

# The South Australian Uranium Mining Regulatory Approach



**New South Wales State Development Committee  
Visit to South Australia**

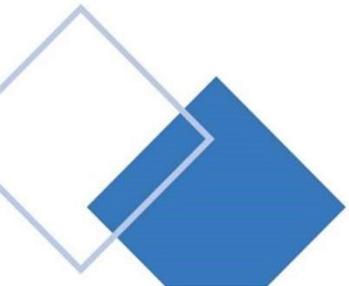
***Inquiry into the Uranium Mining and Nuclear Facilities  
(Prohibitions) Repeal Bill 2019 (NSW)***

**15 August 2019  
Adelaide, South Australia, Australia**

**Mr. Greg Marshall, Director Mining Regulation, Mineral Resources Division  
Department for Energy and Mining, South Australia**

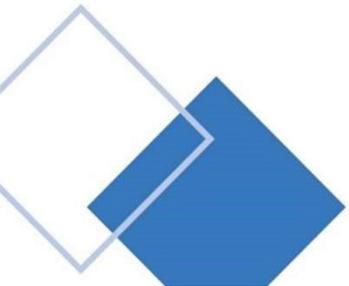
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Department for Energy and Mining



# South Australian Uranium Mining Regulatory Approach

- History of Uranium Mining in South Australia
- South Australia and Uranium
- Approved South Australian Uranium Mines
- Australian & South Australian Jurisdictional Arrangements
- South Australian Mining Legislation and Policy
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Assessment and Decision Making Process
- Mine Closure
- Compliance
- Transparency & Accountability



# History of Uranium Mining in South Australia

- 1906 – Radium/Uranium first discovered in South Australia at Radium Hill.
- 1910 to 1931 - Radium/Uranium ores periodically mined at Radium Hill and Mt Painter.

## Post World War II – New Interest in Uranium: The Atomic Era

- 1954 to 1961 - New Radium Hill Mine Operated
- 1953 to 1955 – Wild Dog mined
- 1955 to 1962 - Radium Hill/Wild Dog ore processed at Port Pirie
- 1969 - Uranium discovered at Beverley
- 1972 – Uranium discovered at Honeymoon
- 1975 – Copper / Uranium ore discovered at Olympic Dam.

## The Modern Era of Uranium Mining in South Australia

- 1988 - Uranium production begins at Olympic Dam Mine
- 2001 - Uranium production starts at the Beverley Uranium Mine
- 2005 - Uranium discovered at Four Mile
- 2010 - Uranium production starts at Beverley North Uranium Mine
- 2011 - Uranium Production starts at the Honeymoon Uranium Mine
- 2014 - Four Mile East Uranium Mine enters production
- 2018 - Four Mile West Uranium Mine enters full production.



# South Australia and Uranium

**OLYMPIC DAM**  
is the **SINGLE LARGEST**  
uranium deposit  
in the world



South Australia hosts



of the world's uranium resources and



of Australia's uranium resources.

**\$406 million**

Was the value of uranium oxide produced and exported from South Australia

**\$133 million**

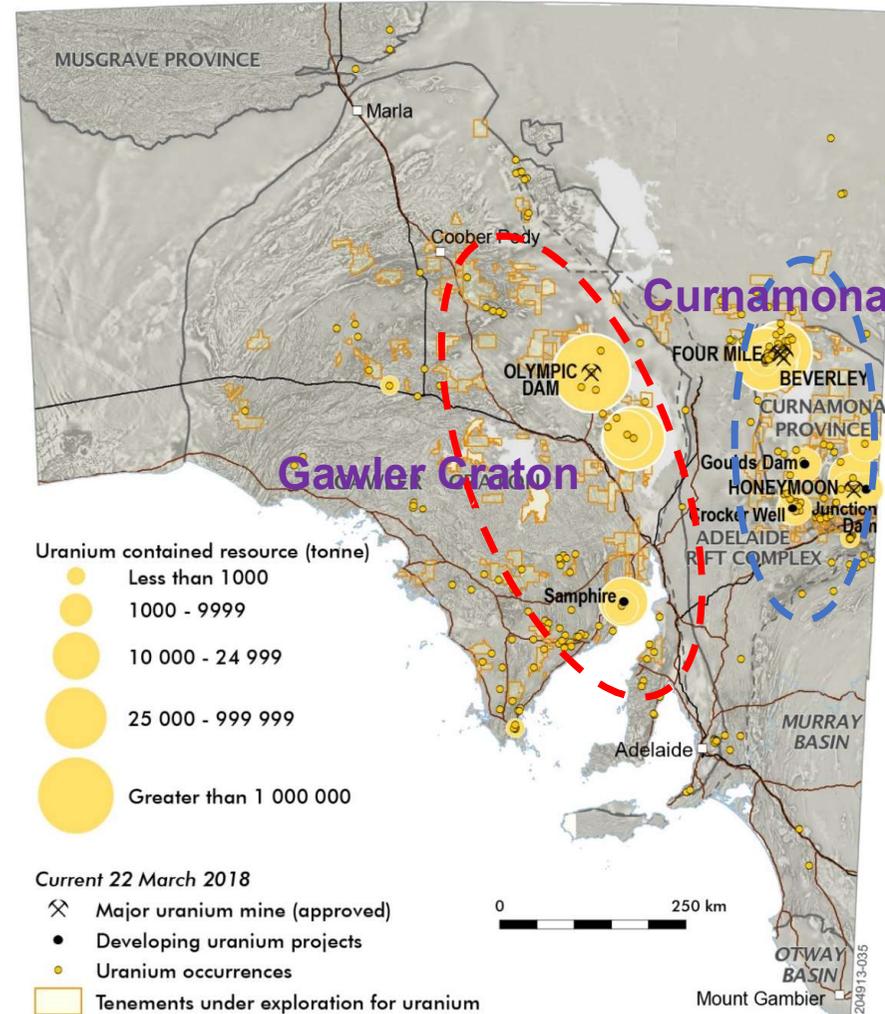
In royalties to South Australians over the past decade

**5 APPROVED URANIUM MINES**

Australia has seven approved uranium mines with five in South Australia.



