by operations has been observed. By prior written notice, the Minister may impose additional conditions or restrictions on ERA if they refuse or fail to comply with an existing condition or restriction. This may prevent mining operations for a specific period or indefinitely.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i>	Section 41C - Further Authority under section 41 in respect of Ranger Project Area	(4) If the agreement is extended as mentioned in that or a further agreement is entered into the Minister shall; a) as soon as practicable, after consulting with the applicants, determine the conditions and restrictions to which the new authority is to be subject, being conditions and restrictions that: i) include conditions and restrictions that the Minister is satisfied will ensure the rehabilitation, in the manner and to the extent provided by the current authority, of the area affected by operations carried on under the current authority; b) as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months before expiration of the mining period, give to the applicants a notice in writing setting out those conditions and restrictions.
Legislation	<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i>	Section 41D - Offences relating to breach of condition	It is an offence to refuse/fail to comply with a condition or restriction subject to which an authority has been granted to the company. (Penalty: 100 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Atomic Energy Act 1953</i>	Section 41D - Offences relating to breach of condition	It is an offence to enter into a land without the consent of the person in possession of the land or without the right or power conferred by law. (Penalty: 10 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998 (CTH)</i>	N/A	Codes of practice relevant to ERA include: - Code of Practice and Safety guide: Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005) - Code of Practice for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material (2001) still applies)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Biological Control Act 1986 (NT)</i>	N/A	Under the Act ERA can make an application to Northern Territory Biological Control Authority for an organism which is causing harm to the Territory to the Northern Territory Biological Control Authority. The Authority can declare the organism to be a target organism and implement biological control measures which includes either reducing the numbers or preventing an increase of the numbers of the organism. Under the Act, ERA can also nominate an organism to be declared an agent organism if it believes its release would control a target organism. The Act is not directly applicable to the operations of ERA therefore further information has not been included.
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 68 - Requirement to establish firebreaks	Owner or occupier of land must have a firebreak around the perimeter of the land, or another approved position or close to, the land within a fire protection zone. (Penalty - Max: 20 Penalty Units and 2 Penalty Units for each day during which the offence continues).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 70(5) - Property fire management plans	Owner of land within a fire protection zone must perform all the acts specified in the fire management plan and within the stipulated period as specified by the executive director.
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 72 - Offence to light small fire near flammable material	ERA must not light small fire: (a) within a fire protection zone or a fire danger zone during a fire danger period or (b) less than 4 m away from bush or other flammable material. (Penalty - Max: 100 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 73 - Offence to light fire unless authorised by permit	ERA must not intentionally lights a fire (other than a small fire) in the open air within a fire protection zone, or within a fire danger area during a fire danger period.(Penalty - Max: 500 Penalty Units or Imprisonment for 5 years).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 75 - Matter not to be thrown	ERA must not throw from a vehicle or otherwise, within 4 m of any bush or other flammable material, a thing that is burning or smouldering within a fire protection zone, or within a fire danger area during a fire danger period. (Penalty - Max:100 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 76 -Spark arresters	ERA must not start an engine which sparks, flames or burning material from the engine's exhaust, on the land that is within a fire protection zone, or within a fire danger area during a fire danger period.(Penalty - Max:100 Penalty Units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 81(5) - Property fire management plans	Owner of land within a fire management zone must perform all the acts specified in the fire management plan and within the stipulated period as specified by the executive director.
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 84(5) - Property fire management plans	Owner of land within a fire management area must perform all the acts specified in the fire management plan and within the stipulated period as specified by the executive director.
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 86(1) - Prohibition on fires in fire ban areas	ERA must not intentionally light a fire in the open air in a fire ban area during a fire ban period. (Penalty - Max: 500 Penalty Units or Imprisonment for 5 years).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 90(2) - Duty of owner or occupier to control fires	Owner or occupier must: (a) take all reasonable steps to protect property on the land from fire, and prevent fire spreading from one land to other land (s90(1)) and (b) notify fire control officer or fire warden if : (i) unable to control the fire and (ii) if there is a person apparently over the age of 16 years present on that land.(Penalty - Max: 500 Penalty Units or Imprisonment for 5 years).
Legislation	<i>Bushfires Management Act 2016</i>	Section 91(1) - Duty of person who lights fire to control it	ERA must protect property on the land from the fire, and prevent the fire spreading from the land to other land. (Penalty - Max: 500 Penalty Units or Imprisonment for 5 years).
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	Section 2.7.1 - Radiation Management Plan	Before the commencement of any stage of an operation to which this Code applies, a Radiation Management Plan (RMP) for that stage must be devised and presented to the relevant regulatory authority for approval. The Plan must be directed towards meeting the objectives of this Code and must be in accordance with the best practicable technology and take into account the potential dose delivery pathways.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	Section 2.8.1 - Radioactive Waste Management Plan	A Radioactive Waste Management Plan (RWMP) must be developed to provide for the proper management of radioactive waste arising from operations. Before the commencement of any stage of an operations, a RWMP for that stage must be presented to the relevant regulatory authority (see Annex A) for approval. The Plan must be directed towards meeting the objectives of this Code and must be in accordance with best practicable technology and take into account the potential dose delivery pathways.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	Section 2.9.4 - Approvals and Authorisations	An operator must not commence decommissioning or rehabilitation of any part of a mine, processing plant or waste management facility to which this Code applies without authorisation from the relevant regulatory authority.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	Section 2.9.5 - Approvals and Authorisations	The relevant regulatory authority must be informed of any proposal for significant changes to an operation to which an approved Radiation Management Plan or Radioactive Waste Management Plan applies.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	3.7.4 Cessation of Operations	Cessation of operations constitutes a 'significant change' under Clause 2.9.5 of the Code, and the relevant regulatory authority (see Annex A) should be notified. The operator should continue all relevant monitoring, inspection and rehabilitation programs until approval to discontinue is received from the relevant regulatory authority. b) Permanent Closure - Prior to the permanent closure of all or part of an operation, plans for decommissioning and rehabilitation will need to be updated or prepared, and submitted for approval. Such plans will form part of the relevant RMP and RWMPs. Again, the relevant regulatory authority will require assurance that the site remains in an acceptable condition until rehabilitation is complete, and that deterioration which might prejudice final rehabilitation does not occur.
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Radiation Protection and Radioactive Waste Management in Mining and Mineral Processing (2005)</i>	3.7.5 Authorisation to Rehabilitate	The waste management plan should contain proposals for rehabilitation of the project as a whole and for individual components (for example tailings dams reaching their capacity). On decommissioning, these plans will need to be updated and engineering detail finalised. Requirements and responsibilities for continuing monitoring and surveillance of the site, and of any remedial work that may become necessary, will need to be determined.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 9(1) - Safe handling of dangerous goods	A person handling dangerous goods must ensure as far as practicable, that all dangerous goods are handled safely. (Penalty: 2 160 penalty units and where an offence results in death or serious harm to a person – 40320 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 9(2) - Safe handling of dangerous goods	ERA will be guilty of an offence, if it is involved in the handling of dangerous good and fails to ensure that: (a) the goods are handled in a manner or in circumstances that the goods will not:(i) endanger or be likely to endanger the safety or health of a person or (ii) damage or be likely to damage any property or (b) the goods are not abandoned.
Legislation	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 9(3) - Safe handling of dangerous goods	ERA may be guilty of an offence, if it is in charge of dangerous goods and fails to ensure: (a) the safety and maintenance in safe condition of the plant or a container, vehicle, building or structure, used in the handling of the goods; (b) plant, containers and substances used, handled, stored or transported for goods in a safe manner or (c) a system is in place which provides and ensures: (i) the safe management of the goods; (ii) the identification of hazards, assessment and control of risks; (iii) safe work practices; (iv) that appropriate information, training, instruction and supervision are provided for safe handling of the goods; and (v) that appropriate information for safe handling of the goods is provided to other persons affected, or likely to be affected.
Legislation	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 15 - Goods too dangerous to transport	ERA must not transport any dangerous goods or cause or arrange to transport, dangerous goods that the Regulations specify are too dangerous to transport (Penalty - 2160 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Dangerous Goods Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Reg 5D - Possession of explosives	ERA must not have any explosives (other than safety cartridges, distress signals or propellant for firearms) in its possession except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence (Penalty - Max: 40 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Electricity Reform Act 2000 (NT)</i>	Section 35 - Surrender of License	An electricity entity must give 6 months prior written notice to Utilities Commission before the surrender of the licence.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996 (NT) and Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 4 - Penalty for environmental offence level 1, i.e. where the offence causes 'serious environmental harm'	If ERA is found guilty of a level 1 environmental offence, a penalty of not less than 1 924 penalty units and not more than 19 240 penalty units is applicable.
Legislation	<i>Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996 (NT) and Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 5 - Penalty for environmental offence level 2, i.e. where the offence causes 'material environmental harm'	If ERA is found guilty of a level 2 environmental offence, a penalty of not less than 770 penalty units and not more than 7 700 penalty units is applicable.
Legislation	<i>Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996 (NT) and Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 6 - Penalty for environmental offence level 3, i.e. where the offence causes 'environmental harm'	If ERA is found guilty of a level 3 environmental offence, a penalty of not less than 385 penalty units and not more than 3 850 penalty units is applicable.
Legislation	<i>Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996 (NT) and Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 7 - Penalty for environmental offence level 4, i.e. where the offence occurs, but no environmental harm is caused	If ERA is found guilty of a level 4 environmental offence, a penalty of not more than 385 penalty units is applicable.
Legislation	<i>Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1996 (NT) and Environmental Offences and Penalties Regulations 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 8 - Infringement notices	If ERA appears to have committed a level 3 or 4 environmental offence and is served with an infringement notice, ERA may pay as an alternative to the prescribed penalty under this Act: a) level 3 environmental offence, 8.8 penalty units, or b) level 4 environmental offence, 4.4 penalty units.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978 (CTH)</i>	Section 27 - Power of Supervising Scientist to obtain information and documents	ERA to provide the information and documents within the time limit and manner as specified, if the notice in writing furnished by the Supervising Scientist for providing such information and documents.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 3: Section 12 - Requirement for approval of activities with a significant impact on a declared World Heritage property	A person must not take an action that: (a) has or will have a significant impact on the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property, or(b) is likely to have significant impact on the world heritage values of a declared World Heritage property (Civil Penalty - Max: 50,000 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 3: Section 15A - Offences relating to World Heritage Properties : Section 17B - Offences relating to declared Ramsar wetlands : Section 18A - Offences relating to listed threatened species etc : Section 20A - Offences relating to listed migratory species	(1) A person is guilty of an offence if: (a) the person takes an action; and (b) the action results in or will result in or is likely to have a significant impact on either the world heritage values of a property, the ecological character of a wetland or a species or ecological community; and (c) either the property is a declared World Heritage property, the property is declared a Ramsar wetland, the species is a listed threatened species, the community is a listed threatened ecological community or the species is a listed migratory species. Strict liability applies to paragraph (c) (Civil penalty - Max: 50,000 penalty units). (Penalty - Punishable on conviction by imprisonment Max: 7 years, a fine - Max: 420 penalty units, or both. Additionally, Penalty - Max 2,100 penalty units (Section 4B(3) Crimes Act, 1914)).
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 3: Section 25 - Requirement for approval of prescribed actions Reg 12.20 Taking plants into Commonwealth reserve	A person must not cause or allow a plant to be taken into, or possess a plant in, a Commonwealth reserve. Penalty: 20 penalty units (\$2,200). This does not apply to a) taking into the Jabiru township a plant included on the Director's list of plants, b) taking a specified plant into a Commonwealth reserve to cultivate or propagate the plant on land held under a lease or licence granted by the Director, or c) taking a plant into a Commonwealth reserve as food. It does not apply to a person who takes a plant into, or possesses a plant, in a reserve if the plant is confined in a vehicle on a road or in a vessel on a watercourse. This regulation does not apply to specified pest species.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Reg 12.19A Offences in relation to non-native species and Reg 12.19B Offences in relation to native species Reg 12.19C Complying with a direction in relation to native species	It is an offence if a person takes an action and do not comply with the directions in relation to native species in a Commonwealth reserve that results in the a) death or injury of a member of a non - native and native species in the reserve; or b) involves taking, trading, keeping or moving a member of a non-native and native species in the reserve; or c) cause disturbance or harm to a member of a native species in the reserve; or d) cause disturbance or harm to the habitat of a native species in the reserve. (Penalty: 50 Penalty units). Note: The above regulation (a) and (b) are not applicable on person who is permitted by these regulation to take action.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 3: Section 25 - Requirement for approval of prescribed actions Reg 12.21 Cultivating plants	A person must not cultivate or propagate a plant in a Commonwealth reserve. (Penalty: 30 penalty units). Note: This does not apply to: a) in the Jabiru township if the plant is a native species and included in the Director's list of plants or b) on land that is not in the township but held under a lease or licence granted by the Director which specifies the plant may be cultivated or propagated. This regulation does not apply to specified pest species.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 3: Section 26 - Requirement for approval of activities involving Commonwealth land	A person must not take on Commonwealth land an action that has/will have/is likely to have a <i>significant impact</i> on the environment. A person must not take outside Commonwealth land an action that has/will have/is likely to have a significant impact on the environment. (Penalty: 10,000 penalty units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 4: Section 43 - Actions with prior authorisation	(1) A person may take an action described in a provision of Part 3 without an approval under Part 9 (Approval of Actions) for the purposes of the provision if: (a) the action consists of a use of land, sea or seabed; and (b) before the commencement of this Act, the action was authorised by a specific environmental authorisation; and (c) immediately before the commencement of this Act, no further specific environmental authorisation was necessary to allow the action to be taken lawfully ; and (d) at the time the action is taken, the specific environmental authorisation continues to be in force.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Section 211 Killing or injuring member of listed migratory species 211A Strict liability for killing or injuring member of listed migratory species	A person commits an offence if: (a) the person takes an action; and (b) the action results in the death or injury of a member of a species; and (c) the member is a member of a listed migratory species; and (d) the member is in or on a Commonwealth area. (Penalty for aggravated offence - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 3,000 Penalty Units or both and Penalty in any other case - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 1,000 Penalty Units or both) Strict liability applies to (a) to (d) (Penalty aggravated offence - Max: 1,500 Penalty Units and Penalty in any other case - Max: 500 Penalty Units)
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Section 211B Taking etc. member of listed migratory species 211C Strict liability for taking etc. member of listed migratory species	A person commits an offence if: (a) the person takes, trades, keeps or moves a member of a species; and (b) the member is a member of a listed migratory species; and (c) the member is in or on a Commonwealth area. (Penalty for aggravated offence - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 3,000 Penalty Units or both and Penalty in any other case - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 1,000 Penalty Units or both) Strict liability applies to (a) to (c) (Penalty aggravated offence - Max: 1,500 Penalty Units and Penalty in any other case - Max: 500 Penalty Units)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	211D Trading etc. member of listed migratory species taken in Commonwealth area 211E Strict liability for trading etc. member of listed migratory species taken in Commonwealth area	A person commits an offence if: (a) the person takes, trades, keeps or moves a member of a migratory species; and (b) the member is a member of a listed migratory species; and (c) the member is in or on a Commonwealth area. (Penalty for aggravated offence - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 3,000 Penalty Units or both and Penalty in any other case - Max: Imprisonment for 2 years or 1,000 Penalty Units or both) Strict liability applies to (a) to (c) (Penalty aggravated offence - Max: 1,500 Penalty Units and Penalty in any other case - Max: 500 Penalty Units). Strict Liability applies to (1)(b) (Penalty - Max: 5,000 Penalty Units).
