



The Research Director  
Agriculture, Resources and Environment Committee  
Parliament House  
George Street  
BRISBANE QLD 4000  
By email to: [AREC@parliament.qld.gov.au](mailto:AREC@parliament.qld.gov.au)

Dear Sir/Madam,

*Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Bill 2014*

**I am deeply concerned with the intention of the this legislation to remove public objection rights to mining proposals. I live in an area that has had coal mining for more than a century and have noted the extensive environmental damage has occurred and the abject failure of mining companies to repair such damage once mining has ceased.**

Even small mines may last for decades and have serious impacts on our finances, ecology, environment and society. Public objection rights are powerful rights to go to court, unlike mere consultation. Public objection rights to proposed mines are essential to enable the costs and benefits to be debated openly in Court and to deter the type of corruption exposed in New South Wales. I say do not change those existing rights under Queensland law.

So I **oppose the changes** proposed in the following clauses.

- Clauses 418 and 420  
These clauses **remove existing community notification rights and rights to object to mining lease applications.** Changing land tenure to allow for mining rather than another land use could impact on a broad section of the public. Therefore the narrow definition of an ‘affected person’ proposed, which would exclude neighbours or community groups or people in the water catchment, is absurd. Land use decision making processes for other industries provide for community submission and appeal rights, so there is no good reason why mining tenure should be exempt from this basic standard.
- Clause 245  
Limiting community notification and formal objection rights to the Land Court to “site specific” environmental authorities will, in conjunction with the above clauses, **remove all existing public rights to lodge formal objections to the Land Court in up to 90% of mining projects<sup>1</sup>** in Queensland. This is unacceptable and fails to recognise the positive effect of community objection rights. The same mining companies who want to limit public objections are often foreign owned. Suggestions by State government Ministers that objectors lodge frivolous or vexatious cases is entirely untrue, rather the opposite is true: there are no examples of such cases and objectors are very responsible. In the Alpha coal case (2014) the land holders and conservation group exposed that the mining company had a lack of hard data on groundwater impacts. Public spirited objectors went to Court and saved Ellison Reef (1967) from limestone mining and helped show the importance of protecting Fraser Island, now World Heritage Listed (1971).
- Clause 423 and 424  
It is inappropriate to restrict matters that the Land Court can consider and give these powers, such as to consider the

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<sup>1</sup> Discussion paper, p 7.

'public interest', to the Minister. Decreasing judicial oversight, increasing ministerial powers and shutting out community participation has **worrying implications for corruption**.

- Clause 429

Removal of restricted land status when the miner is granted exclusive surface rights to access land removes one of the few rights of vulnerable landholders. No-one should have the land surrounding their house destroyed by an open-cut mine yet this would be possible under this clause.

I call on the Committee to approach the proposed legislation with a view to empower, rather than disempower, our communities to take responsibility for our State. In Queensland for decades any person or group has been entitled to object to any mining proposal in open court, to have the evidence scrutinised about the benefits and detriments of a proposed mine. I request that you do not accept these changes but instead keep existing provisions that require public notification of all proposed mining projects and that allow any person or incorporated group to object to all mining leases and environmental authorities on all the existing grounds.

I note that Minister Cripps in his legislation's explanatory notes, failed to provide figures regarding the number of submission that were opposed to the legislation. Indeed he failed to detail examples of vexatious objections. As I understand it, of the 176 submissions, at least 106 were opposed to changes to existing objection rights. One must ask the question "has the committee been advised of such information and why hasn't this information been made publicly available?".

Thank you for the opportunity to make a submission to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Bernice Thompson.

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