Olympic Dam    Beverley    Beverley North    Four Mile    Honeymoon



Department for Energy and Mining

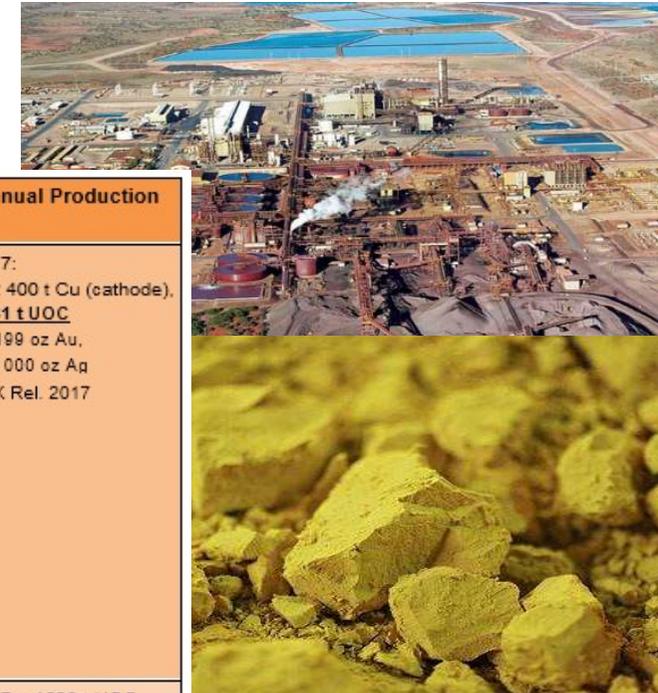
# OLYMPIC DAM



# BEVERLEY



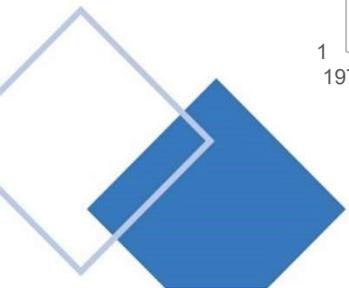
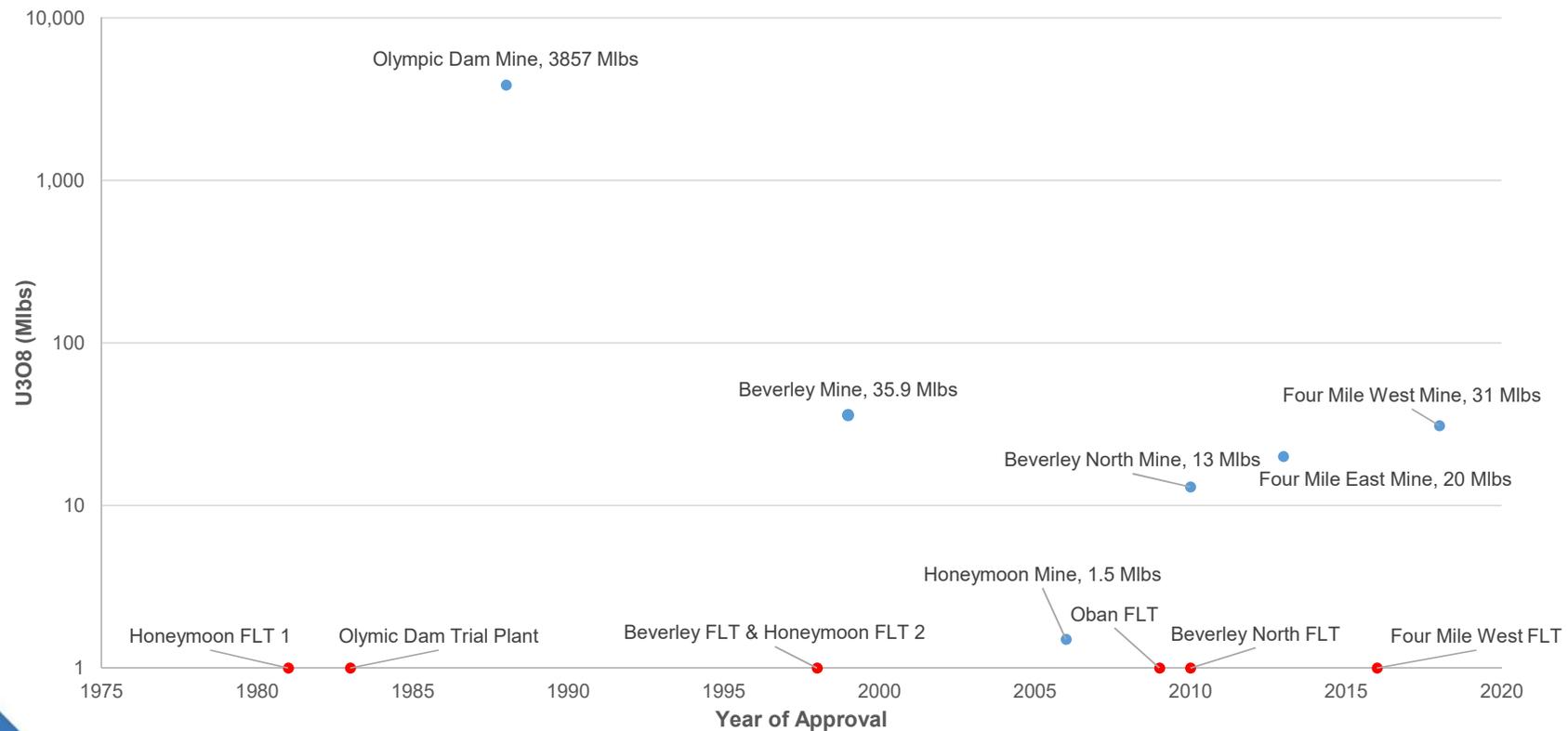
# Approved South Australian Uranium Mines



Major Mines	Commodity	Status	Total Resource	Ore Reserve	Contained Commodity (from Resource)	Annual Production
<b>Olympic Dam</b> - BHP Billiton  Olympic Dam Operations Pty Ltd  <a href="http://www.bhpbilliton.com">www.bhpbilliton.com</a>	Cu-U-Au-Ag	Operating	10 100 Mt at 0.78% Cu,  <u>0.25 kg/t U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u> , 0.33 g/t Au, 1.0 g/t Ag  Annual Report 2017	508 Mt (sulfide) at  1.99% Cu, <u>0.58 kg/t U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u> , 0.72 g/t Au,  4.0 g/t Ag 37 Mt (low grade) 1.13% Cu <u>0.36 kg/t U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u> , 0.51 g/t Au, 3 g/t Ag Annual Report 2017	(Total Resource, sulfide)  78 780 000 t Cu <u>2 525 000 t U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u> 762 oz Au 324 722 544 oz Ag  (reserve, sulfide) 10 109 200 t Cu <u>294 640 t U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></u> 11 759 457 oz Au 65 330 317 oz Ag	2017: 142 400 t Cu (cathode), <b>3661 t UOC</b> 79 199 oz Au, 683 000 oz Ag ASX Rel. 2017
<b>Four Mile</b> - Quasar Resources P/L	U	Operating	Four Mile 9.8 Mt at 0.33% U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>  Four Mile Northeast 7.5 Mt(inf.) at 0.30% U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>		Four Mile 32 000 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>  Four Mile Northeast 22 680 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	2017: ~1690 t UOC
<b>Beverley / Beverley North</b> - Heathgate Resources P/L  <a href="http://www.heathgate.com.au">www.heathgate.com.au</a>	U	Operating	Beverley: 7.7 Mt at 0.27% U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>  Beverley North: 2.2 Mt at 0.18% U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>		Beverley: 21 000 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>  Beverley North: 4000 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (0.15m% GT cut-off)	2017: ~300 t UOC
<b>Honeymoon</b> - Boss Resources Ltd  <a href="http://www.bossresources.com.au">www.bossresources.com.au</a>	U	Care and Maint.	43.5 Mt at 660 ppm eU308 (includes Gould's Dam & Jason's)	3.64 Mt (prob) at 0.063% U	28 800 t U308 (resource) (includes Gould's Dam & Jason's)  2 688 t U (reserve)	proposed restart-400tpa for 12mths, stage2 -900tpa, stage3 -1450 tpa ASX Rel. 2018