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 15: Section 354 & 355 & 356 - Activities that may be carried on only under management plan	(1) A person must not do the following acts in a Commonwealth reserve except in accordance with its management plan: a) kill, injure, take, trade, keep or move a member of a native species, b) damage heritage, c) carry on an excavation, d) erect a building or other structure, e) carry out works, or f) take an action for commercial purposes. (Penalty - Max: (Body corporate) 5,000 penalty units). A person must not carry on mining operations in a Commonwealth reserve except in accordance with a management plan in operation for the reserve. (Penalty - Max: (Body Corporate) 5,000 penalty units) (1A) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the Kakadu National Park or the Antarctic.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 15: Section 387 - No mining operations in Kakadu National Park	A person must not carry out mining operations in Kakadu National Park. Note: This does not prevent, as prescribed by the regulations: a) the use, development or reconstruction of the town Jabiru, b) transportation of anything in Kakadu National Park along routes including air (see Part 1 of Schedule 9), c) the construction and use of pipelines and power lines in Kakadu National Park along routes (see Part 2 of Schedule 9), d) activities for the purposes of building or construction, or the supply of water, in Kakadu National Park as long as they are not connected with, or incidental to, mining operations and e) prescribed activities (i.e. the non destructive monitoring of the environment) in Kakadu National Park in connection with, or incidental to, mining operations outside Kakadu National Park.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 17: Section 458 - Directed environmental audits	ERA may be directed by the Minister to undertake an environmental audit where the Minister suspects ERA is contravening/has contravened the Act
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 17: Section 490 - Providing false or misleading information in response to a condition on an approval or permit	The person is guilty of an offence the person is reckless as to whether information is false or misleading in a material particular which is provided in relation to a requirement of a condition attached to an environmental authority. (Penalty - Max: If ERA knew the information was false or misleading: (Body corporate) 600 penalty units). If ERA was reckless as to whether the information was false or misleading: Penalty - Max: (Body corporate) 300 penalty units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (CTH) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Part 18: Section 499 - Commonwealth powers to remedy environmental damage and Section 500 - Liability for loss or damage caused by contravention	ERA must not take an action or make an omission that contravenes this Act or the regulations. This includes providing false or misleading information leading to the grant of an authority under the Act. ERA is also liable to pay any affected party for any loss or damage suffered by that party as a result of the contravention. There is no limit to financial liability.
Legislation	<i>Environment Protection (Northern Territory Supreme Court) Act 1978</i>	Section 4 - Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court	<p>(1) The Supreme Court of the Northern Territory of Australia has jurisdiction, at the suit of the Director, the Commission or a Land Council, to make orders for or in relation to the enforcement, in relation to uranium mining operations in the Alligator Rivers Region, of any requirement of or having effect under a prescribed instrument, so far as the requirement relates to any matter affecting the environment in that region.</p> <p>(2) A Land Council is not entitled to maintain a suit by virtue of this section unless the matter in relation to which the requirement is sought to be enforced is a matter affecting the environment in a part of the Alligator Rivers Region that is included in the area for which that Land Council is established and is Aboriginal land within the meaning of the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976</i>.</p> <p>(3) The Director or the Commission is not entitled to maintain a suit by virtue of this section unless the matter in relation to which the requirement is sought to be enforced is a matter affecting the environment in a part of the Alligator Rivers Region that is included in a Commonwealth reserve or conservation zone under Part 15 of the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Fire and Emergency Act 1996 (NT)</i>	Section 30(6) - Granting a permit	On grant of a permit to light a fire in the open air in an emergency response area, ERA must not: (a) contravene a permit or a condition to which a permit is subject; (b) provide false or misleading information in respect of an application for a permit; or (c) except with the consent of the Director, alter a particular or condition shown on a permit. (Penalty - Max:100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years and an additional penalty not exceeding 5 penalty unit if the offence continues).
Legislation	<i>Fire and Emergency Act 1996 (NT)</i>	Section 33 - Occupier to extinguish fires	Where a fire is burning on land in an emergency response area and the lighting of the fire is not permitted, ERA must immediately on becoming aware of the fire regardless of who lit it: a) take all reasonable steps to extinguish or control the fire and b) as soon as is practicable report the existence and location of the fire to a member or a member of the Police Force. (Penalty - Max:100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years and an additional penalty not exceeding 5 penalty unit if the offence continues).
Legislation	<i>Fire and Emergency Act 1996 (NT)</i>	Section 34(1) and 34(2) - Power of occupier to enter land	An occupier of land in an emergency response area who believes a grass or bush fire which is burning within 1 kilometre of his or her land constitutes a fire risk to his land, may enter the land on which the fire is burning, take on to that land a vehicle or equipment for extinguishing or controlling the fire and take all reasonable measures to control the fire provided there is no notice of the intent to fire either orally or written by the person lighting it or by a member or a police officer unless occupier believes that the fire is unlawfully lit or is out of control. (Penalty - Max:100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years and an additional penalty not exceeding 5 penalty unit if the offence continues).
Legislation	<i>Fire and Emergency Act 1996 (NT)</i>	Regulation 3 - Firebreaks	ERA as an occupier or owner of the land in an emergency response area must ensure that a firebreak that complies with the regulation is created and maintained along the entire boundary of the land. (Penalty - Max: 100 penalty units).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Fire and Emergency Act 1996 (NT)</i>	Regulation 4 - Accumulation of flammable or combustible material	ERA as an occupier or owner of the land must ensure that flammable or combustible material does not accumulate on the land in such a way that it constitutes a danger by fire. (Penalty - Max: 100 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Fisheries Act 1988 (NT)</i>	Section 11 15(1) - Requirement for permit	(1) Subject to this Act or to an instrument of a legislative or administrative character made under it a person shall not – (c) cause or permit a shock, sound, or other vibration, whether by percussion, the use of an explosive, or otherwise, where an effect of the shock, sound, or vibration is, or may be, that fish or aquatic life is stunned, injured, killed, or detrimentally affected; or (e) introduce a dangerous substance into waters of the Territory unless the person does so under and in accordance with a permit. (Penalty- Max: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years)
Legislation	<i>Heritage Act 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 111 - Causing damage to heritage place or object	ERA must not engage in a conduct that results in damage to a heritage place or object unless the conduct is in accordance with: a heritage agreement; a work approval; authorised work; repair order; or exempt work. (Penalty - Max: 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years).
Legislation	<i>Heritage Act 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 112 - Removal of part of heritage place	ERA must not remove a part of a heritage place unless: (a) it is in the possession of a person/group who has the right to possess it and removes it in accordance with the Aboriginal tradition; (b) the removal is carried out in accordance with a heritage agreement or a work approval or a repair order; or (c) the removal is authorised under the declaration of the heritage place or object. (Penalty - Max: 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years)
Legislation	<i>Heritage Act 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 113 - Removal of heritage objects from Territory	ERA must not remove a heritage object from the Territory unless: (a) it is in the possession of a person/group who has the right to possess it and removes it in accordance with the Aboriginal tradition; or (b) the removal is carried out in accordance with the CEO's approval. (Penalty - Max: 400 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Heritage Act 2011 (NT)</i>	Section 114 - Discovery of archaeological places and objects	ERA must, as soon as practicable, give the CEO a written report of the discovery of a place or object the person knows is an Aboriginal or Macassan archaeological place or object with the prescribed details. (Penalty - Max: 20 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT)</i>	Section 94(1) - Reports	The holder of a mineral title must give the Minister reports about the authorised activities conducted under the title, and other matters, as required by this Act or prescribed by regulation.
Legislation	<i>Mineral Titles Act 2010 (NT)</i>	Section 99(1) - Removal of equipment	No later than 3 months after a mineral title ceases to be in force, the person who held the mineral title immediately before the cessation must remove from the former title area all plant, machinery and other equipment placed there by the person.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 13 - General obligation to take care	Every person on a mining site must take care of the environment.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 16	1) The operator for a mining site must ensure that the environmental impact of mining activities is limited to what is necessary for the establishment, operation and closure of the site. Operator must: (a) establish and maintain an appropriate management structure of competent persons for the site; and; (b) ensure that workers on the site are competent to perform their duties; and; (c) establish, implement and maintain an appropriate environment protection management system for the site; and; (d) provide adequate resources for the implementation and maintenance of the management system; and (e) ensure, by regular assessment, that the management system operates effectively. (3) The operator for a mining site must display in a prominent place on the site all written instructions of a mining officer relating to the site and make those instructions available to a contractor or worker on request.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 29	ERA (as operator) must notify the CEO as soon as practicable if an environmental incident, or serious environment incident occurs, if ERA gives oral notice of a serious/critical incident to the CEO, written notice must also be given as soon as practicable. (Penalty - Max: 200 Penalty Units). A breach of either of the above is an offence of strict liability.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 33 - No unauthorised release of waste or contaminant	(1) ERA commits an offence if: (a) the person releases waste or a contaminant that is from a mining site; and (b) the release is not authorised by the mining management plan for the site. (2) Abovementioned offence is an offence of strict liability (Penalty: 200 Penalty Units). Note: The above provisions applies regardless of whether the release occurs on or outside the mining site; or causes, or has the potential to cause, environmental harm
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 34	In granting or varying an Authorisation that relates to the Ranger Project Area, the Minister must ensure that the Authorisation incorporates or adopts by reference (with the necessary modifications) the Reanger Project Environmental Requirements.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 38 - Variation or revocation of Authorisation	ERA (as operator) may apply for a variation of an Authorisation. Variations will only be approved where they have the effect of improving the protection of the safety or health of persons or the environment. An application for a variation of an Authorisation must state the reasons for the application and include a revised Mining Management Plan.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 40	1) A mining management plan is a plan for the management of a mining site for which the operator requires an Authorisation to carry out mining activities. 2) A mining management plan must include the following: (g) a plan and costing for closure.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Division 4 - Security and levy (Section 42A - Application of Division)	This Division does not apply in relation to the following: a) an operator who carries out mining activities under the Authorisation relating to the Ranger Project Area; b) an Authorisation granted in relation to the Ranger Project Area.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 46 - Certificates of closure	1) On completion of the rehabilitation of a mining site to the satisfaction of the Minister, the operator for the site may apply to the Minister for a certificate of closure in respect to the site. 2) When the operator has met the closure criteria for the mining site, the Minister must: a) issue to him or her a certificate of closure in respect of the site; and b) return or relinquish any outstanding security provided by the operator. 3) In this section, closure criteria means the standard or level of performance, as specified in the mining management plan for the mining site, that demonstrates successful closure of the site.
Legislation	<i>Mining Management Act 2001 (NT)</i>	Section 83 - Minister may cause action to be taken on a mining site	The Minister may cause action to be taken to complete rehabilitation of a mining site.
Legislation	<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT)</i> and Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004	Section 19B - Application for Authority Certificate	ERA must apply to the Authority for an Authority Certificate when performing or proposing to perform work or use land comprised in or in the vicinity of a sacred site.
Legislation	<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 (NT)</i> and Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004	Section 33 - Entry onto sacred sites	A person shall not enter or remain on a sacred site. Penalty - Max: 1,000 penalty units



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989</i> (NT) and Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004	Section 34 - Work on sacred site	A person shall not work on or use a sacred site. (Penalty - Max: 2,000 penalty units. It is a defence if it is proved that the defendant acted in accordance with the conditions of an Authority or Ministers Certificate permitting it to do so
Legislation	<i>Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989</i> (NT) and Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Regulations 2004	Section 35 - Desecration	A person shall not desecrate a sacred site. (Penalty - Max: 2,000 penalty units.



Legislation	<i>Nuclear Non- Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987</i> (CTH)	Section 13 - Permit to possess nuclear material	<p>ERA to comply with the restrictions and conditions associated with the permit in respect of one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nuclear material, or the class of nuclear material, or the associated items or items, or the class of associated items; (b) the period for which the permit is to have effect; (c) the locations for which the permit is to have effect and the procedures to be followed if nuclear material or an associated item is to be transported from one location to another (including requirements for the giving of notice to the Minister, the Director or any carrier engaged by the holder of the permit); (d) the measures to be taken to ensure the physical security of nuclear material or an associated form; (da) the taking of measures that are consistent with Australia's obligations under the Physical Protection Convention (e) the persons, of class of persons, who are allowed to be allowed access to nuclear material or an associated item and the conditions on which access to nuclear material or an associated item is to be allowed; (f) the steps to be taken, and the records to be kept, to account for nuclear material or an associated item; (g) the uses to which nuclear material or an associated item may be put; (h) the enrichment of nuclear material or the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear material; (i) the reports to be furnished, and the inspections to be permitted, in respect of nuclear material or an associated item; (k) the transfer by the holder of the permit to another person of property in, or possession or control of, nuclear material or an associated item; (m) if the permit is a permit to possess associated technology - the communication of the information contained in, or that may be obtained of deduced from, the associated technology; (n) the alteration, dispersal or disposal of nuclear material or an associated item; (o) if nuclear material or an associated item is to be held at a nuclear facility - the provision to the Director of information in order to allow inspectors or Agency inspectors to comply with health and safety procedures applicable at the facility. <p>(Penalty - The permit/authority may be revoked by the Minister in case</p>
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Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			of contravention of the condition, failure to observe a restriction subject to which the permit or authority is granted, contravention of a direction given or an order made under Section 73 or convicted of an offence against this Act (Section 19)).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
	<i>Nuclear Non- Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987</i> (CTH)	Section 16B - Permit to decommission facility	<p>(1) The Minister may grant a written permit for work to be carried out to decommission the whole or a part of a facility described in paragraph 28A(1)(a), but only if the Director's report under paragraph 12(2)(b) relating to the application for the permit states that the Director is satisfied that:</p> <p>(a) the applicant for the permit has provided the Director with all information the applicant was required under paragraph 12(2)(a) to provide in relation to the application; and</p> <p>(b) appropriate procedures could be applied for the implementation of the Australian safeguards system in relation to nuclear material and associated items that, during the decommissioning, are to be removed from the facility or otherwise dealt with; and</p> <p>(c) adequate physical security could be applied to nuclear material and associated items that, during the decommissioning, are to be removed from the facility or otherwise dealt with.</p> <p>(2) The permit is granted subject to the restrictions and conditions specified in it.</p> <p>(3) The permit may specify restrictions and conditions in respect of:</p> <p>(a) inspection of the work and the facility by inspectors and Agency inspectors; and</p> <p>(b) reports relating to the work and the facility (including reports on incidents affecting the work or the facility).</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Public and Environmental Health Regulations 2014 (NT)</i>	Regulations 55, 56, 72, 74, 75 and 78	ERA as an owner or occupier of a place must: (a) ensure there is no water at the place such that the water is or may become a breeding ground for mosquitoes (r55(1)); (b) ensure that no circumstances exists at a place such that water accumulates at the place and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes (r55(2)); (c) comply with the directions given by the authorised officer regarding accumulation of water which may become a breeding ground for mosquitoes (r56); (d) comply with the directions given by the CHO regarding installation of sanitary facilities (r72); (e) comply with the directions given by the CHO regarding management or disposal of biosolids, septage or sludge (r74); and (f) ensure that any wastewater works is undertaken by an approved contractor (r75); and (g) not to obstruct inspection or testing of the on-site wastewater system (r78).



