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Submission details

Issue	Surface water
Reference and page number (if known)	chapter 11, fig 11-12
Comment	The Copper in the surface water both upstream and downstream seems v high, copper is toxic, has the EPA investigated where this is coming from and how it can be reduced as an input to adelaides drinking water supply.
Issue	Surface water
Reference and page number (if known)	Chpter 11, fig20 and appendix I1

<p>Comment</p>	<p>Salinity of surface water is unusual at sites A1,A2, A3, A4. the salinity directly upstream at sites 'Goldwyn creek" rage between 153-1200 TDS however at the 'A' sites they range from 242-3680 TDS; this is greater than the salinity recorded in the Inverbrackie creek upstream and downstream sites (see figure 11-7), what is the cause/source of this salinity? If this is part of existing management how will the community have confidence that the impacts of existing land management practices and mining practices be differentiated. The EPA should independintly monitor the different land use impacts to surface water 'live'and publically available to give confidence that regulation is effective. Does site 'A' have a EPA licence that the EPA could report 'live' via the web during mining operations?</p>
<p>Issue</p>	<p>Ground water</p>
<p>Reference and page number (if known)</p>	<p>Appendix H1, figure 28, figure 30, Figure 10-14</p>
<p>Comment</p>	<p>Figure 10-14 shows the groundwater faults and the groundwater salinity is indicated in figure28 appendix H1; Bore 6628-9154 has a salinity of 500-1000ppm TDS, there is a fault shown in figure10-14 in the creek line, is appears possible that surface water from the 'A' site will enter the creek and then the groundwater through the fault and over time make the groundwater and hence bore saltier. If this happens during a mining operation how will govt regulators explain to the community which mechanism made the bore saltier? Can the EPA monitor the nearest private bores, mine monitoring bores, surface water on minesite land, private land and inverbrackie creek flows to give the community confidence that govt can explain what, how and why , if any ground water changes occur. The EPA should be in charge of the monitoring to make the data independent and also make to data 'live' on a publically available website</p>
<p>Issue</p>	<p>Agricultural impacts</p>
<p>Reference and page number (if known)</p>	<p>Chapter 22.7.5.2</p>
<p>Comment</p>	<p>Phallarid when dry in summer creates a high fuel load, will terramin remove phallarid from its proposed mine site to reduce bushfire hazard?</p>

Issue	Vegetation
Reference and page number (if known)	Chapter 19
Comment	The planting of native vegetation corridors and boundaries and the committment to a native vegetation heritage area post any mining is excellent for protecting and buffering the high value vegetation and native fauna in the existing native vegetation heritage area on the proposed ML, can further revegetation with native species be considered, perhaps in conjunction with the local landcare group to revegetate the creeks with wetland vegetation?
Issue	Social values
Reference and page number (if known)	Chapter23.4.1
Comment	Clean and green and commercial activities will be impacted by climate change Can the mining project be carbon neutral by purchasing 'green' electricity or by purchasing carbon offsets, or by instaling a solar array to produce own power? This will comply with the regions clean and green views and encourage neighbouring businesses to do likewise. Climate change extreme weather events will impact all in the region and minimising carbon emissions should be a goal for everyone
Additional comments	The proposal has a good groundwater baseline investigation and description, mining has happend before in this ore body and there were no impacts it seems. the mining should proceed but with very careful live monitoring. All the orchid species and populations shouldd be monitored and protected. The Surface water condition is awful and the government should work with all landholders to improve it (not just the mining company)