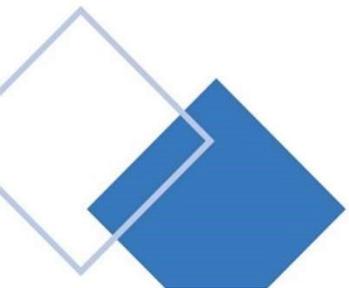


# Total Resource & Year of Approval of South Australian Uranium Mines & Trial Plant/Field Leach Trials (FLT)

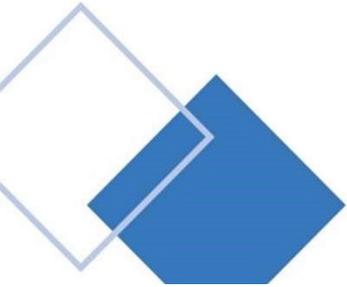
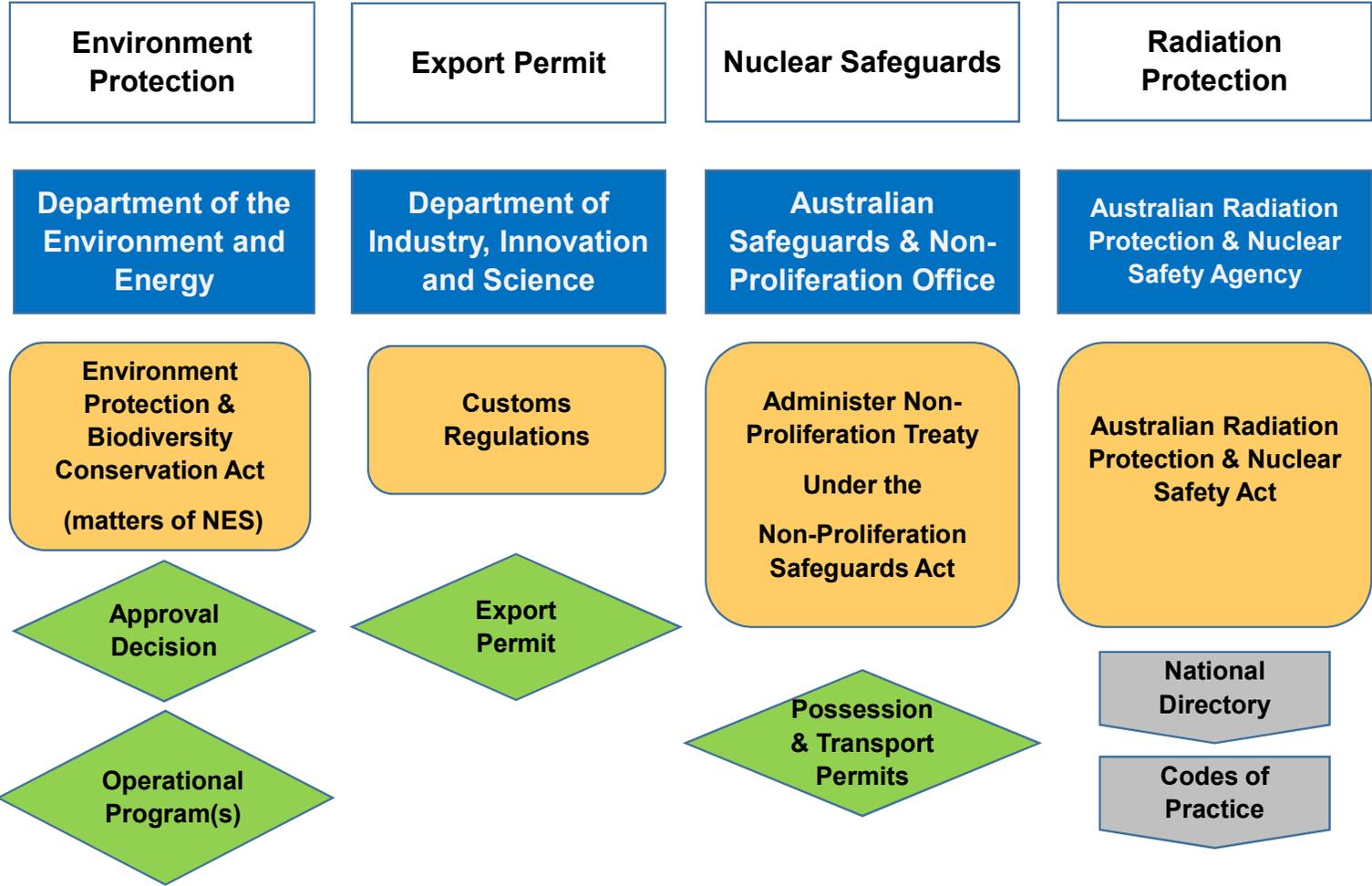