Legislation	<i>Radiation Protection Act 2004 (NT) and Radiation Protection Regulations</i>	<p>Parts 2 Division 1 Section 11, Division 2 Section 12, Subdivision 2 Section 13,15 Division 3 Section 16, 17, 18,19, Division 6 Section 24 and Part 3 Division 1 Section 25, 26, 27, 28 Part 5 Division 4 Section 68, 69</p>	<p>To ensure that radiation emitted from the source during the manufacture, possession, use, storage, transport, disposal or other dealing does not result in harm to health or safety of persons or the environment.</p> <p>For a person who deals with a radiation source, to take all measures that are reasonable and practicable to ensure that radiation emitted from the source during the dealing does not result in harm to the health or safety of persons or the environment. (Penalty - Max: 2500 penalty units).</p> <p>To comply with the requirements of the act, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not to manufacture, sell, acquire, possess, use, store, transport, dispose of or otherwise deal with a radiation source other than in accordance with a licence (Penalty - Max: 1000 penalty units); - treated person does not receive a dose of radiation in an amount or in a way that does not comply with the request of the diagnostic procedure (Penalty - Max: 1000 penalty units); -not to cause another person to receive a dose of radiation that is higher than the prescribed dose limit (Penalty - Max: 1000 penalty units); - to ensure the owner of a radiation source holds a certificate of registration for the source (Penalty - Max: 5000 penalty units); - to ensure the occupier of a place where a radiation source is used or stored holds a certificate of registration for the place (Penalty - Max: 5000 penalty units); - not to carry out any work on a radiation source unless the holder of a certificate of accreditation (Penalty - Max: 1000 penalty units); - not to issue a certificate of compliance for a radiation source unless the holder of a certificate of accreditation (Penalty - Max: 5000 penalty units); - not to issue a certificate of compliance for a radiation place unless the holder of a certificate of accreditation (Penalty - Max: 5000 penalty units); - not to supply a radiation source that is prescribed by the regulations to be a banned radiation source (Penalty - Max: 5000 penalty units); - not to possess a radiation source that is proscribed by the Regulations. <p>To ensure that an application for a licence to possess a radiation source to carry out a radiation practice is accompanied by the</p>
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Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			proposed radiation protection plan for the radiation practice . To comply with the requirements in relation to authorised officers to provide name and address (Penalty - Max: 100 penalty units). To comply with the requirements in relation to authorised officers and give information about the offence. (Penalty - Max: Body Corporate 500 penalty units). To notify the Chief Health Officer of a dangerous event in the prescribed form (Penalty - Max: Body Corporate 5000 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Radiation Protection Act 2004 (NT) and Radiation Protection Regulations</i>	Part 3A Section 47B - Monitoring of exposure to radiation	The operator for a mining site must conduct monitoring or testing in relation to exposure to radiation for each radiation worker who works on the mining site. (Penalty - Max: Body Corporate 1000 penalty units)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Radiation Protection Act 2004 (NT) and Radiation Protection Regulations</i>	Part 3A Section 47B - Monitoring of exposure to radiation, Section 47C - Operator to keep personal radiation exposure records for radiation workers, 47D Reporting, 47F Access to records and information for radiation workers and Regulation ,9D - Monitor ing requirements, 9E - Personal radiation exposure records, 9F - Reporting requirements	The operator for a mining site must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare and implement a monitoring and dose assessment program and conduct monitoring or testing in relation to exposure to radiation for each radiation worker who works on the mining site (Penalty - Max: 1000 penalty units); - maintain an up to date personal radiation exposure record for each radiation worker (Penalty - Max: 500 penalty units); - keep a personal radiation exposure record for the period prescribed by the Regulations (Penalty - Max: 100 penalty units); - must give information as required to the CEO of ARPANSA within the meaning of the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Act 1998 (Cth) and the Chief Health Officer (Penalty Max: 500 penalty units); - give a person access to, or a copy of, radiation exposure information about the person on request (Penalty - Max: 500 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act (NT)</i>	Section 20 - Landholder to reduce hazard	A landholder in an area that is declared to be an erosion hazard (under section 17) must take measures as specified by the Commissioner to reduce the hazard within a certain time. Prior to declaration, the landholder is notified and is able to make an objection to the proposal. (Penalty - Max: 0.8 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1977 (NT) and Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations 2001</i>	Section 66 - Offences relating to protected wildlife	A person must not: (a) take or interfere with protected wildlife unless the person is authorised to do so; (a) have in his or her possession or under his or her control an animal that is protected wildlife or bring protected wildlife into, release protected wildlife in or take protected wildlife out of the Territory unless the person is authorised to do so under this Act. (Penalty - (a) Protected wildlife other than threatened wildlife – Max: 2,500 penalty units and (b) Threatened wildlife - 5,000 penalty units)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1977 (NT) and Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Regulations 2001</i>	Section 67C - Offences relating to areas of essential habitat	It is an offence to alter, damage or destroy essential habitat or remove wildlife from an area of essential habitat unless authorised under the Act. (Penalty: 2,500 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation By-Laws 1984 (NT)</i>	Part 3 - Control of Activities	ERA must not: (a) deposit or discharge industrial waste or noxious, offensive or polluting substances or material elsewhere than in an area provided by means of a sign or other notification for the purpose (by-law 12). (b) carry on trade or commerce without a permit (by-law 13). (c) use or carry (i) a firearm or other weapon; (ii) a trap or snare; (iii) a net or spear gun; or (iv) ammunition or explosives; or lay a bait or poison, unless he has first obtained from the Commission a permit to do so (by-law 14). (d) use or carry a device manufactured for the purpose of detecting metals in a park or reserve except in accordance with a permit issued by the Commission (by-law 15). (e) disperse or lay (whether from an aircraft or in another way) a chemical substance in a park or reserve except in accordance with a permit issued by the Commission (by-law 16). (f) except in accordance with a permit issued by the Commission, damage, injure, destroy or otherwise interfere with wildlife that is an animal in a park or reserve (by-law 17).
Legislation	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation By-Laws 1984 (NT)</i>	Part 3 - Control of Activities	ERA must not, in a park or reserve: (a) dig or otherwise interfere with any soil, stone or other material forming part of the park or reserve; or remove, mark, damage, deface or otherwise interfere with a: (i) rock or natural feature; or (ii) tree, shrub or plant whether or not planted by the Commission; except as provided in a plan of management in force under the Act. (by-law 18) (b) remove, interfere with or take an impression of an Aboriginal painting or historic painting, carving, object, structure or relic without the written approval of the Commission. (by-law 27)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation By-Laws 1984 (NT)</i>	Part 3 - Control of Activities	ERA must not except in accordance with the conditions of a permit issued by the Commission: (a) dam or divert a river or watercourse; or (b) pump or siphon off water from a lake, river, watercourse or natural water storage for use in an agricultural, industrial or other enterprise; or (c) foul or pollute a lake, river, watercourse or natural water storage. Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units and 8 penalty units for each day during which the offence continues. (by-law 19).
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 12 - General environmental duty	A person who conducts an activity that causes or performs an action which is likely to cause pollution resulting in environmental harm or that generates or is likely to generate waste must take all measures that are reasonable and practicable to prevent or minimise the pollution or environmental harm and reduce the amount of the waste.
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 14 - Duty to notify of incidents causing or threatening to cause pollution	(1) A person conducting the activity must notify the NT EPA, where an incident occurs in the conduct of an activity and the incident causes or is threatening or may threaten to cause, pollution resulting in material environmental harm or serious environmental harm as soon as practicable after (and in any case within 24 hours after) first becoming aware of the incident or the time he or she ought reasonably be expected to have become aware of the incident. (Penalty: environmental offence level 4). (2) A person must not intentionally fail to notify the NT EPA as soon as practicable and in any case within 24 hours after first becoming aware of the incident where an incident occurs in the conduct of an activity and the incident causes or is threatening or may threaten to cause, pollution resulting in material environmental harm or serious environmental harm. (Penalty: environmental offence level 3).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 30 - Where approval or licence required	<p>(1) A person must not, except under an environment protection approval, conduct an activity specified in Part 1, Schedule 2. Penalty: environmental offence level 4.</p> <p>(2) A person must not, except under an environment protection approval, modify/alter premises in/on which an activity specified in Part 1 or 2 of Schedule 2 is conducted/is to be conducted if: a) while the modification/alteration is carried out there is likely to be: i) significant increase/alteration in waste generated, stored, treated or disposed of or ii) significant increase in the risk of pollution resulting in environmental harm or b) at the premises modified/alterd there is likely to be: i) significant increase/alteration in waste generated, stored, treated or disposed of or ii) significant increase in the risk of pollution resulting in environmental harm. Penalty: environmental offence level 4. (3) A person must not, except under an environment protection licence or a best practice licence, conduct an activity specified in Part 2, Schedule 2.</p> <p>Penalty: environmental offence level 4. (4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to maintenance of premises in/on which an activity specified in Part 1 or 2, Schedule 2 is conducted/is to be conducted.</p>
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 39 - Person must comply with approval or licence	<p>(1) The holder of an environment protection approval or a licence must not intentionally contravene or fail to comply with it. Penalty: environmental offence level 3.</p> <p>(2) The holder of an environment protection approval or a licence must not contravene or fail to comply with it. Penalty: environmental offence level 4.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 42 - Annual fee and Regulation 3B - Annual fee	(1) The holder of: a) an environment protection licence or b) a best practice licence that is granted for a period of 2 years or more must pay the annual fee specified on the licence each year/part of a year the licence remains in force. The annual fee is stated in the Regulations. The Chief Executive Officer may waive whole/part of the fee in relation to a best practice licence. The Chief Executive Officer may give written notice if the fee has not been paid. Failure to pay will result in licence suspension (sec 45).
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Section 43 - Notification of ceasing to conduct licensed activity and surrender of licence	(1) ERA must notify the Chief Executive Officer within 14 days after stopping an activity which the licence relates. Penalty: environmental offence level 4. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to ERA if the Chief Executive Officer has approved the transfer of the licence to another person. (3) ERA may, with the approval of the Chief Executive Officer, surrender the licence.
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Schedule 2 Part 1 – Activities that require environment protection approval	1. Constructing, installing or carrying out works for premises disposing waste by burial other than: a) domestic waste from a domestic residence disposed of on the land the premises are situated on, b) domestic waste from temporary construction camps, c) waste generated by pastoral activities disposed of on the land the pastoral activities are carried out, d) waste rock, rubble and other inert materials used for reclaiming land; and e) waste of a prescribed class. 2. Constructing, installing or carrying out works for premises, other than sewerage treatment plants, for the storage, re-cycling, treatment or disposal of listed wastes on a commercial/fee for service basis.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>3. Constructing, installing or carrying out works for premises processing hydrocarbons to produce, store and/or dispatch liquefied natural gas or methanol, where:</p> <p>a) the premises are designed to produce more than 500,000t/y of liquefied natural gas and/or methanol and</p> <p>(b) no lease, licence or permit under the Petroleum Act or the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act relates to the land which the premises are/will be situated.</p>
Legislation	<i>Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 1998 (NT)</i>	Schedule 2 Part 2 – Activities that require licence	<p>1. Operating premises for the disposal of waste by burial that service/are designed to service the waste disposal requirements of more than 1 000 persons.</p> <p>2. Collecting, transporting, storing, re-cycling, treating or disposing of a listed waste on a commercial or fee for service basis other than in/for the purpose of a sewerage treatment plant.</p> <p>3. Operating premises, other than a sewerage treatment plant, associated with collecting, transporting, storing, re-cycling, treating or disposing of a listed waste on a commercial or fee for service basis.</p> <p>4. Omitted.</p> <p>5. Operating premises for processing hydrocarbons to produce, store and/or despatch liquefied natural gas or methanol where: a) the premises are designed to produce more than 500,000 tonnes annually of liquefied natural gas and/or methanol and b) no lease, licence or permit under the <i>Petroleum Act</i> or the <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act</i> relates to the land which the premises are situated.</p>
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 15 - Obstruction of or interference with waterway prohibited	<p>ERA must allow every waterway on its land to flow naturally. ERA must not interfere with or obstruct a waterway, or cause another person to interfere with or obstruct a waterway unless authorised to do so by or under this Act. A structure or other obstruction on land or on/in/below a waterway capable of interfering with the flow of water is evidence of an obstruction.</p> <p>(Penalty - Max: For a first offence -15 penalty units and for a second or subsequent offence not less than 15 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. Maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units).</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 16 - Prohibition of pollution	ERA is prohibited (unless authorised) from allowing waste to come into contact with water or from allowing water to be polluted. It is an environmental offence to willfully cause (level 1) or to cause (level 2), either directly or indirectly, waste to come into contact with water or for water to be polluted causing serious environmental harm. It is an environmental offence level 3 to cause, either directly or indirectly, waste to come into contact with water or for water to be polluted causing material environmental harm. It is an environmental offence level 4 to cause, either directly or indirectly waste to come into contact with water or for water to be polluted. Evidence of a drain, pond, dump or other means where waste is capable of coming into direct/indirect contact with water will incur a penalty. In limited circumstances, the Regulator may authorise ERA to allow waste to come into contact with water or water to be polluted. (Maximum default penalty: 20 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 40 - Prohibition of unauthorised works	ERA must not (unless authorised) construct or alter a dam, water storage or other water control structure in a waterway, or in such a way as to affect the flow or likely flow of water in a waterway. ERA is, however, entitled to construct, operate or maintain a dam for the retention or conservation of water for use on the land. (Penalty - Max: For a first offence -15 penalty units and for a second or subsequent offence not less than 15 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years. Maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units).
