
APPENDIX 1: KEY DRIVERS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT OF THE PROJECT INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

External Driver	Relevance to the Tropicana Gold Project
Position Statements/State and Federal Strategies/ Policies	
Environmental Protection Bulletin No.1 Environmental Offsets – Biodiversity	The bulletin outlines the EPA's position on offsets for developments in WA. The Joint Venture has considered this document (and other statements by the EPA and various stakeholders) in producing a proposed offset package for the Project (Chapter 13).
Guidelines for Preparing a Public Environmental Review/ Environmental Review and Management Programme	<p>The environmental review document must address all elements of the agreed Environmental Scoping document and these guidelines prior to approval being given to commence the public review. Where relevant, the environmental review document must also address any requirements under the <i>Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>The EPA expects the proponent to fully consult with interested members of the public and relevant stakeholders, and to ensure that any other key environmental factors, which may be of interest to the public and stakeholders, are addressed. The environmental review should document the results of all consultation undertaken (refer Chapter 4).</p>
Guide to EIA Environmental Principles Factors and Objectives	<p>The EPA has set out the minimum requirements for dealing with environmental issues/factors.</p> <p>For each of these factors, the EPA expects that the proponent will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify applicable legislation and standards; • Identify relevant EPA Position Statements, Guidance Statements and criteria; • Give attention to the principles of environmental protection; • Consult with relevant government agencies; • Consult relevant information databases; • Consult key community members with particular relevant knowledge (e.g. Aboriginal people); • Undertake on-site surveys and investigations where appropriate; • Review site specific information within a local, regional and cumulative context; • Evaluate environmental significance; and, • Identify appropriate management approaches and mitigation measures. <p>Some of these factors will be closely related, especially in terms of their impact or management. In these instances, factors can be combined into issues and addressed in this way in environmental documents. Where this approach is taken, it is important that the document identifies the factors that are being treated as issues.</p>
Position Statement 2: Protection of Native Vegetation in Western Australia	The position statement focuses on the importance of protecting native vegetation because of its biological diversity, uniqueness and its role in ecosystem function. In assessing a proposal involving native vegetation clearing, the EPA will consider the potential impacts on biodiversity and highlights eight key elements that they will consider including demonstrating that all reasonable steps have been taken to avoid vegetation clearance and ensuring the regional biological diversity is not compromised.
Position Statement 3: General Requirements for Terrestrial Biological Surveys	Terrestrial biological surveys are an essential component of an EIA for many proposals considered by the EPA. This position statement outlines the principles in relation to the provision of information in the assessment of biodiversity and provides information which will assist proponents and their consultants to focus attention on the importance of biodiversity and the expectations of the EPA in the provision of survey data.

Position Statement 5: Environmental Protection and Ecological Sustainability of the Rangelands in Western Australia	This position statement provides a set of principles for rangeland management to ensure ecological sustainability and environmental protection of the rangeland ecosystems. The rangeland region covers all except the south-west corner of WA (87% of the State). These principles will assist the public, proponents, and decision-makers to focus on their responsibilities for managing the rangelands under their care. The principles will also provide the basis for the EPA to evaluate and report upon the achieving of environmental and ecological sustainability objectives and the protection of environmental values for the rangelands as a natural resource.
Position Statement 6: Towards Sustainability	This position statement outlines the view from the environmental protection perspective to complement the State Government's 'State Sustainability Strategy'. This statement discusses the concept of sustainability and draws attention to a range of global issues, which are relevant to the Project.
Position Statement 7: Principles of Environmental Protection	This position statement provides a summary of the key relevant principles of environmental protection that the EPA considers to be important in guiding its decisions and advice to government on matters of environmental protection.
Position Statement 9: Environmental Offsets	This position statement sets out the EPA's views on environmental offsets. The EPA considers that environmental offsets should be included, where appropriate, as part of the environmental approvals process to maintain and wherever possible enhance the State's environment where impact avoidance is not possible.
Guidance Statement 6: Rehabilitation of Terrestrial Ecosystems	This guidance applies to rehabilitation of terrestrial habitats which has relevance to the Project, focusing on effective use of completion criteria to measure biodiversity in rehabilitation projects.
Guidance Statement 12: Guidance Statement For Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions	This guidance specifically addresses the minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions which has application for the Project.