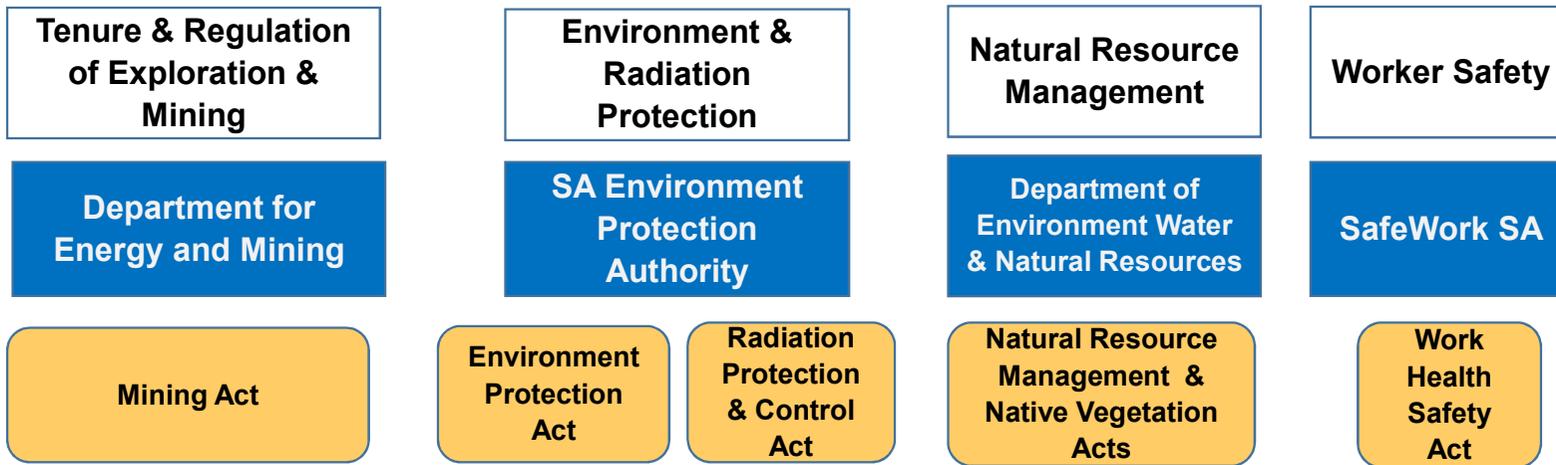
# AUSTRALIAN & SOUTH AUSTRALIAN JURISDICTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



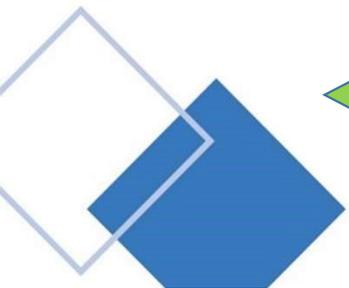
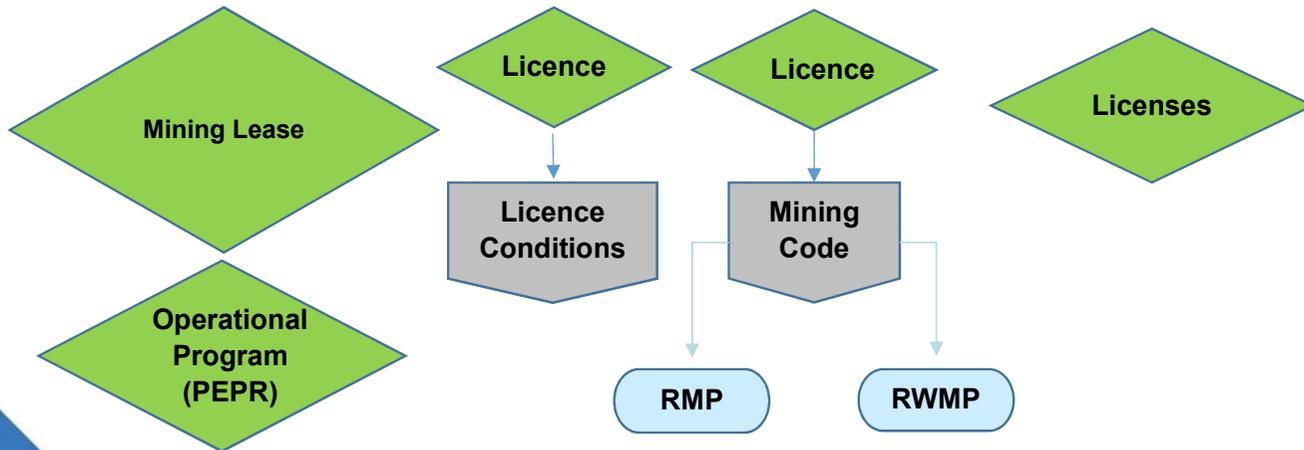
# Australian Government Jurisdiction



# South Australian Jurisdiction



## COLLABORATIVE ASSESSMENTS AND COMPLIANCE



# South Australian Mining Legislation and Policy

The South Australian mining legislation seeks to satisfy the following needs:

**Stakeholder needs** – confidence in the Government’s regulatory processes and environmental controls and also confidence in industry’s environmental performance and commitment to developing appropriate environmental outcomes

**Industry needs** – predictable procedures for access to land, security of mining tenure and predictable regulatory processes

**Mining regulatory approach based on key features and principles:**

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Fair and equitable | Timely decisions   |
| <b>Transparent</b> | Predictable        |
| Practical          | Flexible           |
| Efficient          | Inclusive          |
| Objective          | <b>Accountable</b> |



**An open and transparent regulatory framework is critical to stakeholder confidence in the uranium mining sector and stakeholder trust in the regulator.**



## Regulating mineral exploration and mining in South Australia

Setting the framework for best practice regulation

South Australia possesses a wealth of minerals which are vested in the Crown.

The Department of State Development, through the Mineral Resources Division is the state’s economic development agency responsible for the administration and management of mineral resources and regulation of South Australia’s mineral exploration and mining sectors. The Department of State Development is committed to the principles of effective and efficient regulation outlined in the following Policy Statement.

The Government of South Australia is encouraging the development of our mineral resources under South Australia’s Economic Priority No. 1: *Unlocking the full potential of South Australia’s resources, energy and renewable assets* which sets targets for mineral resource exploration and development. This Priority recognises the importance of our resources sector in growing the state’s future economic prosperity through increased business investment, regional development and opportunities for employment and skilling, balanced against key environmental and social objectives.

The broad-scale benefits achieved through the development of our mineral resources will also substantially contribute to the other Economic Priorities.

Best practice management of South Australia’s mineral assets, including streamlined regulation of exploration and mining activities, attracts investment that delivers outcomes of sustainable benefit and prosperity.

The Department of State Development recognises that the exploration and mining sectors require predictable procedures for access to land, security of exploration and/or mining tenure and predictable regulatory processes, in order to commit to higher risks for investment in mineral resource exploration, new mine development and life-of-mine operations.

Exploration and mining companies may need to achieve a social licence to operate from the community as part of establishing effective long term working relationships with all stakeholders. In this case, community confidence in the industry’s overall performance and a demonstrated commitment by companies to best practice environmental management is paramount. The Department of State Development recognises that community confidence will only be gained where industry and the community work together cooperatively and openly in good faith to develop and achieve mutually acceptable outcomes.