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 41 and Regulation 6 - Grant of Construction Permit	ERA must apply for a Construction Permit if ERA wishes to construct or alter a dam, water storage or water control structure. The application must be in accordance with the approved form.
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 42 - Breach of term or condition of permit	If ERA holds a Construction Permit its terms must be complied with. (Penalty - Max: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 45 and Regulation 8 - Licence to take or use water	If ERA wants to take or use water, ERA must apply to the Controller for water extraction licence to take or use water. An application for a licence must be in the approved form.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 46 - Breach of term or condition of licence	If ERA holds a licence to take or use water the conditions of the licence must be complied with. (Penalty - Max: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 48, 49 and Regulation 10(1) - Drilling licence	If ERA wishes to drill, construct, deepen, enlarge, remove, replace, alter or repair a bore or part of a bore, ERA must apply for a drilling licence in accordance with the approved form.(Penalty - Max: For a first offence -40 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 months and for a second or subsequent offence not less than 40 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 56 & 57 and Regulation 7 - Bore Construction Permit	ERA must apply for a Bore Construction Permit if wanting to:
			a) drill, construct, alter, plug, backfill or seal off a bore,
			b) remove, replace, alter, slot or repair the casing, lining or screen of a bore or
			c) deepen a bore. An application for a Bore Construction Permit must be in accordance with an approved form. It is a defence if it is proved that the work was urgently required to prevent pollution, in the circumstances it was not reasonably practicable to apply for a permit, as soon as practicable a permit will be applied for and the Regulations relating to work carried out in those circumstances were complied with.
			(Penalty - Max: For a first offence -40 penalty units and for a second or subsequent offence not less than 40 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 58 - Breach of term or condition of permit	If ERA holds bore construction permit must be complied with the term or condition to which the permit is subject. (Penalty: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 59, 60 and Regulation 9 - Prohibition of unlicensed extraction of groundwater	If ERA wishes to take groundwater the company must have a ground water extraction licence from the Controller. The licence must be in accordance with the approved form. Proof of pumping equipment or any other equipment used to take water from a bore, is evidence of an offence. (Penalty - Max: For a first offence -15 penalty units and for a second or subsequent offence not less than 8 penalty units or more than 40 penalty units. Maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 61 - Breach of term or condition of licence	If ERA holds a licence to take water from a bore, ERA must comply with its terms and conditions. (Penalty: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 62 - Prohibition of unlicensed waste disposal	ERA is not permitted to cause waste to be disposed of underground by using a bore. The prohibition is strict and applies regardless of whether the act was deliberate or caused environmental harm. In limited circumstances, the Minister/Controller may authorize disposal underground by using a bore. Environmental offence level 1 - person who wilfully causes waste to be disposed of underground by a bore causing serious environmental harm. Environmental offence level 2 - person who causes waste to be disposed of underground by a bore causing serious environmental harm. Environmental offence level 3 - person who causes waste to be disposed of underground by a bore causing material environmental harm. Environmental offence level 4 - person who causes waste to be disposed of underground by a bore. In proceedings for an offence against this section, proof of the existence on land of a way where waste is capable of being disposed of underground by a bore is evidence of contravention. (Maximum default penalty: 20 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 63 & 65 - Underground waste disposal licence	If ERA wishes to dispose of waste underground it must apply to the Controller for an underground waste disposal licence, in a form approved by the Controller. If a person wants to change the use of the bore, written consent must be obtained from the Controller. An offence against this section is an environmental offence level 3.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 64 - Breach of term or condition of licence	If ERA holds a licence to dispose of waste underground, its terms and conditions must be complied with. Offence: An offence against this section is an environmental offence level 3. (Maximum default penalty: 20 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 69 - Prohibition of waste	If ERA has land on which a bore is situated, ERA is required (if the bore is no longer in use) to properly plug, seal off or backfill the bore. ERA is required to ensure that it does not suffer or permit water from the bore to run to waste. (Penalty: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 74 and Regulation 9A - Grant of waste discharge licence	ERA may apply to the Controller to grant a waste discharge licence in the approved form to carry out an action which would otherwise be an offence against section 73 or because the action is not and cannot be (but for this section) authorised by or under this Act.
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 76 - Breach of terms and conditions of licence	The holder of a waste discharge licence must not contravene or cause, suffer or permit a person to contravene a term or condition to which the licence is subject. An offence against this section is an environmental offence level 3. (Penalty - Max: 20 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 79 - Power to construct works	A person shall not, unless authorised by the Minister, or under and in accordance with this or any other Act, acquire, construct, maintain, repair, alter, operate or remove works for: investigating, observing, measuring or assessing waste or water, conserving water or protecting or enhancing its quality, irrigating or draining land, the use of water for recreation purposes, or controlling flooding. A person may not cause, suffer or permit another person to do so. (Penalty - not less than 40 penalty units or more than 220 penalty units. Maximum default penalty: 8 penalty units)
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 98 - Destruction of works	ERA shall not cause, suffer or permit, or attempt to cause any works constructed or used as specified in a licence granted or power bestowed under this Act to be interfered with, damaged or destroyed, except as allowed by this Act. (Penalty - Max: For a first offence – 40 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months and for a second or subsequent offence – not less than 40 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years)



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 99 - Interference with supply and drainage	<p>A person shall not interrupt/interfere with, attempt to interrupt/interfere with or cause, suffer or permit a person to interrupt/interfere with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the taking of water,b) the discharge or disposal of water or waste orc) the drainage of land, in pursuance of a licence granted, a power granted or an arrangement made under the <i>Water Act</i>, or the performance of an act authorised under the emergency powers to control pollution. <p>(Penalty - Max: For a first offence – 40 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months and for a second or subsequent offence – not less than 40 penalty units or more than 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years)</p>
Legislation	<i>Water Act 1992 (NT) and Water Regulations 1992 (NT)</i>	Section 100 - Prohibition of waste	<p>A person shall not waste, or cause, suffer or permit a person to waste water or permit water to run to waste. Water is wasted where, irrespective of intention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) more water is used than is reasonably necessary for the immediate purpose for which water is taken, including irrigation,b) an unnecessary or excessive flow or flood of water is allowed to occur orc) water is taken without adequate control or supervision. <p>(Penalty- Max: 15 penalty units and maximum default penalty: 1.5 penalty units)</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Legislation	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001 (NT) and Weeds Management Regulations 2006 (NT)</i>	Section 9 - General duties	<p>(1) ERA as owner and occupier of land must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) take all reasonable measures to prevent the land being infested with a declared weed, b) take all reasonable measures to prevent a declared/potential weed on the land spreading to other land and c) notify an officer within 14 days of becoming aware of a declared weed that has not previously been/known to have been present on the land. <p>(2) ERA must comply with a weed management plan relating to the weed.</p> <p>(3) ERA must dispose of the weed only on the land or at a designated weed disposal area.</p> <p>(4) ERA must not, except in accordance with a permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) bring a declared weed into the Territory, b) propagate or scatter a declared weed, c) sell or purchase a declared weed, d) hire any equipment, device or thing that contains or carries a declared/potential weed, e) store, grow or use a declared weed or any thing that contains or carries a declared weed or f) transport a declared weed except to deliver it to an officer. (Penalty: environmental offence level 3).
Legislation	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001 (NT) and Weeds Management Regulations 2006 (NT)</i>	Section 21 - Quarantine areas	ERA must not contravene or fail to comply with a restriction on the movement of persons, animals, vehicles, aircraft, boats, plants, fodder, soil or any other thing in, into or out of the quarantine area except in accordance with an access permit as specified in a notice. (Penalty - environmental offence level 3).
Legislation	<i>Weeds Management Act 2001 (NT) and Weeds Management Regulations 2006 (NT)</i>	Section 32 - Moving animals and vehicles on roads	<p>ERA must not drive a vehicle that ERA knows/should reasonably know contains/carries a declared weed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) on a public road or b) from the person's land to another person's land. <p>An exception to this obligation is where the vehicle has been cleaned in accordance with a declared weed management plan or in compliance with the direction of an officer.</p> <p>(Penalty - environmental offence level 3)</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 2.3 - Termination	(a) This Mining Agreement will terminate on the earlier of: (i) 8 January 2026; (ii) the date this Mining Agreement is terminated by mutual agreement between the Parties; or (iii) the date of Final Close Out
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 2.4(a) - Actions Following Termination	On the Termination Date, ERA will immediately pay to the Commonwealth all monies then due and payable to the Commonwealth under the Government Agreement or the New s.41 Authority.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 2.4 (b) - Actions Following Termination	On the Termination Date, ERA will immediately, or as soon as practicable, comply with any obligation or meet any liability which may have arisen or accrued prior to the Termination Date and which has not been complied with or met at the Termination Date.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 2.4 (c) - Actions Following Termination	On the Termination Date, ERA will vacate the Ranger Project Area unless otherwise lawfully authorised to undertake rehabilitation or revegetation after the Termination Date.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 3.1 - Operations	ERA will, in undertaking Operations, comply with: a) the New s.41 Authority, including the Environmental Requirements; b) Applicable Laws; c) the Government Agreement; and d) this Mining Agreement.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 3.2 (a)(i)(ii) - Cessation of Mining Operations	(a) ERA will cease Mining Operations on the Ranger Project Area on the earlier of the following: (i) the date that ERA is required to cease Mining Operations on the Ranger Project Area pursuant to clause 5.1 of the New s.41 Authority; and (ii) the date that is 40 days after the date on which ERA was served with a Cessation Notice under clause 18.1(c).
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 3.2 (b) - Cessation of Mining Operations	(b) Subject to clause 3.2(c), on cessation of Mining Operations ERA will vacate the Ranger Project Area, other than as required for Rehabilitation purposes.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 4.1 - Sustainability Payment	Subject to clause 4.2 below, in each Annual Period during the currency of this Agreement in which Mining Operations are conducted and for the two Annual Periods following the Cessation of Mining Operations, ERA must pay to the NLC an annual payment (a Sustainability Payment) to or for the benefit of the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the Ranger Project Area.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 4.2(c) - Timing for Sustainability Payment	Each subsequent payment is due on the 9 January of each Annual Period (being the anniversary of the date on which the Original s.41 Authority was granted).
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 6.1 - General	<p>In conducting the Operations on the Ranger Project Area, ERA must manage the development of resources and the protection of the Environment by complying with the Environmental Requirements and, and in doing so must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) consistently maintain the best practicable standards of Environmental planning and management;(b) comply with all Environmental Authorisations;(c) regularly monitor the Environmental performance of the Operations and ensure that proper management procedures are in place to meet its responsibilities; and(d) maintain certification to the current or most recent relevant Australian or international standards for Environmental management, being, at the date of this Mining Agreement, the International Organisation for Standardisation ("ISO") 14001 Environmental Management Systems (AS/NZS ISO 14001).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 6.2 - Notification of Breach	<p>If ERA becomes:</p> <p>a) aware it may not be able to comply with its obligations in clause 6.1(b) or 6.1(d), ERA will:</p> <p>(i) within 7 days provide a written report to the NLC and Relationship Committee Members providing details of the event and the action taken or proposed to be taken to mitigate the results of or likelihood of the incident; and</p> <p>(ii) if requested by the NLC or Relationship Committee Members, immediately consult with the NLC or Relationship Committee and take all reasonable steps requested by the NLC or Relationship Committee Members to mitigate the results or likelihood of the incident, including by monitoring, remediation and reporting on the likelihood of a recurrence of such an event; and</p> <p>(b) aware it is in breach of its obligations under clause 6.1(b) or 6.1(d) (an Event), ERA will:</p> <p>(i) where such Event is capable of rectification or remedy, immediately rectify or remedy the Event;</p> <p>(ii) immediately provide an interim report regarding the Event to the NLC and Relationship Committee Members by phone, fax or e-mail;</p> <p>(iii) within 7 days provide a written report to the NLC and Relationship Committee regarding the Event, including details of the Event and the action taken or proposed to be taken to mitigate the results of the Event; and</p> <p>(iv) if requested by the NLC or Relationship Committee Members, immediately consult with the NLC and Relationship Committee and take all reasonable steps requested by the NLC and Relationship Committee Members to mitigate the results of the Event, including by monitoring, remediation and reporting on the likelihood of a recurrence of such an event, provided in the case of either 6.2(a)(ii) and 6.2(b)(iv) that such action is not inconsistent with a request or direction from the MTC or relevant regulatory agency.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 6.5 - Disposal of Mining Property within the Ranger Project Area	<p>(a) If ERA, or a Related Body Corporate of ERA, wishes to permanently dispose of Mining Property within the Ranger Project Area (including by burying such Mining Property), ERA will give to the Relationship Committee:</p> <p>(i) notice of the proposed disposal, with such notice to include basic details of the Mining Property proposed to be disposed of;</p> <p>(ii) particulars as to the method of disposal;</p> <p>(iii) particulars as to whether the disposal is contemplated in the Rehabilitation Plan; and</p> <p>(iv) particulars as to any environmental impacts that may arise due to the disposal.</p> <p>(b) ERA will consider any comments that the Relationship Committee may have on environmental management and rehabilitation issues associated with disposal. ERA will adopt a collaborative approach to dealing with such issues.</p>
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 7.2 - ERA Support for Traditional Owner Business	<p>ERA is supportive of Traditional Owners' objective to develop business opportunities and entrepreneurial skills and capabilities, and will assist the Traditional Owners to achieve this objective by:</p> <p>(d) offering Traditional Owners the opportunity to purchase Local Assets in accordance with clause 7.6; and</p> <p>(e) offering Traditional Owners the opportunity to purchase Fixed Assets in accordance with clause 7.7.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 7.3 - Business Development Strategy	<p>(a) ERA will, in consultation with the Business Entity and the Relationship Committee, develop a business development strategy (the Business Development Strategy) which will be aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) developing strategies and mechanisms whereby ERA can assist the Business Entity and other Traditional Owner Entities, including through supporting training and development in a range of fields; and(ii) developing a joint approach between ERA and Traditional Owners in minimising adverse impacts on Traditional Owners from cessation of Mining Operations and Final Close Out. <p>(b) The Parties acknowledge that Traditional Owners have expressed particular interest in the following business opportunities, such opportunities to be discussed during development of the Business Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) archaeology;(ii) provision of art works;(iii) cultural heritage matters;(iv) servicing in Jabiru;(v) tourism;(vi) landscaping;(vii) rehabilitation; and(viii) commercial contracts associated with the Operations including workers' camps. <p>(c) The Parties and the Business Entity will discuss the development of the Business Development Strategy at meetings of the Relationship Committee. The Parties will aim to have the Business Development Strategy finalised within 12 months of the Commencement Date. Once the Business Development Strategy is finalised, ERA will implement the strategy in conjunction with the Relationship Committee and the Business Entity.</p>
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 7.6 - Local Asset Disposals	<p>(a) If ERA wishes to sell to a third party (which, for the purpose of this clause, does not include a transfer or sale of assets to a Related Body Corporate of ERA or a joint venture in which ERA or its Related Bodies Corporate have an interest):</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			(i) light vehicles;
			(ii) demountable accommodation facilities; or
			(iii) another class of asset that members of the Relationship Committee agree in writing are of a type that could be used by the Business Entity for personal or community purposes and should be subject to the provisions of this clause 7.6, which are located on the Ranger Project Area or at Jabiru (Local Assets), ERA will give the NLC and Business Entity written notice of that proposed sale, with such notice to include basic details of the Local Asset proposed to be sold.