Guidance Statement 19: Guidance Statement for Environmental Offsets	This guidance addresses environmental offsets for development and planning projects, and should be read in conjunction with Position Statement No. 9 Environmental Offsets (EPA 2006) and other Position Statements and Guidance Statements published by the EPA. The main purpose of the Guidance Statement is to provide more specific advice than the Position Statement on how to address and present proposed offsets in those instances when offsets are appropriate. It outlines the EPA's expectations to assist industry, proponents, environmental and planning consultants, specialist scientists, decision makers and the community involved in developing or reviewing options for environmental offsets associated with development proposals subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Guidance Statement 41: Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage	This guidance considers Aboriginal heritage as a relevant environmental factor in circumstances where they are linked directly to physical and biological attributes of the environment, and when the protection and management of those attributes are threatened as a result of a proposed development. The guidance statement has been prepared in consultation with the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) with a view to developing a common approach for the benefit of proponents where Aboriginal heritage issues are important.
Guidance Statement 51: Terrestrial Flora and Vegetation Surveys for Environmental Impact Assessment in WA	The primary purpose of this guidance is to provide guidance and information on expected standards and protocols for terrestrial flora and vegetation surveys. This guidance should be used when preparing documentation for referral of proposals, planning schemes and their amendments to the EPA, as well as for formal assessment and audit.
Guidance Statement 54a: Sampling Methods and Survey Considerations for Subterranean Fauna in WA (draft)	This guidance outlines the EPA's position in relation to acceptable sampling efforts and methodologies for subterranean fauna surveys. A framework is provided for determining whether an area is likely to have significant subterranean faunal values.
Guidance Statement 54: Consideration of Subterranean Fauna in Groundwater and Caves during Environmental Impact Assessment in WA	This guidance specifically addresses the conservation of Stygofauna in groundwater systems and Troglofauna and Stygofauna in subterranean caves. It provides guidance on the information that the EPA will consider when assessing proposals where the protection of Stygofauna or Troglofauna is a relevant environmental factor.

Guidance Statement 55: Implementing Best Practice in Proposals submitted to the EIA process	This guidance outlines the EPA's position on 'best practice' in the context of EIA. It aims to provide an indication of the EPA's position on the use of best practice to protect the environment, and the approach which the EPA will take when assessing best practice implementation in proposals.
Guidance Statement 56: Terrestrial Fauna Surveys for EIA in WA	The primary purpose of this guidance statement is to provide direction and information on general standards and protocols for terrestrial fauna surveys for EIA.
Draft Policy Statement: Use of Environmental Offsets Under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	The Joint Venture has considered this document in producing a proposed offset package for the Project (Chapter 13).
Use of Environmental Offsets Under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> . Discussion Paper.	The Joint Venture has considered this document in producing a proposed offset package for the Project (Chapter 13).
State Legislation	
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	<p>Provides for an Environmental Protection Authority, for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution and environmental harm, for the conservation, preservation, protection, enhancement and management of the environment and for matters incidental to or connected with the foregoing.</p> <p>The State level EIA process that the Project is subject to is managed under this Act. Once approved, the Joint Venture will have to comply with the various regulations under the Act, including <i>Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004</i> and <i>Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharge) Regulations 2004</i>.</p>
<i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>	<p>A key piece of legislation in the protection and conservation of all native flora, vegetation and fauna within WA. Under the Act, the Minister may declare any flora and fauna to be specifically listed as threatened, rare or extinct. These lists of specially protected species are regularly updated and published in the Government Gazette.</p> <p>Several species of flora and fauna that occur in the Project are recognised as specially protected under this Act. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conospermum todii</i> (Great Victoria Desert Smokebush); • <i>Notoryctes typhlops</i> or <i>caurinus</i> (Southern and Northern Marsupial Moles respectively); • <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl); and, • <i>Falco peregrines</i> (Peregrine Falcon).