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1 of 3

# South Australian Mining Legislation and Policy

## South Australia's Key Mining Legislation

### **Mining Act, 1971** – lead mining legislation in South Australia

- Act amended 1 July 2011 (revised Act tabled in the current parliamentary sitting)
- *Mining Regulations 2011*
- Legislation permits exploitation of mineral commodities
- Mining Act supported by Mining Regulations, Ministerial Determination and Guidelines

### **Roxby Downs (Indenture Ratification) Act, 1982**

- Legislation for the Olympic Dam Mine and future expansions

DEM as South Australia's lead mining approvals & regulation agency has adopted a performance/outcome based regulatory approach in preference to a prescriptive approach

- Adaptable to individual mines sites to ensure “fit for purpose” regulation
- Focus on *what* should be achieved (outcomes) not *how* it should be achieved – only outcomes and criteria are approved
- Stakeholder input critical to setting environmental outcomes
- Prescription justified only in particular cases
- Supports transparency (e.g. PEPRs, Annual Reports publically available)
- Assess capability to achieve outcomes (management systems)
- Overall, promotes ‘**Best Practice**’

[www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mining\\_regulation\\_in\\_south\\_australia](http://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mining_regulation_in_south_australia)



Ministerial  
Determination | 006

Minimum information required to be provided in a mining proposal and/or management plan for a mineral lease (ML) and any associated miscellaneous purposes licence (MPL) applications for metallic and industrial minerals (excluding coal and uranium)

NOTICE in accordance with regulations 30(3) and 49(3) of the Mining Regulations 2011

First gazetted 12 July 2012  
Amended 5 November 2015

For more information refer to Minerals Regulatory Guidelines MG2a

[www.minerals.statedevelopment.sa.gov.au](http://www.minerals.statedevelopment.sa.gov.au)



# Application & Decision Making Process

Australian Government

South Australian Government

EPBC referral

Controlled action & level of assessment decision

EPBC decision

Export Permit  
Nuclear Safeguards  
Permitting

Assessment Bilateral

Exploration & Feasibility

Mineral Claim

Mining Lease Proposal Application

Public consultation, Assessment & referrals

Mining Lease

Operational Approval & Bond

Operations

Notice of entry

Land owner compensation

“Exempt” Land Access

Native Title Agreement

EP Act & RP&C Act licencing  
Radiation Waste & Management Plans



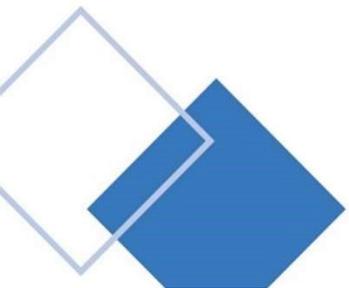
# Application & Decision Making – Mining Lease Application

## Mining Lease Application Assessment under Mining Act

- **Mining Lease Proposal (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)** submitted as part of lease application.
- Application is made available to the landowners, local council and general public for consultation.
- Government agency consultation.
- Ministerial decision - whether to grant a mining lease or not.
- Terms and environmental conditions are applied to granted leases.
- Native Title Mining Agreement must be registered before a lease can be granted.

## Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act Decision (if required)

- Assessment under the EPBC Act via bilateral agreement with the Australian Government Department of Environment and Energy
- State assessment accredited - approval authority still under review

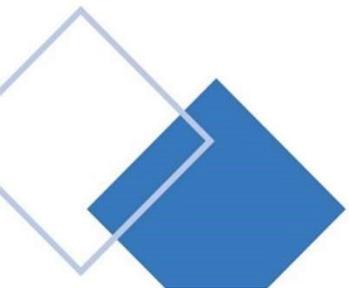


# Application & Decision Making – Mining Lease Application

Content of **Mining Lease Proposal** must include:

- Assessment of environmental impacts (Source, Pathway, Receptor),
- Results of community engagement
- Strategies (Control Measures) to manage impacts
- Statement of proposed environmental and mine rehabilitation outcomes
- Draft compliance criteria
- Information required by any Ministerial Determination
- U.S. NRC NUREG-1569 guidance

**Lease Grant is dependent on meeting legislative requirements, stakeholder requirements and demonstration that the protection of the environment can be achieved.**



# Application & Decision Making– Operational Approvals

## Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation (PEPR)

Content of PEPR must include:

- Environmental Outcomes – including closure
- Strategies (Control Measures) to manage impacts & achieving Outcomes – including progressive rehabilitation
- Measurement (Compliance) Criteria
- Leading Indicator criteria
- Monitoring Plans

Streamlining DEM and EPA requirements

- Combined PEPR/RWMP

The image shows the cover and title page of a document titled "Honeymoon Uranium Mine - Program for Environment Protection and Rehabilitation". The cover features the BOSS logo, the title, and a photograph of a small building in a field at sunset. The title page contains the full title, date (June 26 2018), and contact information for the mine owner and project operator.

**Honeymoon Uranium Mine -  
Program for Environment  
Protection and Rehabilitation**

Honeymoon Uranium Mine  
Mining Lease 6109, Miscellaneous Purposes Licences 15 & 92

**FOUR MILE URANIUM MINE**

**PROGRAM FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND  
REHABILITATION,  
AND  
RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**June 26 2018**

Mine owner: Quasar Resources Pty Ltd  
Project operator: Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd  
Contact person: Craig Bartels—President, Heathgate  
Contact details: Suite 1, Level 7, 25 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000  
Telephone: 08 8110 0500  
Fax: 08 8212 5559

Tenement details: ML 6402  
Name of mining operation: Four Mile Uranium Mine  
Commodity to be mined: Uranium  
Original PEPR application date: 21 December 2010  
Document number and date: Version 3.2, 26 June 2018

Prepared by:  
Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd  
Suite 1, Level 7,  
25 Grenfell Street  
Adelaide SA 5000

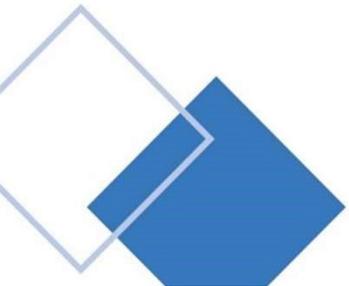
Document Number	Version Number	Date Issued	Authorised By	Page No.
Four Mile PEPR & RWMP	Version 3.2	26 June 2018	Craig Bartels	1 of 231

Author: Boss Resources Ltd  
Document ID: SHER\_HMN\_000\_PI\_003  
Version: 11.0  
Issued Date: 12/04/2017  
Status: Approved

# Uranium Exploration

## Exploration – PEPR

- PEPR documents must address all risks associated with Uranium exploration.
- A **Radiation Management Plan** must also be developed and endorsed by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) and included in the PEPR.
- **Radiation protection guidelines on mining in South Australia: Mineral exploration** is a joint EPA & DEM publication.