			(b) ERA will provide written notice pursuant to clause 7.6(a) at least 30 days before the Local Assets are either sold or to be transported from the site of the Operations to another location for sale (Notice Period).
			(c) If a Traditional Owner Entity is interested in purchasing the Local Asset, it can advise ERA of this before the end of the Notice Period. If the Traditional Owner Entity does advise ERA within this time that it is interested in purchasing the Local Asset, then ERA and that entity will have discussions regarding the terms of a proposed sale within the Notice Period or such longer period as may be agreed, but neither party will be under an obligation to agree to the sale or purchase of the Local Asset.
			(d) ERA will advise at the Relationship Committee meetings of any planned upcoming Local Asset sales. However, for the avoidance of doubt, a Local Asset may be sold even if it has not first been raised at a Relationship Committee meeting, provided the other provisions of this clause 7.6 are complied with by ERA.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 7.7 - Sale of Fixed Assets	(a) If ERA wishes to sell to a third party (other than a transfer or sale of assets to a Related Body Corporate of ERA or a joint venture in which ERA or its Related Body Corporate have a majority or controlling interest), or otherwise permanently dispose of a Fixed Asset, ERA will give the Business Entity written notice of that proposed sale or disposal with such notice to include basic details of the Fixed Asset proposed to be sold or disposed of.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>(b) ERA will provide the written notice pursuant to clause 7.7(a) at least 30 days before the Fixed Assets are either sold or are to be disposed of (Notice Period).</p> <p>(c) If the Business Entity is interested in purchasing the Fixed Assets and advises ERA of this before the end of the Notice Period, then ERA and the Business Entity may have discussions regarding the terms of a proposed sale, within the Notice Period or such longer period as may be agreed, but neither party will be under an obligation to agree to the sale or purchase of the Fixed Asset.</p> <p>(d) The purchase of the Fixed Asset by the Business Entity shall be subject to the terms of any subleases ERA has in relation to the Fixed Asset.</p> <p>(e) The NLC acknowledges that unless ERA and the Business Entity otherwise agree, the Fixed Assets will be sold on an 'as is, where is' basis, and to the maximum extent permitted by law ERA gives no warranty or undertaking as to the state or fitness for purpose of any Fixed Asset.</p> <p>(f) If ERA and the Business Entity do not agree on the terms for the sale and purchase of a Fixed Asset within the Notice Period, or such longer period as is agreed, ERA may sell the Fixed Asset to a third party or otherwise dispose of the Fixed Asset.</p>
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 8.1 - Acknowledgement	The Parties acknowledge that Traditional Owners have a strong interest in the rehabilitation of the Ranger Project Area. The Parties also acknowledge that it is ERA's responsibility at law to meet any legal obligations regarding rehabilitation on the Ranger Project Area.
Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 8.2 - Conduct of Rehabilitation Works	<p>(a) ERA supports the involvement of the Traditional Owners in the undertaking of rehabilitation works for the Operations in accordance with the provisions of this clause 8.</p> <p>(b) ERA is at all times itself able and entitled to perform rehabilitation on the Ranger Project Area. Alternatively, ERA may choose to engage contractors to carry out the rehabilitation.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>(c) If ERA chooses to invite third parties to tender to undertake rehabilitation works on the Ranger Project Area, then ERA will conduct that tender and give preference to a Traditional Owner Entity in awarding such contracts in the same manner as provided under clause 7.4 for the award of other Local Jabiru Contracts.</p>
			<p>(d) If ERA does not decide to perform certain rehabilitation works itself, and also decides not to put the work out to third party tender, but wishes to enter into an agreement with a particular third party to undertake certain rehabilitation works, then ERA will:</p>
			<p>(i) advise the Relationship Committee members and the Business Entity in writing of this intention, and provide them with the basic details of the rehabilitation work to be performed (such as the nature of the rehabilitation work, and when it needs to be completed) but not the price or other commercially sensitive or confidential information that may have been provided by a third party;</p>
			<p>(ii) The Business Entity and other Traditional Owner Entities will have 30 days from receipt of such notice to submit a proposal (including price) for undertaking the rehabilitation work</p>
			<p>(iii) If a Traditional Owner Entity does submit such a proposal within the 30 day period, ERA must consider that proposal and in deciding whether to accept the Traditional Owner Entity's proposal or the third party proposal, ERA must generally apply the same preference principles that apply to a tender process under clause 7.4; and</p>
			<p>(iv) if the Traditional Owner Entity does not submit a proposal within the 30 day period, ERA may enter a contract with a third party for the performance of the work.</p>
			<p>(e) Clauses 7.4(a), 7.4(b) and 7.5 will apply to any tenders issued for rehabilitation related works as if the references in those clauses to "Local Jabiru Contracts" were references to "rehabilitation works contracts in relation to the Operations".</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			(f) Nothing in this clause 8.2 prevents ERA contracting with a third party in relation to rehabilitation work on the Ranger Project Area if ERA enters a contract with a Traditional Owner Entity pursuant to this clause 8.2 but that contract does not cover all the rehabilitation works ERA requires to be undertaken at that time.



Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 12.10 - Reports	<p>(a) ERA will provide the NLC and Relationship Committee with a report (Project Report) at the first Quarterly meeting of the Relationship Committee after 1 July each Year. The Project Report will include sufficient information and details to enable the Relationship Committee, the Traditional Owners and other Local Aboriginal People and the NLC to understand the nature and impacts of the Operations in relation to the preceding calendar year, including particulars of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the nature and scope of the Operations, means by which the Operations have been undertaken, the minerals mined and processed and the effects of the Operations upon the Environment and on the Traditional Owners and other Local Aboriginal People;(ii) total Operations costs, which need not include more detail than a person listed on the Australian Securities Exchange is required to provide in its annual report to the Australian Securities Exchange;(iii) implementation and results of implementing the Environmental Management Plan or Mine Management Plan;(iv) Environmental monitoring, such as soil analysis, erosion studies and water quality analysis;(v) any incident involving non-compliance with an Environmental Authorisation or any unauthorised event occurring on the Ranger Project Area which affected or may affect the Environment (such as the occurrence of wild fire), and where ERA considers that no such incident has occurred it will provide a certificate to that effect;(vi) action taken in compliance with requirements of Applicable Laws, Environmental Authorisations or this Mining Agreement in relation to Rehabilitation including progressive rehabilitation requirements; and(vii) outcomes pursuant to the Business Development Strategy and Local Aboriginal employment and training and business development plans and outcomes. <p>(b) A Project Report may, and will where necessary in order to comply with the requirements of clause 12.10(a) and this clause, include maps, plans and photographs.</p> <p>(c) The Parties acknowledge that reports provided by ERA in compliance with the Environmental Requirements and Environmental Authorisations may form the basis of the Project Reports.</p> <p>(d.) ERA will, within 3 months after the Termination Date (or such longer period as the NLC in writing allows) furnish the NLC with a final</p>
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Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			Project Report for the period not already included in a previous Project Report. This clause survives termination of this Mining Agreement.



Agreement	Ranger Uranium Mining Project Mining Agreement 2013 (NLC and ERA)	Clause 15.1 - Use of Materials	<p>(a) Subject to clause 15.1(b), ERA may discover, mine, recover treat, process or use Materials sourced from the Ranger Project Area:</p> <p>(i) as is necessary for the proper and efficient implementation of the Operations; and</p> <p>(ii) in accordance with Applicable Laws.</p> <p>(b) ERA will not:</p> <p>(i) remove any Materials, Low Grade Ore or Tailings from the Ranger Project Area; or</p> <p>(ii) use Low Grade Ore or Tailings from the Ranger Project Area for the purposes of construction, including building and road works, without the consent of the NLC.</p> <p>(c) In the event that ERA wishes to use any Materials, Low Grade Ore or Tailings in the circumstances described in clauses 15.1(b)(i) or 15.1(b)(ii), ERA will provide particulars (a Proposal) identifying:</p> <p>(i) locations where ERA proposes to source Materials, Low Grade Ore or Tailings to be removed from the Ranger Project Area or for the purposes of construction and the proposed destination location;</p> <p>(ii) the proposed use of Materials, Low Grade Ore or Tailings to be removed from the Ranger Project Area or for the purposes of construction; and</p> <p>(iii) any measures adopted by ERA to protect the Environment, to the Relationship Committee Members and to the NLC at least 30 days prior the proposed removal or use detailed in the Proposal.</p> <p>(d) Relationship Committee Members and the NLC must consider any Proposal and the NLC may:</p> <p>(i) consent to the Proposal;</p> <p>(ii) consent to the Proposal on conditions, where such conditions may include consideration of matters relating to:</p> <p>(A) Cultural Heritage, the Environment or Rehabilitation; and</p> <p>(B) payment of a royalty for Materials used, at rates negotiated in good faith between the Parties.</p> <p>(e) Except with the consent of the NLC, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld, where it is necessary for the proper and efficient implementation of the Operations, ERA will not take, direct or use any:</p> <p>(i) timber on the Ranger Project Area; or</p>
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Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			(ii) surface water outside the Operations Area and within the Ranger Project Area.
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 3.1	<div>This Agreement will continue in full force and effect until it is terminated on the earlier of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 8 January 2026;(b) the date this Agreement is terminate by mutual agreement between the parties; or(c) the date of Final Close Out(Termination Date)</div>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 4.1	<p>On the Termination Date:</p> <p>(a) the Commonwealth must, within 60 days of the Termination Date, pay to the NLC all moneys then due and payable and comply with any obligation or meet any liability which may have arisen or accrued prior to the Termination Date and which has not</p> <p>been complied with or met at the Termination Date;</p> <p>(b) except as provided in this clause or otherwise provided in this Agreement neither party shall have any claim against the other of them in respect to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this Agreement, but this provision shall be without prejudice to the liability of either party in respect of any antecedent breach, unlawful activity or default; and</p> <p>(c) the Commonwealth must ensure that ERA vacates the Ranger Project Area, except to the extent ERA is authorised to undertake rehabilitation or revegetation after the Termination Date.</p>
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 7.2	Subject to the provisions of the Mining Agreement, the Commonwealth and ERA shall be at liberty at any time during the currency of this Agreement and six months after its termination to remove from the Ranger Project Area all property referred to in sub-clause 7.1 which is owned by them or any of them.
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 8.1	The Commonwealth will ensure that ERA complies with the New s 41 Authority, including the Environmental Requirements.
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 11.1	The Commonwealth will ensure that all Rehabilitation work in the Ranger Project Area is undertaken by ERA in accordance with the New s41 Authority and the Government Agreement.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 11.2	If, for any reason, ERA fails to carry out the whole or part of the said Rehabilitation work, the Commonwealth will carry out any part of the work not carried out by ERA.
Agreement	Ranger 'Section 44' Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and Northern Land Council	Clause 11.3	The Commonwealth will require a Risk Management approach to Rehabilitation, Close Out, any post-Close Out actions and any actions after the termination or revocation of the New s41 Authority, which will be implemented in consultation with the Traditional Aboriginal Owners and the Ranger Minesite Technical Committee.
