

Based on the new site preparation design, please provide information relating to the following:

(a) *The current and final elevations of the site;* The site layout accompanying Gunns' response to request for additional information no. 026 shows the final elevations for all benches.

(b) *Areas that will be excavated and filled, with volumes stated;* we do not have a drawing showing the cut and fill areas but they are generally indicated by the perimeter batter slopes on the layout drawing contained in Gunns' response to the request for additional information no. 026. The top of the 'Y' in the batter symbol is at the top of the slope.

(c) *Volume of rock and silty clay that will be excavated (updating Table 57 in Volume 2 of the draft IIS);*

	Silty clay & weathered rock (m3)	Rock (Dolerite) (m3)
Main access road	24,000	<2,000
Pulp Mill area	796,000	184,000
Effluent	70,000	<2,000
Wharf facility & access road	25,000	200,000
Batch Plant	20,000	10,000
Total	935,000	398,000

(d) *The number and type of equipment to be used (including crushers, trucks, drilling rigs etc.);*

Although the total size of the bulk earthworks task has reduced from 2.8 million bcm in the draft IIS to 1.3 million, the equipment to be used is unchanged. ie. the draft IIS Vol 2, Sections 4.15 and 4.16 are still applicable and the noise modelling is still correct. (See Volume 9, appendix 18 of the draft IIS, Pulp Mill Noise Report, pp 26-29.) However, the project can agree to commence earthworks on a single shift basis with all equipment from both shifts working the day shift. This can only continue while adequate productivity is being achieved. Otherwise, night shift will need to be introduced. The productivity will largely depend on meteorological conditions as the noise experienced at Rowella could require the quantities of plant on site to be reduced to bring the noise back inside the set limits and wet weather will also slow progress. There will be real time monitoring of the noise on site and at Rowella. Allocating the plant from both shifts onto the site during day shift will nearly double the sound power which increases the day shift sound pressure levels by 3 dBA at the receptors. (This is conservative as there is no rock breaking on night shift.) Gunns commits to not crushing rock on the site.

(e) *Revised proposed duration of work;* 30 weeks for the bulk earthworks commencing three weeks after project approval.

(f) *Revised blasting schedule;* The quantity of rock has reduced from 1,778,000 bcm in the draft IIS to 398,000 bcm above. ie. to 22% of the original. However, the peak production rate is unchanged. The project requires one blast per day between the hours of 9.00 am and 1.00 pm through the entire 30 week bulk earthworks period.

(g) *Revised daily work hours.* Whilst it would our last resort, the project must have the option of returning to 22 hours bulk earthworks per day should the productivity not be achieved on a single 12 hours shift basis.

2. *Due to the site preparation works changing and the fact that the original modelling did not include the impact of all the on-site equipment (e.g. crushers), the following information is required:*

(a) *An estimation, based on the site preparation information above, of day and night sound pressure levels (best estimates will suffice) in the Rowella area, across the Tamar River from the site, for the following conditions:*

the worst case meteorological conditions (an inversion over the water); and neutral conditions (winds at 5 m/s from the proposed mill site towards Rowella). ground vibration and blast overpressure in the Rowella area.

The project commits to not crushing rock on site. All other equipment has been modelled conservatively. (Volume 9, appendix 18 of the draft IIS, Pulp Mill Noise Report, p 26.) See Volume 9, appendix 18 of the draft IIS, Pulp Mill Noise Report, pp 23-38.

(b) *An assessment of the use of different equipment (e.g. large mine-scale equipment, standard easily available equipment etc) to determine whether these options would result in less noise and vibration impacts. For each option an estimate of site preparation time and operating hours should be included along with day and night sound pressure levels and ground vibration and blast overpressure levels. The draft IIS assessment has used indicative equipment because the actual equipment is a function of what is available at the time of approval particularly in this time of high economic activity, particularly in mining. See Volume 9, appendix 18 of the draft IIS, Pulp Mill Noise Report, pp 23-38. We therefore recommend that the current conservative approach be adopted.*

(c) *An assessment of additional management measures that could reduce noise emissions and/or vibrations. For example, if the earthworks start from the eastern side, would this reduce impacts in the Rowella area for both meteorological conditions listed above? To meet the project schedule requirements, at least four work fronts are required. To do this, work will be spread over most of the site as material is carted from one area to another. eg. if work proceeds from east to west, the eastern areas are all in cut and this material must be delivered to the areas of fill in the western areas. So the excavators and blasting will be occurring in the east and the truck dumping and bulldozers will be operating in the west. In conclusion, there is little opportunity to lower the noise emissions to the Rowella area by the use of barriers however, any gain in this area will be over and above that modelled. To assist, we attach our planned sequence of works.*