# Environmental Standards

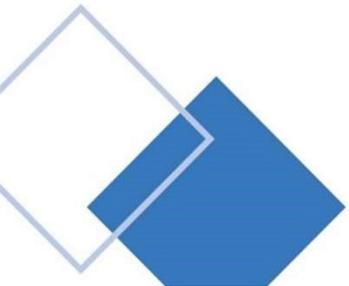
Radiation protection- ARPANSA Codes

Water quality – EPA Water Quality

Air quality & soil contamination– National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM)

Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal – Near Surface Code

Flora and Fauna – South Australian Biological Survey Protocol



## Legislation

Information Sheet

### Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015 – introduction to key changes and clause-by-clause explanation

Issued November 2015

*EPA 995/15: This information sheet introduces the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015, which replaces the 2003 policy. Changes explained in this document were subjected to the statutory process required by section 28 of the Environment Protection Act 1993.*

**The information provided should be treated as a guide only, and is not a substitute for independent legal and financial advice in relation to all of the information contained herein.**

#### Introduction

Water quality in South Australia is protected by the *Environment Protection Act 1993* (EP Act) and the environment protection policies made under it. The *Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015* (WQ EPP 2015) provides the most specific and detailed protection of the state's surface, marine and underground water sources.

The WQ EPP 2015 replaced the previous WQ EPP 2003, following an extensive revision.

The WQ EPP 2015 provides the structure for the regulation and management of waters. It is a flexible document that allows values to be changed without undue delay, and creates specific controls to deal with particular situations. It is also used regularly by local councils as part of their general stormwater management programs.

The policy regulates both specified activities and diffuse sources of pollution by calling up a range of codes of practice which have legal effect through the policy. The codes are formally recognised as another tier in the statutory enforcement and compliance scheme.

The revision process considered the policy's effectiveness and reviewed some of its central clauses. The key question in considering amendments was: 'Will they lead to a better environmental outcome overall?' In particular, the changes create requirements that deal with water quality in a more flexible way, in some cases replacing mandatory requirements with defined and measurable targets enforceable by environmental protection orders, while at the same time being adaptable enough to allow for an active program of continuous improvement. Other changes correct anomalies, reflect current practices and make the policy easier to navigate.

#### The process of amending the WQ EPP

The changes outlined in this explanatory report were subject to the statutory process required by section 28 of the EP Act. This section outlines consultation requirements for amending an environment protection policy and the decision-making powers of the Minister.

Environment Protection Authority

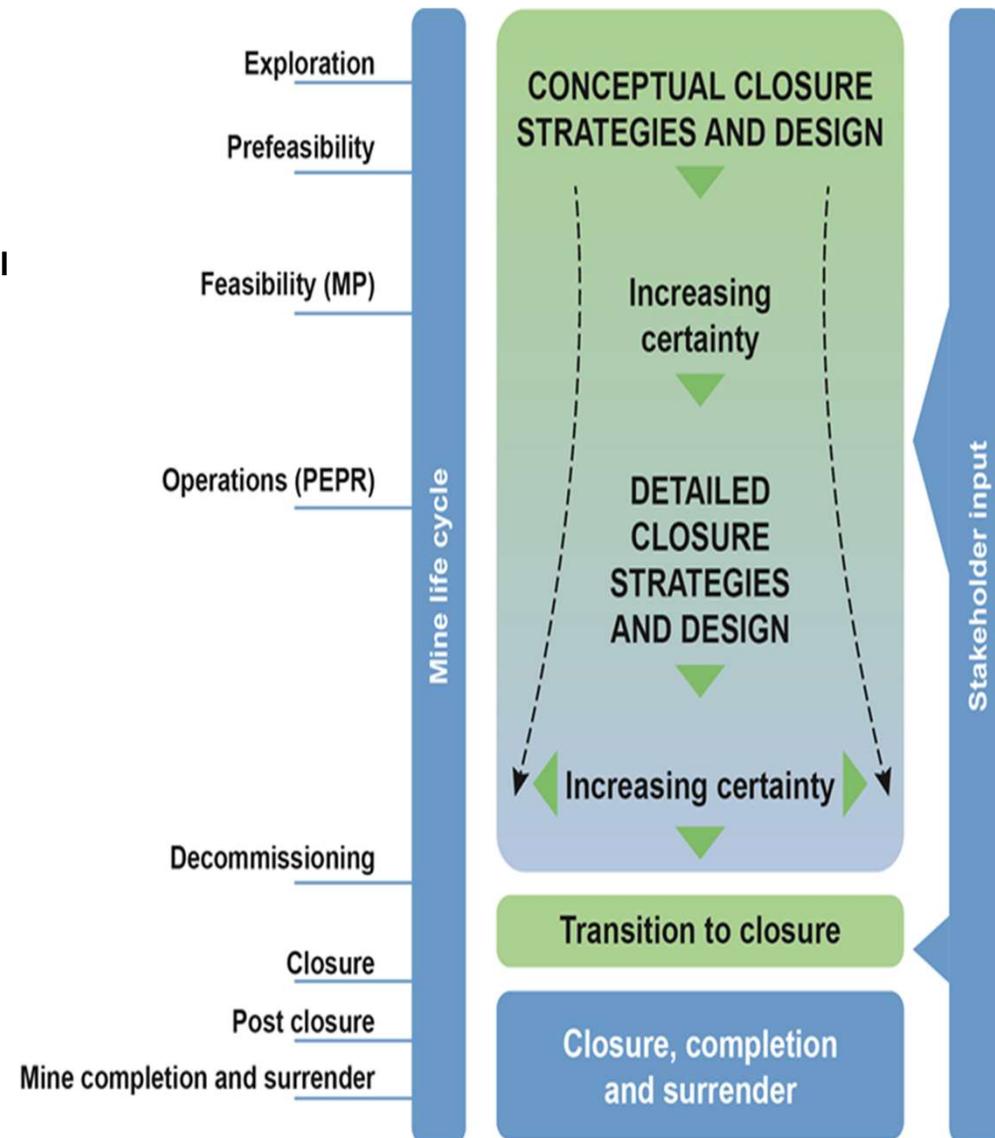


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# Mine Closure

The key features for achieving successful mine closure:

- Integrated planning, review and implementation processes over **the full mine life**
- Effective engagement with stakeholders to establish mutually acceptable closure outcomes
- Risk based approach taken to ensure **impacts on the environment and third party interests are managed into the future**
  - health & safety of the public & fauna
  - physical, ecological and chemical stability
  - surface & groundwater quality & quantity
  - visual amenity
- Addressing critical assumptions **early** in the planning stage
- Closure plans **must be developed to facilitate progressive rehabilitation and fully developed** well before mining ceases
- Independent Verification and Auditing
- No lease relinquishment until approved closure outcomes are met
- **Mine Rehabilitation Bonds - reviewed every year.**



# Compliance & Enforcement

**Operators must maintain ongoing capability to systematically manage achievement of compliance:**

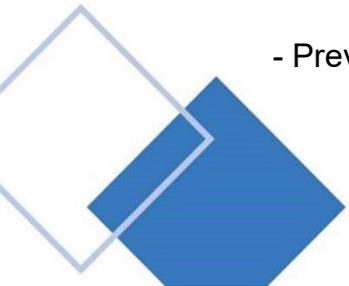
- Corporate & operational policies
- Consistent application of procedures & practices
- Application of effective systems to monitor, evaluate, audit & review
- Appropriate allocation of resources and expertise

## **Regulatory Tools:**

- Mining regulations provides authorization to request information about an operators management system
- Independent audits of Management systems carried out in South Australia's ISR Uranium Mines before and during construction, commissioning and prior to operating.