Agreement	Ranger s. 44 Agreement - "Extension Agreement"	N/A	The s. 44 Agreement is extended for a further 26 years (21 years mining, 5 years' rehabilitation) and the parties are required to agree on a new s.44 agreement.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 20.1	E.R.A. undertakes to rehabilitate the Ranger Project Area in accordance with the conditions and restrictions of the News 41 Authority.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 20.2	Rehabilitation of the Ranger Project Area shall not be delayed until the Date of Cessation of Mining Operations but shall be carried out progressively by E.R.A. throughout this Agreement so that, whenever a part of the Ranger Project Area which has been used for the purposes of the Venture is determined by E.R.A. to be no longer required for those purposes, rehabilitation of that part shall commence as soon as is reasonably practicable after that part ceases to be required for the purposes of the Venture.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 20.4	The cost of rehabilitation after the Date of Cessation of Mining Operations shall be met in the first instance out of funds held in the Ranger Rehabilitation Special Account and by payment by the Commonwealth either directly to a person, not being E.R.A., who is carrying out or has carried out rehabilitation work or to reimburse E.R.A. for the cost of rehabilitation borne by it from time to time.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 20.5	E.R.A. will undertake a Risk Management approach to Rehabilitation, Close Out and any post Close Out actions which will be implemented in consultation with the Traditional Aboriginal Owners, and the Ranger Minesite Technical Committee.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.1	The Plan of Rehabilitation as amended from time to time pursuant to this clause shall set out in a form suitable for costing a detailed description of the work which would be required to be done by E.R.A. to rehabilitate the Ranger Project Area if Mining Operations were to cease at the date of the preparation of the Plan of Rehabilitation as so amended and shall include a schedule of the work which would be required to be done in each of the 5 years, the first of which commences on the date of the preparation of the Plan of Rehabilitation as so amended.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.2	On the Changeover Date, immediately before the Date of Cessation of Mining Operations, and at the end of every six month period (or such other period, not being less than 6 months, as the Minister may, by writing under his hand, determine) commencing on 1 September 1980, E.R.A. shall review the Plan of Rehabilitation or the Plan of Rehabilitation as amended as the case may be and make such amendments or further amendments thereto as may be necessary. Immediately on completion of the review, E.R.A. shall prepare a written report thereon.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.3	In the preparation of an amended Plan of Rehabilitation, regard shall be had, inter alia, to: (a) the conditions and restrictions of the New s41 Authority, (b) the provisions of the Renegotiated s 44 Agreement, (c) the views of the Supervising Scientist and of any Supervising Authority with which E.R.A. has consulted, and (d) the provisions of this Agreement.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.4	As soon as an amended Plan of Rehabilitation has been prepared, E.R.A. shall submit it to the Minister and send a copy of the plan to the Commonwealth.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.5	The Minister shall within 60 days after receiving an amended Plan of Rehabilitation: (a) accept the amended Plan of Rehabilitation as so submitted and notify E.R.A. of this action, or (b) refer the amended Plan of Rehabilitation to E.R.A. together with his suggestions, for further consideration.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.6	Where an amended Plan of Rehabilitation has been so referred to E.R.A., E.R.A. shall, immediately after receipt of the amended Plan of Rehabilitation, give further consideration to the amended Plan of Rehabilitation having regard to the suggestions of the Minister and, within the time fixed by the Minister not being less than 30 days after the receipt of that amended plan, or such further time as the Minister may be writing under his hand allow, again submit the amended plan, with or without alterations, to the Minister, together with E.R.A.'s comments on the suggestions of the Minister.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.7	Within 30 days of the expiration of the time fixed or of any further time allowed, as the case may be, by the Minister under clause 21.6 or of the date on which an amended Plan of Rehabilitation is again submitted to the Minister, whichever is earlier, the Minister shall accept the amended Plan of Rehabilitation as so submitted or accept the amended Plan of Rehabilitation after making such alterations as he sees fit. In either case, the Minister shall notify E.R.A. of the action taken by him.
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.8	E.R.A. shall ensure that the provisions of the Plan of Rehabilitation, or of the Plan of Rehabilitation as amended from time to time and accepted by the Minister pursuant to this clause, are strictly observed except to the extent that observance would be contrary to law.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Agreement	"Government Agreement" between Cth, ERA and the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act 1953	Clause 21.9	When the Minister has accepted an amended Plan of Rehabilitation, E.R.A. shall forward a copy of the Plan of Rehabilitation as amended and accepted by the Minister to the Supervising Scientist.
Agreement	Complementary Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia, Northern Land Council and ERA under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976	Clause 5.1 - Consequential Amendments and Compliance	The Commonwealth and ERA agree to amend the agreement now operating between the Commonwealth and ERA dated 9 January 1979 as amended ("the Government Agreement") so that it reflects the Section 44 Agreement and is consistent with the Mining Agreement at all times.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 2.2 - Operations	Regardless of anything contained elsewhere in this Schedule, ERA shall comply with other conditions and restrictions determined pursuant to the Complementary Agreement. In the event of any inconsistency with other conditions or restrictions in this Schedule, those referred to in this condition and restriction shall prevail.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 2.3 - Operations	Subject to 2.2, in undertaking the operations, ERA shall comply with: a) this Authority including the Environmental Requirements, b) applicable laws including the Environmental Authorisations, c) the Complementary Agreement, d) the Government Agreement and e) the Mining Agreement.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 2.4 - Operations	Subject to 2.2, if it is not possible or practicable for ERA to comply with all the requirements in 2.3, the following principles shall apply to determine the order of compliance: a) the Environmental Requirements and applicable laws shall prevail over the Government Agreement and the Mining Agreement, b) if the relevant applicable law is a law of the Northern Territory, the applicable law shall prevail over the Environmental Requirements except where the Minister, in any particular case, and after taking into consideration the underlying rationale of the Environmental Requirements, and after consulting the relevant Northern Territory Minister, takes action under the Atomic Energy Act 1953; and c) if the relevant applicable law is a law of the Commonwealth, the applicable law shall prevail over the Environmental Requirements.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 4.1 - Information to be kept by ERA and supplied to the Minister	ERA shall keep proper documents, records and books of account of the operations.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 5.1 - Termination of Mining Operations and the Section 41 Authority	ERA shall cease/suspend all mining operations permitted under this Authority: a) by 8/1/2021, b) immediately Section 44 Agreement is terminated/declared void/of no effect, c) no later than 6mths after: i) a court determines that this Authority is not in keeping with 25A.2, 25A.3 and 25A.5 of Section 44 Agreement, ii) the variation of this Authority is not in keeping with the Atomic Energy Act 1953/ Complementary Agreement, d) no later than 9mths after failure of Commonwealth/ERA to execute an agreement to amend the Section 44 Agreement/Mining Agreement in keeping with the Complementary Agreement, e) at any time after the Mining Agreement is executed there is no Mining Agreement in force other than because of a breach/default by the NLC, f) unless the Commonwealth and NLC agree in writing one year after notice is given by the NLC to the Commonwealth under 21.2A of Section 44 Agreement following a decrease in the determined rate payable into the Aboriginals Benefit Reserve pursuant to a determination under section 63 Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act 1976.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 5.2 - Termination of Mining Operations and the Section 41 Authority	Following the end of mining operations pursuant to 5.1 or action taken under the Atomic Energy Act 1953, ERA shall continue to comply with and observe its obligations under this Authority and ERA's rights under this Section 41 Authority to access, occupy or use the Ranger Project Area shall be limited to such purposes and this Authority shall, subject to 6 (Rehabilitation), continue until the earlier of: a) the date of final close out, b) 8 January 2026 or c) the date this Authority is terminated or withdrawn.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 5.3 - Termination of Mining Operations and the Section 41 Authority	If the Mining Agreement, Government Agreement or Section 44 Agreement is terminated, the Minister may terminate this Authority.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 6.1 - Rehabilitation	ERA shall promptly undertake and complete the rehabilitation of the Ranger Project Area in accordance with Appendix A (Environmental Requirements) of this Schedule.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Schedule 8.1 - Variation	The Minister may, with the consent of ERA, amend or revise the conditions and restrictions contained in this Schedule to ensure that at all times this Authority is consistent with the Commonwealth's obligations under the Section 44 Agreement.
Authorisation	Ranger Authorisation under the Atomic Energy Act 1953 - Section 41 Authority	Section 41C (5)	Commencing 9 January 2000, subject to the conditions and restrictions set out or referred to in the Schedule, ERA was conferred an authority under section 41 of the Act to carry on operations in accordance with that section on the Ranger Project Area for a period of 26 years.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 2 - Authorised Operations at the Ranger Mine	2.1 In addition to the obligation under the Environmental Requirements, the Operator is authorised to operate in accordance with the conditions and requirements set out in this Authorisation. In particular, the Operator is authorised to:
			2.1.1 Conduct mining operations and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the latest approved Mining Management Plan, Water Management Plan and Mine Closure Plan, and all subordinate plans referenced therein, submitted in accordance with the processes set out in the Annexes.
			2.1.2 Undertake material excavation and management in accordance with the provisions of SCHEDULE 3.
			2.1.4 Operate the tailings dam and Pit #1 and Pit #3 tailing repositories and to carry out such associated activities as may be required for their operation, in accordance with SCHEDULE 5.
			2.1.6 Dispose of water by direct release from Retention Pond 1, and via the Corridor Creek Wetland Filter, in accordance with SCHEDULE 7.
			2.1.7 Dispose of water from Retention Pond 2 by irrigation within areas which are approved by the Director, in accordance with SCHEDULE 7.
			Dispose of water from pit dewatering bores by flood irrigation within areas which are approved by the Director.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			2.1.9 Pump water from Magela Creek to Retention Pond 2 subject the approval of the Director and subject to the conditions of SCHEDULE 7.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 3 - Material Excavation and Management	<p>3.2 Prior to the commencement of excavation of sand and gravel for ancillary purposes, the Operator shall ensure that:</p> <p>3.2.1 a plan of the proposed operations is submitted to a Mining Officer for approval. This plan shall depict the extent of the proposed borrow areas and the location of associated roads or other developments. It shall also include details of proposed rehabilitation; and</p> <p>3.2.2 such works are to be undertaken in accordance with the approved plan and rehabilitation works are to be carried out as soon as is reasonably practicable.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 5 - Operation of Tailings Respositories	<p>5.1 In addition to the obligation under the Environmental Requirements, the Operator shall:</p> <p>5.1.1 to the maximum extent possible, deposit tailings in tailings repositories in such a way as to result in the maximum practicable dry density; and</p> <p>5.1.2 minimise dusting from the surface of the tailings by ensuring that exposed surfaces of tailings are maintained in a coherent near saturated condition,</p> <p>5.2 During the period of 1 May to 30 November the Operator shall not allow the water level in the tailings dam to exceed the certified crest height as approved by the Director less a 6 hour Probable Maximum Precipitation event of 1,250mm.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 6 - Other Services, Operations and Requirements	<p>6.1 In addition to the obligations under the Environmental Requirements, the Operator shall ensure that:</p> <p>6.1.1 The NT Minister is notified as soon as is practicable, of any infringement of the conditions and requirements of this Authorisation.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 7 - Water Management	7.1 The operator shall comply with the requirements and conditions of the Ranger Mine Water Quality Objectives in Annex C as approved by the Director in accordance with the advice of the Supervising Scientist.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			7.2 The Operator shall submit the Water Management Plan for the approval of the Director in accordance with Annex D.4.
			7.3 The Operator shall operate a water management system in accordance with the latest approved Mining Management Plan and Water Management Plan.
			7.4 The Operator shall:
			7.4.1 maintain up-to-date versions of drawings depicting the current surface runoff drainage system;
			7.4.2 instruct all appropriate personnel involved in the operation of the water management system in the details of its operation and in the implementation of contingency procedures;
			7.4.3 ensure that any discharge of waters from the Ranger mine site does not compromise the Ranger Mine Water Quality Objectives as detailed in Annex C;
			7.4.4 in relation to the disposal of treated water by irrigation, the Operator shall:
			7.4.4.1 record daily, in a log book kept specifically for this purpose:
			- the volume of water discharged by each section of the irrigation systems;
			- the times of commencement and of cessation of irrigation; and
			- any observed adverse effects of irrigation.
			7.4.4.2 undertake a daily inspection of the irrigation areas to detect any waterlogging, seepage, or other visible adverse effects during irrigation.
			7.5 The Operator shall maintain to the satisfaction of the NT Minister and for examination by a Mining Officer, all records and data associated with the operation and monitoring of the water management system for the life of the mine up to and including rehabilitation and post closure.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108	Schedule 8 Environmental and Radiation Monitoring and Reporting	8.1 In compliance with Environmental Requirements 13.1 and 13.2 relating to monitoring and analysis, the Operator shall:
			8.1.1. submit all plans and reports in accordance with the requirements of Annex D, as updated from time to time by the Director;
			8.1.2 implement the environmental and radiation monitoring programs included in Annex E and Annex F as updated from time to time and approved by the Director; and
			8.1.3 conduct contingency monitoring in a manner approved by the Director in the event of the malfunction of monitoring equipment.