<i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972</i>	<p>Under the Act the Western Australian Department of Indigenous Affairs works with Aboriginal people to protect and manage places of significance.</p> <p>The Joint Venture have been conducting extensive consultations and are continuing these consultations with Indigenous representatives with connections to the lands surrounding the Project. Archaeological evidence exists indicating that Indigenous people have historically visited and used areas around the proposed Operational Area of the Project, and surrounding region. The proposed Project site layout does not directly impact any known archaeological or heritage sites.</p>
<i>Bushfires Act 1954</i>	<p>The Act aims to prevent bush fires by prohibiting or restricting burning periods and outlining permissible activities during the control and extinguishment of bush fires and during bush fire emergencies. The Act allows for prosecution and penalties for non-compliance with the conditions and restrictions of the Act.</p> <p>The Act has implications on how the Joint Venture manages and minimises the risk of fire at the Project.</p>

<i>Dangerous Goods and Safety Act 2004</i>	<p>The Act relates to the safe storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods and related purposes. The Act indicates those activities and substances which require licensing prior to use, storage or transport. The aim of the Act is to reduce or minimise risk from dangerous goods.</p> <p>Several substances used in the processing of gold, and in the general running and up keep of the Project will require management under this Act and its associated regulations. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives used for drill and blast in the mine; and, • Hydrocarbons (e.g. diesel fuel). <p>The Project will need to ensure certain activities and substances that require licensing are identified. Places where dangerous goods are stored or handled or transported must also be licensed under this Act.</p>
<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>	<p>The Act provides for the identification, recording, management and remediation of contaminated sites. A site is considered contaminated if it has 'a substance present ... at above background concentrations that presents, or has the potential to present, a risk of harm to human health, the environment or any environmental value'.</p> <p>Various facilities and activities associated with different stages of the life of the Project have the potential to generate a contaminated site under this Act. The Joint Venture will appropriately manage its obligations under the act, particularly in regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk hydrocarbon storage; • Waste rock dumps and low-grade ore stockpiles; and, • The tailings storage facility. <p>The PER report provides an assessment of the potential contamination risk to the local and surrounding environment associated with the proposed operation, with particular reference to the tailings and waste rock run-off and seepage. This is aligned to the material characterisation work that has been completed.</p>
<i>Mining Act 1978</i>	<p>The Act is the key piece of legislation for all mineral exploration and mining activities in WA. The Act covers all aspects relating to obtaining prospecting licenses, exploration and mining leases, obtaining access to land for mineral activities, bonds and expenditure. Conforming to licensing, permitting and Program of Work requirements under this Act will be crucial for all phases of the Project.</p>
<i>Conservation and Land Management Act 1984</i>	<p>The Act promotes conservation and restoration of the natural environment.</p> <p>The Act is specifically relevant to the Project as it covers the appropriate management of crown land including timber reserves, conservation parks and nature reserves. The Act covers land held as mining tenements under the <i>Mining Act 1978</i>.</p>
Federal Legislation	
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (the EPBC Act)	<p>The Act is the Federal Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of National Environmental Significance. The EPBC Act focuses Australian Government interests on the protection of matters of national environmental significance (NES), with the states and territories having responsibility for matters of state and local significance.</p> <p>The EPBC Act is relevant to the Project as several matters of NES have the potential to be indirectly or directly impacted by the Project. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conospermum todii</i> (Great Victoria Desert Smokebush); • <i>Notoryctes typhlops</i> or <i>caurinus</i> (Southern and Northern Marsupial Moles respectively); and, • <i>Leipoa ocellata</i> (Malleefowl).

Native Title Act 1993	<p>The Act provides for the recognition and protection of native title throughout the land and waters of Australia. The Act outlines the criteria and process for establishing and confirming Native Title Claims. A register for Native Title Claims is maintained under the Act by the National Native Title Tribunal, they being responsible for the administration of the Act on a day to day basis with Authority delegated by the Federal Court of Australia.</p> <p>The Project is located in an area that was subject to the Wongatha Native Title Claim. This claim was dismissed in 2007. While currently there is no Native Title claim over the area, the Joint Venture continues to work with the Wongatha community in recognition of their historical connections to the land.</p>
International Agreements	
National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development 1992.	In 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development recognised the need to implement principles of sustainable development. Australia adopted the concept of sustainable development and produced the National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development in 1992.
National Objectives and Targets for Biological Conservation 2001 – 2005.	In 2001, the Western Australian Government was party to the development and release of the National Objectives and Targets for Biological Conservation 2001–2005, as a means of acknowledging the need for national objectives and targets. This inter-government agreement establishes a framework for policy and decision-making at both the state and federal levels.
Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment 1992.	On 1 May 1992, the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment was signed by all State and Territory governments and the Federal Government. This led to the development of EIA procedure principles.
China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA)	<p>The agreement lists terrestrial, water and shorebird species which migrate between Australia and the respective countries. The majority of listed species are shorebirds and the agreement requires parties to protect migratory birds by: limiting the circumstances under which migratory birds are taken or traded; protecting and conserving important habitats; exchanging information; and, building cooperative relationships.</p> <p>Australian government and non-government representatives meet every two years with Japanese and Chinese counterparts to review progress in implementing the agreements and to explore new initiatives to conserve migratory birds.</p>
Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA)	The JAMBA agreement also includes provisions for cooperation on the conservation of threatened birds. The majority of listed species are shorebirds and the agreement requires parties to protect migratory birds by: limiting the circumstances under which migratory birds are taken or traded; protecting and conserving important habitats; exchanging information; and, building cooperative relationships.
Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA)	In April 2002, Australia and the Republic of Korea agreed to develop a bilateral migratory bird agreement similar to the JAMBA and CAMBA known as the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA). The ROKAMBA agreement was signed in Canberra on 6 December 2006 by the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade and entered into force on 13 July 2007. The ROKAMBA formalises Australia's relationship with the Republic of Korea in respect to migratory bird conservation and provides a basis for collaboration on the protection of migratory shorebirds and their habitat.
Industry Codes	
The International Cyanide Management Code	<p>The Code is a voluntary, industry-based program for the gold mining companies which promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible management of cyanide used in gold mining; • Enhanced the protection of human health; and, • Reduction of the potential for environmental impacts. <p>AngloGold is a signatory of the Code; therefore the Joint Venture will comply with the Code for the Project.</p>

The International Council for Mining and Metal Sustainable Development Framework Principles	<p>http://www.icmm.com/our-work/sustainable-development-framework/10-principles - 01 Implement and maintain ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance.</p> <p>Integrate sustainable development considerations within the corporate decision-making process.</p> <p>http://www.icmm.com/our-work/sustainable-development-framework/10-principles - 03 Uphold fundamental human rights and respect cultures, customs and values in dealings with employees and others who are affected by our activities.</p> <p>Implement risk management strategies based on valid data and sound science.</p> <p>Seek continual improvement of our health and safety performance.</p> <p>http://www.icmm.com/our-work/sustainable-development-framework/10-principles - 06 Seek continual improvement of our environmental performance.</p> <p>Contribute to conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to land use planning.</p> <p>Facilitate and encourage responsible product design, use, re-use, recycling and disposal of our products.</p> <p>Contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of the communities in which we operate.</p> <p>Implement effective and transparent engagement, communication and independently verified reporting arrangements with our stakeholders.</p>
Mineral Council of Australia Enduring Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with global industry initiatives, and in particular provides critical guidance on the International Council on Mining and Metals Sustainable Development Framework Principles and their application at the operational level; • builds on the Australian Minerals Industry Code for Environmental Management - the platform for industry's continual improvement in managing environmental issues since its introduction in 1996; • provides a vehicle for industry differentiation and leadership, building reputational capital with the community, government and the finance and insurance sectors; and, • assists the industry to operate in a manner which is attuned to the expectations of the community, and which seeks to maximise the long-term benefits to society that can be achieved through the effective management of Australia's natural resources.
Miscellaneous Standards and Guidance	
HB 203:2006 Environmental Risk Management – Principles and Procedures.	This standard outlines the principles and process of environmental risk management. This standard has been used to inform the environmental risk assessment process of the Project. This process has been central to the development of the Project to date, and will continue to be post-approval.
ISO 14001 certification	The ISO 14001 certification addresses environmental management, specifically the implementation of an environmental management system. The aim of a company's ISO14001 certification should be to minimise harmful effects on the environment caused by its activities and continually improve its environmental performance. AngloGold's operations are ISO 14001 certified. One of the aims of the Joint Venture will be to have the Project certified to this standard as well.
State of Western Australia and Federal bilateral agreement.	The Federal Government may, delegate to the State the responsibility for conducting assessments consistent with the provisions of the agreement, as in the case of the Project.