## **Outcome:**

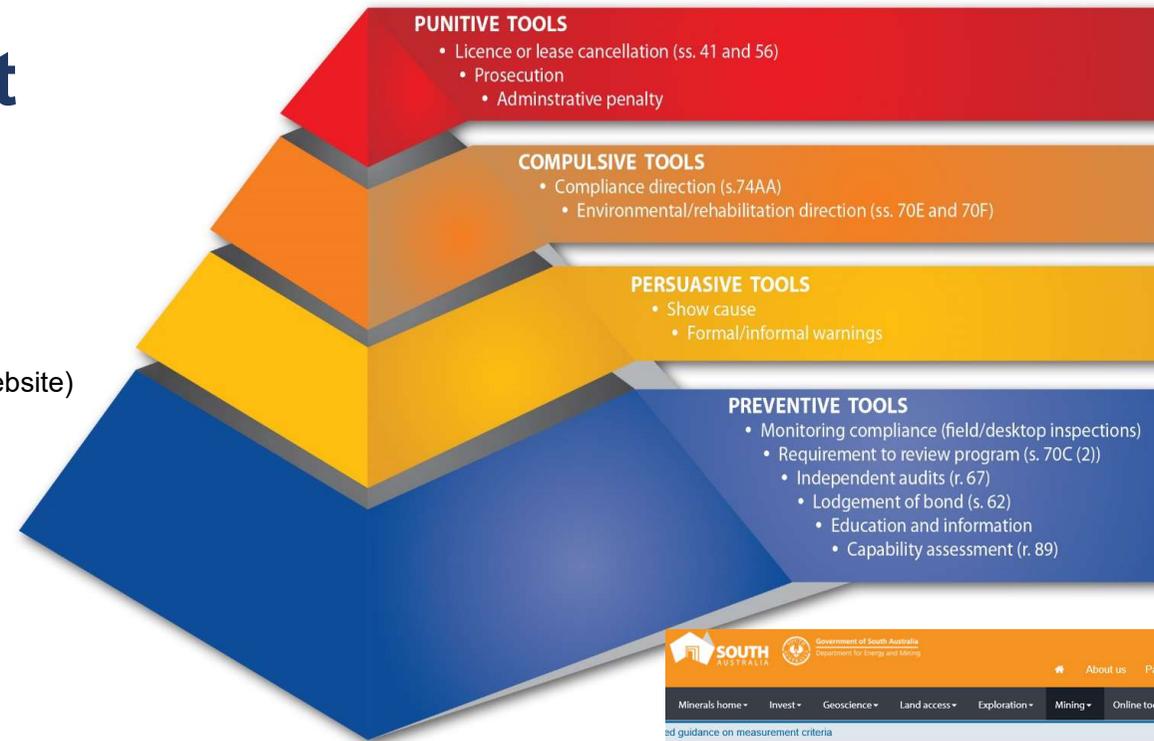
- Demonstrated capability to achieve legal/regulatory requirements including the approved environmental outcomes
- Prevent environmental and radiological incidents.



# Compliance & Enforcement

## Compliance and Monitoring

- Site Inspections by State Regulators (DEM/EPA/SafeWork SA)
- Quarterly reporting, Annual Compliance Reporting (available on DEMs website)
- Uranium Incident Reporting (public reporting protocols)
- Incident investigations – State Regulators
- Operators demonstration of ongoing engagement with Stakeholders
- 6 monthly Environmental Consultative Committee meetings – State – Aust. Government – Operators
- Teleconferences – State and Australian Government Agencies



## BHP Annual Environmental Protection and Management Program Report

### Olympic Dam

1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018



*Olympic Dam mine spill incident summary as reported by BHP Billiton*

**Date of incident:** 17 April 2016  
**Date reported:** 17 April 2016  
**Quantity:** Approximately 210m<sup>3</sup>

**Description of incident:**  
A spool failure along tailings disposal slurry line 3 pipe (underneath an access roadway structure) resulted in approximately 210m<sup>3</sup> of tailings material being spilled within the pipe trace.

**Comments:**  
The company reported no environmental impacts and no health, safety or radiological impacts to employees or members of the public. All contaminated material was contained, cleaned-up and disposed of in accordance with site procedures.

The root cause of the incident was the spool failed from external corrosion due to being in direct contact with the ground.

To prevent a recurrence, a number of actions have been implemented, including ensuring all build-up of materials against spools are removed during routine inspections and implementing the updated monthly thermography monitoring strategy.

[www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mines\\_and\\_quarries](http://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mines_and_quarries)

# Stakeholder Engagement



Throughout the mine project life miner must engage with their stakeholders

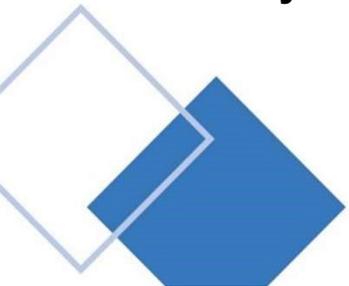
## Statutory Requirements

- Stakeholder engagement activities during project planning and outcomes must be described in Mining Proposals and Operational Programs (PEPRs)
- Minister undertakes statutory public consultation during assessment.
- Where required formal stakeholder engagement plans conditioned on approval.
- Ongoing engagement with Native Title Holders/Claimants (traditional owners) through project life (Part 9B of the Mining Act)

**Key objective - Social License to Operate**



Department for Energy and Mining



# Transparency

## Publication via internet

- Processes and Policies
- Guidelines
- Application decisions
- Approval Conditions
- Assessment Reports
- Operational Approval Documents
- Compliance Reports

Incidents from 2004 can be downloaded as a pdf and are reported in accordance with the Bachmann Reporting Criteria

**Date of incident:** 28 February 2012

**Date reported:** 29 February 2012  
**Quantity:** 30-34 m<sup>3</sup>

**Description of incident:**

The incident occurred at approximately 12.25 pm on 28 February 2012 in the central wellfield.