			8.2 The obligations on the operator of the mine imposed by SCHEDULE 8 will cease in respect of any part of the Ranger Project Area over which a close-out certificate is issued by the Minister subject to the Supervising Scientist and the NLC agreeing that the specific part of the Ranger Project Area has met the aims and objectives for rehabilitation.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 1 - Environmental Protection	1.1 The company must ensure that operation at Ranger are undertaken in such a way as to be consistent with the following primary environmental objectives: a) maintain the attributes for which Kakadu National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage list; b) maintain the ecosystem health of the wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (i.e. the wetlands within Stages I and II of Kakadu National Park; c) protect the health of Aboriginals and other members of the regional community; and d) maintain the natural biological diversity of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems of the Alligator Rivers Region, including ecological processes.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>1.2 In particular, the company must ensure that operations at Ranger do not result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) damage to the attributes for which Kakadu National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage list;b) damage to the ecosystem health of wetlands listed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (i.e. the wetlands within Stages I and II of Kakadu National Park);c) an adverse effect on the health of Aboriginals and other members of the regional community by ensuring that exposure to radiation and chemical pollutants is as low as reasonably achievable and conforms with relevant Australian law, and in particular, in relation to radiological exposure, complies with the most recently published and relevant Australian Standards, codes of practice, and guidelines;d) change to biodiversity, or impairment of ecosystem health, outside of the Ranger Project Area. Such change is to be different and detrimental from that expected from natural biophysical or biological processes operating in the Alligator Rivers Region; ande) environmental impacts within the Ranger Project Area which are not as low as reasonably achievable, during mining excavation, mineral processing, and subsequently during and after rehabilitation.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 2 - Rehabilitation	<p>2.1 Subject to subclauses 2.2 and 2.3, the company must rehabilitate the Ranger Project Area to establish an environment similar to the adjacent areas of Kakadu National Park such that, in the opinion of the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, the rehabilitated area could be incorporated into the Kakadu National Park.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>2.2 The major objectives of rehabilitation are:</p> <p>a) revegetation of the disturbed sites of the Ranger project area using local native plant species similar in density and abundance to those existing in adjacent areas of Kakadu National Park, to form an ecosystem the long-term viability of which would not require a maintenance regime significantly different from that appropriate to adjacent areas of the Park.</p> <p>b) stable radiological conditions on areas impacted by mining so that, the health risk to members of the public, including traditional owners, is as low as reasonably achievable; members of the public do not receive a radiation dose which exceeds applicable limits recommended by the most recently published and relevant Australian standards, codes of practice, and guidelines; and there is a minimum of restrictions on the use of the area;</p> <p>c) erosion characteristics which, as far as can reasonably be achieved, do not vary significantly from those of comparable landforms in surrounding undisturbed areas.</p> <p>2. 3 Where all the major stakeholders agree, a facility connected with Ranger may remain in the Ranger Project Area following the termination of the Authority, provided that adequate provision is made for eventual rehabilitation of the affected area consistent with principles for rehabilitation set out in subclauses 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 3 - Water Quality	3.1 The company must not allow either surface or groundwater arising or discharged from the Ranger Project Area during its operation, or during or following rehabilitation, to compromise the achievement of the primary environmental objectives.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 3 - Water Quality	3.2 The company must, to the extent necessary to achieve the primary environmental objectives, take steps to minimise the volume of contaminated water that is required to be managed on site, minimise the load of contaminants within that water, and to concentrate and contain contaminants within the site.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 3 - Water Quality	Background values for key variables in water quality, including values for conductivity, pH and uranium, are determined by the Supervising Scientist from time to time and communicated to the company and other major stakeholders. Should the values for these variables measured at Gauging Station GS8210009 or other key locations show trends away from or be abruptly divergent from those background values and if, in the opinion of the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, the results may be attributable to mining operations, then the company must undertake investigations and remedial actions as required by the Supervising Authority after consultation with the Supervising Scientist and other major stakeholders.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 3 - Water Quality	3. 4 Process water must be totally contained within a closed system except for: a) losses through natural or enhanced evaporation, b) seepage of a quality and quantity that will not cause detrimental environmental impact outside the Ranger Project Area and c) subject to 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3, process water which has been treated to achieve a quality which: i) conforms to a standard practice or procedure recommended by the Supervising Scientist and ii) is not less than that of the water to which it is to be discharged.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 4 - Air Quality	4.2 Air quality must be managed in such a way that there is no physical or chemical detriment to any known site of Aboriginal culture or heritage.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 5 - Radiological Protection	<p>5.1 The company must implement a system to control the radiological exposure of people and the environment arising from its mining and milling activities. The system and the dose limits must comply, at a minimum, with relevant Australian standards, codes of practices, and guidelines. Subject to 5.3, the company must achieve the following outcomes:</p> <p>a) radiation doses to company employees and contractors must be kept as low as reasonably achievable and must always remain less than the dose limit for workers,</p> <p>b) radiation doses to people who are not company employees or contractors must be kept as low as reasonably achievable and must always remain less than the dose limit for members of the public and</p> <p>c) ecosystems surrounding the Ranger Project Area must not suffer any significant deleterious radiological impacts.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 6 - Storage, Use and Disposal of Hazardous Substances and Wastes	<p>6.1 All hazardous substances (including chemicals, reagents, fuels and oils) must be stored, used and disposed of in conformance with relevant Australian law and in accordance with any standards, practices or procedures advised by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist to minimise the risk to human health and ecosystem health.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 6 - Storage, Use and Disposal of Hazardous Substances and Wastes	<p>6.2 The company must ensure that wastes will not result in any detrimental environmental impact outside of the Ranger Project Area, and that the environmental impacts within the Ranger Project Area are as low as reasonably achievable.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 6 - Storage, Use and Disposal of Hazardous Substances and Wastes	<p>6.3 From the date of the Authority the company must prepare and maintain records of the location, state and chemical characteristics of all hazardous substances and wastes contained, used and disposed of on the Ranger Project Area. The company must take all reasonable steps to include in the record details of hazardous substances contained, used or disposed of on the Ranger Project Area before the date of the Authority.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 7 - Management of Excavated Material	7.1 All excavated material must be managed such that there is no detrimental environmental impact outside of the Ranger Project Area, and that environmental impacts within the Ranger Project Area are as low as reasonably achievable.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 9 - Rehabilitation Plan	<p>9.1 The company must prepare a rehabilitation plan which is approved by the Supervising Authority and the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, the implementation of which will achieve the major objectives of rehabilitation as set out in subclause 2.2, and provide for progressive rehabilitation.</p> <p>9.2 All progressive rehabilitation must be approved by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist and subject to the NLC agreeing that the aim and objectives for rehabilitation as described in clause 2 are met.</p> <p>9.3 The company's obligations under clause 9 will cease in respect of any part of the Ranger project area over which a close-out certificate is issued by the Supervising Authority subject to the Supervising Scientist and the NLC agreeing that the specific part of the Ranger Project Area has met the requirements of clause 2.</p> <p>9.4 Where agreements under 9.2 or 9.3 cannot be reached the Minister will make a determination with the advice of the Supervising Scientist.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 10 - Protection of Soil, Vegetation and Fauna	<p>10.1 All operations should be managed to minimise, to the maximum extent practicable, and to the satisfaction of the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist:</p> <p>a) the disturbance of soil, vegetation and fauna within the Ranger Project Area; and</p> <p>b) the risk to fauna as a result of drinking contaminated water.</p> <p>10.2 The company must ensure that the operations at Ranger will not result in any adverse impact on Kakadu National Park through the introduction of exotic fauna and flora.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 11 - Management of Tailings	11.1 During mining operations and prior to final placement, covering and rehabilitation of the tailings, tailings must be securely contained in a manner approved, by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, which prevents detrimental environmental impact.
			11.2 By the end of operations all tailings must be placed in the mined out pits.
			11.3 Final disposal of tailings must be undertaken, to the satisfaction of the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist on the basis of best available modelling, to ensure that: i) the tailings are physically isolated from the environment for at least 10,000 years, ii) any contaminants arising from the tailings will not result in any detrimental environmental impacts for at least 10,000 years and iii) radiation doses to members of the public will comply with relevant Australian law and be less than limits recommended by the most recently published and relevant Australian standards, codes of practice, and guidelines effective at the time of the final tailings disposal.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 12 - Best Practicable Technology	12.1 All aspects of the Ranger Environmental Requirements must be implemented in accordance with BPT.
			12.2 Where there is unanimous agreement between the major stakeholders that the primary environmental objectives can be best achieved by the adoption of a proposed action which is contradictory to the Environmental Requirements, and which has been determined in accordance with BPT, that proposed action should be adopted. Where agreement can not be reached the Minister will make a determination with the advice of the Supervising Scientist. 12.2
			12.3 All environmental matters not covered by these Environmental Requirements must be dealt with by the application of BPT.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>12.4 BPT is defined as: that technology from time to time relevant to the Ranger Project which produces the maximum environmental benefit that can be reasonably achieved having regard to all relevant matters including: a) the environmental standards achieved by uranium operations elsewhere in the world with respect to i) level of effluent control achieved and ii) the extent to which environmental degradation is prevented, b) the level of environmental protection to be achieved by the application/adoption of the technology and the resources required to apply/adapt the technology so as to achieve the maximum environmental benefit from the available resources, c) evidence of detriment or lack of detriment to the environment, d) the physical location of the Ranger Project, e) the age of equipment and facilities in use on the Ranger Project and their relative effectiveness in reducing environmental pollution and degradation and f) social factors including the views of the regional community and possible adverse effects of introducing alternative technology.</p>
			<p>12.5 Proposals to amend or introduce operational approaches, procedures or mechanisms must be supported by a BPT analysis. The rigour of the BPT analysis must be equal with the potential environmental significance of the proposal. The BPT analysis must involve consultation with and have regard to the views of the major stakeholders and copies of the BPT analysis must be provided to each of the major stakeholders.</p>
			<p>12.6 A precautionary approach is to be exercised in the application of BPT in order to achieve outcomes consistent with the primary environmental objectives.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	Clause 13 - Environmental Monitoring	13.1 During operations the company must carry out a comprehensive monitoring program, as required by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, which; a) includes monitoring stations on Magela Creek upstream and downstream of the mine at Gauging Stations GS8210028 and GS8210009 and such other sites as may be approved or required by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist; and b) is sufficient to allow interpretive analysis of impacts from operations.
			13.2 The company must ensure proper analysis of monitoring results to the satisfaction of the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist and: a) must make data and reports available to the major stakeholders; and b) must make reports of monitoring results and analysis, other than commercial-in-confidence matters, available to members of the Advisory Committee established under the <i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978</i> .
			13.3 The company must carry out a monitoring program approved by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist following cessation of operations until such time as a relevant close-out certificate is issued under clause 9.3.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	14 - Staffing	14.1 The company must employ adequate numbers of competent, appropriately qualified and experienced staff to ensure that it can provide the required level of protection to the environment, human health and Aboriginal culture and heritage.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	15 - Research	The company must undertake research with a view to maximising the level of environmental protection at Ranger. Plans and results of environmental research by the company will be provided to the Technical Committee established under the <i>Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act 1978</i> to enable the committee to effectively co-ordinate environmental research in the region.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	16 - Reporting Incidents	<p>16.1 The company must directly and immediately notify the Supervising Authority, the Supervising Scientist, the Minister and the Northern Land Council of all breaches of any of these Environmental Requirements and any mine-related event which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) results in significant risk to ecosystem health;b) which has the potential to cause harm to people living or working in the area;c) which is of or could cause concern to Aboriginals or the broader public.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex A)	18 - Environmental Management Report	<p>18.1 The company must prepare an Environmental Management Report which is approved by the Supervising Authority and the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist. Approval may be given conditionally. The company must submit the Environmental Management Report to the NLC at the same time as submitting it for approval. The Environmental Management Report must be prepared in accordance with guidelines as determined by the major stakeholders. The report must provide details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the company's environmental management over the preceding 12 month period;b) the company's proposals for complying with the Environmental Requirements and all applicable environmental laws over the following 12 months.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>18.2 The report required under clause 18.1 must deal specifically with the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) water management;b) land management;c) protection of cultural sites;d) counter disaster and emergency procedures;e) environmental research;f) environmental monitoring, including any environmental monitoring required by the Supervising Authority;g) social impact monitoring;h) hazardous substances and industrial waste management;i) radiation monitoring and management;j) air quality management;k) tailings management;l) excavated material management;m) environmental planning and operating systems, including employment and training programs; andn) rehabilitation.
			<p>18.3 The company must ensure that the Environmental Management Report is updated and submitted at such times as are required by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist, and no less than annually.</p>
			<p>18.4 The company must comply with the proposals set out in each Environmental Management Report as approved and subject to any conditions set by the Supervising Authority or the Minister with the advice of the Supervising Scientist.</p>
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex B)	Annex B - Submission of Mine Closure Plan	<p>B.1 This Annex sets out a process for the submission and assessment of the Mine Closure Plan as agreed in writing between the NT Minister and the Commonwealth Minister in accordance with section 34 of the <i>Mining Management Act</i>.</p>
			<p>B.2 The Operator must comply with the submission and content requirements set out in Annex B.3 to B.8 inclusive.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex B)	Annex B - Content of a Mine Closure Plan	B.4 On or before 1 October in each of the following years, the Operator must review the Mine Closure Plan and submit an updated Mine Closure Plan for approval.
			B.5 If the Operator at any other time finds it necessary to amend the Mine Closure Plan, the Operator must as soon as practicable notify the Commonwealth Minister and NT Minister of the circumstances requiring amendment and submit an amended plan for approval.
			B.6 Subject to the terms and conditions of the Authority, the Mine Closure Plan must be prepared in accordance with the mine closure guidelines accepted by the Commonwealth Minister.
			B.7 The Mine Closure Plan must demonstrate closure activities will achieve the relevant Environmental Requirements, and include, but is not limited to, the following elements ... [contained within the Variation].
			B.8 In the case of an updated or amended Mine Closure Plan, the additions or amendments to the version previously approved must be clearly identified in the updated or amended Mine Closure Plan.
			B.9 Upon receipt of a Mine Closure Plan (including any updated or amended version), the NT Minister will forward a copy of the Mine Closure Plan to the Supervising Scientist, Northern Land Council (NLC), and Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation (GAC) for consideration.
			B.10 The Commonwealth Minister, the NT Minister, the Supervising Scientist, NLC, and GAC may request additional information from the Operator.
			B.11 The Supervising Scientist, NLC, and GAC will each write to the Commonwealth Minister and the NT Minister setting out their advice as to whether the Commonwealth Minister and the NT Minister should approve the Mine Closure Plan, and reasons for their advice.
			B.12 The NT Minister will forward copies of the advice received to the Operator as soon as possible after receiving them. The Operator may, in turn, provide any written comment to the Commonwealth Minister and NT Minister.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex B)	Annex B - Approval of the Mine Closure Plan	B.13 The Commonwealth Minister and the NT Minister must assess the Mine Closure Plan and may approve, or refuse to approve, all or part of the Mine Closure Plan.
			B.14 In deciding whether to approve or refuse to approve the Mine Closure Plan, the Commonwealth Minister and the NT Minister must take into consideration the advice provided by the Supervising Scientist, NLC, and GAC and any written comment or response to that advice provided by the Operator.
			B.15 The NT Minister will decide whether to approve, or refuse to approve, all or part of the Mine Closure Plan and will write to the Commonwealth Minister to advise of his own decision, and seek the Commonwealth Minister's decision and advice.
			B.16 After receiving the written notice of the decision of the NT Minister, and taking that decision, the terms of the Authority and the advice and comments received into account, the Commonwealth Minister shall decide to approve or refuse to approve the Mine Closure Plan.
			B.17 Upon making a decision, the Commonwealth Minister will notify the Operator and the NT Minister of his/her decision in writing.
			B.18 The Mine Closure Plan will take effect from the date of the Commonwealth Minister's written notice of approval or partial approval and will continue in effect until the approval of an updated or amended Mine Closure Plan.
			B.19 If the Commonwealth Minister is not satisfied that the Mine Closure Plan, or part thereof, should be approved, the Commonwealth Minister will, by written notice, advise the Operator and the NT Minister that approval has been refused either in whole or part.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			B.20 Where the Commonwealth Minister refuses to approve the whole or part of the Mine Closure Plan, the written notice will: a) outline the specific chapter or sections of the Mine Closure Plan that the Minister refuses to approve; and b) request the Operator to submit an amended Mine Closure Plan in accordance with this Annex.
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex C)	Annex C - Conditions for the release of process water distillate from the Ranger mine brine concentrator	C.2.1 Distillate may only be released from the process water circuit when continuously monitored electrical conductivity in the distillate stream does not exceed 20us/cm.