The size of the spill was over an unconfined area due to local creek flooding and site inundation. Volume of spill was estimated from a water mass balance (inflow – outflow) and calculated from actual pipe length and diameter.

A blowdown valve (BDV) was damaged on the extraction trunkline. The BDV is used to empty mining solutions from isolated sections of trunklines for maintenance and repairs. The solution can either be sent back to the wellfield or transported to the Water Management ponds on site. After flood waters subsided a risk assessment was undertaken and an action plan was implemented.

**On this page**

- Mining proposals open for public comment
- Mining proposals under assessment
- Mining tenements granted
- Tenement class

**Mining tenement applications open for public comment**

Mining tenement applications may include applications for mineral leases, extractive minerals leases, retention leases and miscellaneous purposes licences.

Pursuant to the *Mining Act 1971* (section 35A for mineral leases and extractive minerals leases, section 41BA for retention leases and section 53 for miscellaneous purposes licences) public comment is invited on submitted documents describing the type of operation proposed and the measures to be undertaken to rehabilitate the land.

Project	Company	Location	Purpose	Due date for public comment
Axehead (Roxby Downs) Quarry MC 4452	Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd	Roxby Downs area, approximately 9 km south-southwest of Olympic Dam Village	Limestone	22 August 2019
Worlds End Limestone Quarry MC 4478	S C Heinrich & Co Pty Ltd	Worlds End area, approximately 18 km southeast of Burra	Limestone	11 September 2019
Bed in Hand Gold Project	Terramin Exploration Pty Ltd (M1) and Terramin Australia	ML Woodside M1 - South-eastern	ML Recovery of gold and silver	20 September 2019

# Government Transparency and Accountability

DEM's Annual regulatory reporting to stakeholders includes:

- Reports all regulatory activities undertaken by DEM (Exploration & Mining - Uranium, Metallics, Extractives, Opals)
- Tenement and legislative administration
- Referral assessments and outcomes (including time with DEM)
- Reporting of all compliance and enforcement activities undertaken
- Reporting all Compliance and Environmental Orders issued (naming tenement holder)
- Reports all formal investigations conducted by DEM
- Summaries key regulatory policy developments/reviews & initiatives

***Supports DEMs commitment to transparency and accountability***

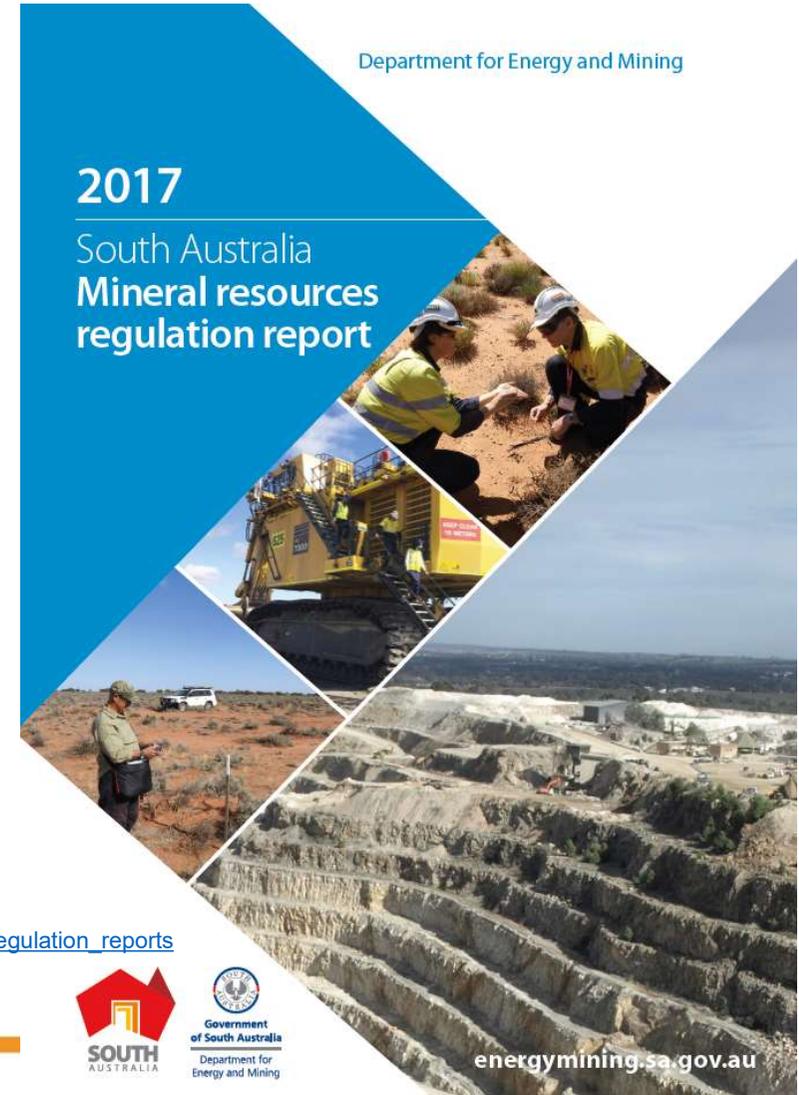
***Facilitates in achieving the goal – ‘a trusted regulator’***

[www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mining\\_regulation\\_in\\_south\\_australia/mineral\\_resources\\_regulation\\_reports](http://www.energymining.sa.gov.au/minerals/mining/mining_regulation_in_south_australia/mineral_resources_regulation_reports)

Department for Energy and Mining

2017

South Australia  
Mineral resources  
regulation report



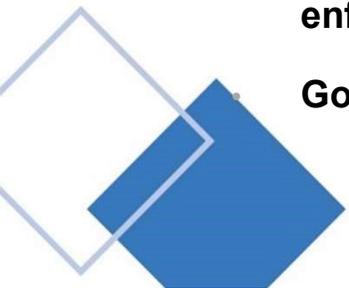
Government  
of South Australia  
Department for  
Energy and Mining

energymining.sa.gov.au

# Summary

**South Australia is constantly working in partnership with stakeholders to deliver best practice regulation, environmental controls and safeguards that supports a social licence to operate and ensures future sustainable uranium mining in South Australia.**

- **A strong history of operation and regulation of uranium mines**
- **South Australia a leading uranium mining jurisdiction**
- **Collaboration between State and Commonwealth co-regulators is necessary**
- **Performance based / Outcome based regulatory framework**
- **Transparency and Stakeholder Engagement key to Social License to Operate**
- **Preventative (management systems, monitoring and reporting) & reactive (compliance & enforcement tools) necessary for successful compliant operations**
- **Government Transparency and Accountability.**





# Thank You

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