			C.2.2 Distillate may only be released to Corridor Creek into or upstream of GCMBL or to the RP1 catchment upstream of the RP1 weir;
			C.2.3 Distillate may only be released to Corridor Creek when total ammonia nitrogen (TAN), as measured at GCMBL, does not exceed 0.7mg/L unless another cause is identified;
			C.2.4 Distillate may only be released to the RP1 catchment when TAN, as measured at the RP1 wier, does not exceed 0.7mg/L unless another cause is identified; and
			C.2.5 Discharge of process water distillate shall not cause flow past Sleepy Cod Dam or RP1 Weir when there is no flow in Magela Creek.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
		Clause C.3 - Conditions for release of pond water permeate	<p>C.3.1 The Electrical Conductivity (EC) of the permeate streams from the plant is to be continuously monitored and not to exceed 200 uS/cm during discharge of treated water;</p> <p>C.3.2 Treated pond water may be discharged to land application or into, or upstream of, RP1, GCMBL or DJKRP. Release to DJKRP shall be only during periods of flow in Magela Creek;</p> <p>C.3.3 Discharge of treated pond water shall not exceed the guidelines for U and Ra of 40 ug/L and 100mBq/L, respectively</p> <p>C.3.4 The discharge of treated pond water from the treatment plant shall be discontinued when water quality at Magela Creek compliance point MG009 is above action level for any key parameter unless investigations have identified another cause; and</p> <p>C.3.5 Discharge of treated pond water shall not cause flow past Sleepy Cod Darn or RP1 Weir when there is no flow in Magela Creek</p>
		Clause C.4 - Criteria for direct release of water from RP2 to Magela Creek	<p>C.4.1 The flow rate in Magela Creek at GS8210009 shall be greater than 20 m3/s before water may be released.</p> <p>C.4.2 The water release rate shall also be restricted so that the total load of those constituents listed in Table 1 does not exceed the additional annual load limits specified in Table 1 in any twelve-month period commencing in September.</p> <p>C.4.3 Results of analyses performed for the water release monitoring program are to be forwarded weekly to the Director.</p>
		Clause C.5 - Criteria for releases of water from RP1 and Dialkmarra Billabong	<p>C.5.1 The water release rates shall also be restricted so that the total load of those constituents listed in Table 1 (as described in this section of the Authorisation) does not exceed the additional annual load limits specified in Table I in any twelve-month period commencing in September.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Authorisation	Variation of Authorisation 0108 (Annex D)	Annex D.10 - Rehabilitation Progress Report	<p>D.10.1 The Operator shall provide the members of the Minesite Technical Committee a Rehabilitation Progress Report at least twice per Year,</p> <p>D.10.2 The Rehabilitation Progress Report must include, but is not limited to, the information shown in Table 3 (as set out in this section of the Authorisation) and any additional information that demonstrates the current status of key rehabilitation activities.</p> <p>D.10.3 The Rehabilitation Progress Report may take the format of a written report or a presentation to the Minesite Technical Committee.</p>
Application	Application: Pit 3 Tailings Deposition (July 2019)	Acceptance Letter (18 July 2019)	<p>Depositing dredged tailings sub-aqueously, while continuing sub-aerial deposition of mill tailings (and dredged tailings as required)</p> <p>Implement a Maximum Operating Level (MOL) of +3.5mRL for water in Pit 3.</p> <hr/> <p>Appendix A - NLC & GAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We note the need for additional work in order to assess potential impacts of mine contaminants on the offsite environment, including additional modelling integrating all potential contaminant sources, and the need for a method to verify that 95% of tailings pore water is extracted and treated. We expect this work will be completed prior to the approval of Pit 3 backfill.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>Appendix A - SSB</p> <p>ERA has committed to a number of activities within the Application which the Supervising Scientist consider critical to the on-going stakeholder confidence in the rehabilitation of the mine site. These commitment should be tracked through the existing stakeholder forums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In-situ tailings characterisation 2019 – to inform an update to the consolidation model• In-situ tailings characterisation 2020 – to inform the proposed postdeposition activities such as wicking requirements.• Updated tailings consolidation modelling incorporating, the new deposition methods and results from in-situ tailings characterisation.• Deposition plan to be included in the Pit 3 Operations and Maintenance Manual which will outline detailed monitoring to track progress against plan.• Monitoring to include, but not be limited to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Regular depth measurements under the diffuser to confirm solids level rise,o Regular suspended solids measurements of the decant water,o Regular total dissolved solids measurements of the process water,o Monthly bathymetry surveys to assess maximum tailings level using,o 6 monthly geophysical surveys to assess tailings characteristics,o 12 monthly CPT testing to assess tailings characteristics.• Independent modelling of tailings consolidation for Pit 1 to be completed to provide confidence in the approach used for tailings consolidation modelling in Pit 3.• Process water to be transferred back to TSF in case of water level exceeding the MOL.• Groundwater monitoring network to be established in 2019 which collects groundwater level and chemistry data (approved in the RWMP).• Calibration-constrained uncertainty analysis on the groundwater solute egress model.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application: Pit 3 Tailings Deposition (July 2019)	Application Section 4.3 - Monitoring Program	Implement a Pit 3 tailings monitoring program that includes the following components Pit 3 Monitoring: Monthly (2019-2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bathymetry of Pit 3;• TSS in process water return;• Process water TDS. Groundwater Monitoring 2019 to Closure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biannual monitoring of thirteen existing bores adjacent to Pit 3 to capture pre and post-wet season groundwater quality.• Biannual monitoring of four new bores between Pit 3 and Magela Creek:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o three new bores to be installed in 2019; ando one new bore to be installed on the north-eastern edge of the Pit 3 cap following completion of backfilling at this location.
Application	Application: Pit 3 Tailings Deposition (July 2019)	Acceptance Letter (29 August 2019)	Deposit tailing in Pit 3 to an average interim level of -15mRL. This level is for discharges from the fixed spigot points situated along the south and eastern pit perimeter.
Application	Application to Operate a Brine Squeezer (January 2019)	Application Section 1 - Introduction	Integrate brine squeezer technology into the existing water management system to meet the release water quality conditions and Ranger Water Management Plan objectives 3 and 4: Once the brine squeezer is commissioned and the results of the testing demonstrate that it meets release water quality, the Ranger Water Management Plan will be updated to include the additional infrastructure.
Application	Application to Operate a Brine Squeezer (January 2019)	Application Section 4.2 - Location	Vegetation clearing to be managed through ERA's land disturbance permit process.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application to Operate a Brine Squeezer (January 2019)	Application Section 4.4 - Commissioning Schedule	At the conclusion of the trial phase, the brine squeezer permeate discharge will be managed as per the revised criteria in Iles, (2018). Alternatively, if the revised permeate discharge conditions have not been approved, ERA will submit a separate application to the MTC for brine squeezer permeate discharge. In either case, changes will be made to the Ranger Water Management Plan to incorporate the operation of this infrastructure. Until such time that discharge conditions are approved, squeezer permeate will be managed in the same manner as water treatment plant brines – i.e. recycled to RP2 or directed to the process water inventory, based on operational requirements.
Application	Application to Operate a Brine Squeezer (January 2019)	Application Section 4.5 - Operating Phase	On-line, continuous measurement of permeate conductivity will be used to detect problems with plant operation. Probes for continuous measurement of conductivity will be calibrated weekly. As per the current water treatment plants, when online conductivity exceeds a threshold that is lower than the agreed contractual criteria for conductivity for permeate discharge, permeate from the brine squeezer will be automatically diverted to the pond water inventory. Weekly samples of permeate from the plant will be taken and analysed for major cations.
Application	Application to progress Pit 1 final landform (March 2019)	8 - Monitoring and Research	Implement a monitoring and research program, as described in the Pit 1 Progressive Rehabilitation Monitoring Framework (Appendix 8 of Application). Lessons learned from the monitoring and research outcomes from Pit 1 will be incorporated into the site monitoring plan as required under an adaptive management framework. The outcomes of the monitoring and studies will be used to address relevant KKNs.
Application	Application to progress Pit 1 final landform (March 2019)	DPIR Acceptance (1 May 2019)	Pit 1 Progressive Rehabilitation Monitoring Framework to be under discussion with the planned Monitoring Evaluation and Research Review Working Group. (refer to the Supervising Scientist Branch letter).



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
			<p>Appendix A - SSB</p> <p>We recommend the priority items for the Monitoring Evaluation and Research Review Working group's consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring to inform waste rock consolidation properties, weathering and soil formation,• Monitoring to understand and validate WAVES modelling to predict Plant Available Water (PAW), and to identify opportunities for maximising PAW.• Other items identified the review of the Pit 1 Progressive Rehabilitaiton Monitoring Framework (SSB review). <p>It is expected that ERA will use the Monitoring Evaluation and Research Review Working Group to maximise the opportunity to obtain data and information throughout and after the construction of the Pit 1 Landform. Failure to acquire these data and information may impact on our ability to suport the construction of the final landform.</p>
Application	Application: Ranger 3 Deeps Exploration Decline Decomissioning (September 2018)	2 - Purpose	<p>The progressive closure of the Ranger 3 Deeps exploration decline and portal is required to undergo approval by the MTC. The purpose of this application is to provide the MTC with information on the proposed decommissioning strategy for the decline, including the major activities and schedule.</p>
Application	Application: Ranger 3 Deeps Exploration Decline Decomissioning (September 2018)	4.2 - Care and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decline is allowed to flood to around -20 mRL.• Small pump dewater sump 1, water is discharged into the existing portal pond, which overflows into RP2.• Water level rise in decline is monitored by the decline monitor installed near base of shaft at -260 mRL and from existing surface monitoring bores.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application - Ranger Tailings Dam Future MOL Amendments and Northern Wall Notching (October 2018) (TSF Notch North)	DPIR Acceptance Letter (Januray 2019)	<p>Prior to each stage of reducing the tailings dam wall crest height you must notify the Department of the activity and provide the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The estimated levels of process water and tailings in the tailings dam at the time of the crest height reduction. These amounts should be based on the most recent site water model forecast (accounting for model uncertainty) and actual dredge transfer rates and progress;• The estimated Maximum Operation Level (MOL) in Pit 3 once the proposed reduced crest height is implemented; and• Any additional analyses necessary to address issues with potential instability of the wall associated with rapid draw-down.
Application	Application for approval to release High Density Sludge product water to the pond water treatment circuit (January 2020)	DPIR Acceptance Letter (19 Feb 2020)	<p>ERA will implement operational controls that cease transfer of HDS product water to RP2 in the event of water quality exeeding limits stated in the application.</p> <p>Prior to release of treated water to GCMBL, era should demonstrate the stable operation of the refurbished HDS plant/WTP1 proccess, including that the quality of the treated water produced is equal to, or better than, that produced by this system previously.</p> <p>Include the water quality limits and controls, as well as the commitments and the Monitoring and Action Plan described in the application in future iterations of the Ranger Water Management Plan. The Ranger Water Quality Objectives will be updated to reflect the conditions for the release of process water permeate, including the proposed reduction of the TAN limit for GMCBL from 2mg/L to 0.7mg/L</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application for approval to release High Density Sludge product water to the pond water treatment circuit (January 2020)	3.2 Commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incorporate release criteria and water management methods provided in the application and approval into the next version of the Ranger Water Management Plan.• Undertake all monitoring and management actions in accordance with the monitoring and action plan.• Notify the MTC when a threshold has been reached (as outlined in monitoring and action plan) and the action taken, or to be taken, in response.• Cease direct release from MG001 once the HDS plant has discharged to RP2.• Provide verification to stakeholders that permeate produced through direct feed of HDS product water to the pond water treatment plants is consistent with historical outputs. This must be provided prior to the discharge of direct feed permeate to the offsite environment.• Assess contaminant concentrations in GCMBL after twelve months of water release arising from HDS operations. The results of the assessment, including any required changes to water management, will be presented to the MTC.
Application	Application for approval to release High Density Sludge product water to the pond water treatment circuit (January 2020)	3.1 Approval sought	<p>Direct treatment: HDS plant product will immediately be sent to WTP1, for subsequent filtration, reverse osmosis and wetland filter polishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Release of permeate arising from direct treatment to the wetland filter will be subject to the limits in Table 1• Release of permeate arising from direct treatment will only occur in the dry season, as determined by the presence of stream flow downstream at GC2.• Permeate produced by WTP1 is not discharged to the offsite environment until such time as ERA is able to demonstrate the stable operation of the plant and that the chemical signature of the permeate is consistent with historical outputs• The feed of HDS plant product to WTP1 may be supplemented with pond water. <p>Indirect treatment: HDS plant product will be sent to the pond water inventory (RP2 only), for subsequent filtration and reverse osmosis treatment by any of the pond water treatment plants on site.</p>



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application for approval to release High Density Sludge product water to the pond water treatment circuit (January 2020)	7 Monitoring and action plan	HDS product water, RP2 and WTP permeate will be subject to sampling and analysis by the ERA production laboratory on at least a daily basis, when the relevant plant is running.
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	4.8.2 Earthworks material management	Undertake notch earthworks in accordance with the following environmental protection measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• stockpile downstream rock armour with similar material removed from previous notches or within the mining 1s waste rock stockpile areas.• contain clay core material within the separate bunded area used previously for clay core from North Notch stage 1 & 2• side cast upstream rock armour for storage on the upstream embankment
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	4.2.1 Phase 1 dredging and TSF clean-out	MOLs applicable to the 2020 and 2021 dry seasons and the 2020-2021 wet season: Dry season: RL36.3m Wet season: RL34.8m
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	Submit to the MTC the Stage 3 notch compliance report following the completion of notch construction
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	Update the TSF operations and maintenance manual in accordance with ERA management of change processes
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	Update the Ranger Water Management Plan where appropriate in accordance with ERA management of change processes.



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	Notify the MTC of the intention to construct a crane pad, if required, prior to the start of excavation works
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	4.6 Peer review	Undertake all relevant additional monitoring required by the Rapid Drawdown Monitoring Plan (once monitoring plan is enacted)
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	Appendix E	Prevent or mitigate environmental risks in accordance with the risk assessment provided as Appendix E in the application.
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	4.2.2.3 Maximum seasonal operating levels for Phase 2	Review the process water inventory forecast at the end of each wet season to ensure TSF water levels for the upcoming dry and wet seasons are forecast to remain below the following MOLs applicable to a clay core crest level of RL37.8m: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• during dry season: RL36.3m• at the start of each wet season: RL32.5m• during wet season: RL34.8m



Instrument	Title	Section	Obligation
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	4.3 notch and bund construction	<p>Submit the inventory review report to the MTC by 31 May each year providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The water balance components for the process water inventory forecast• The rationale for the selection of the components• The sensitivity of the reforecast to the major components• The outcome of the annual review of the process water inventory forecast<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Confirmation that TSF water levels will remain below the MOLs provided in Applicationb) Detail on the forecast level of encroachment into one or more MOLs.• In the event of b) above; a request for approval for an increase in clay core crest height via the implementation of a clay bund. The clay bund will be constructed in accordance with the engineering and construction specification provided in the Coffey Ranger Mine Project TSF Stage 3 North Notch Design Report dated 28 February 2020.
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	<p>If required, construct the clay bund during the dry season to ensure a minimum freeboard of 5.3 m at the beginning of the wet season and a MOL of RL34.8 m for the duration of the wet season</p>
Application	Application to reduce the certified crest height of the Ranger Mine Tailings Storage Facility, North Notch Stage 3 (June 2020)	5. Summary and commitments	<p>Submit the clay bund construction compliance report to the MTC following the completion of the clay bund.</p>