

# MYTH BUSTER FACT SHEET

## Carmichael Project - Using water responsibly



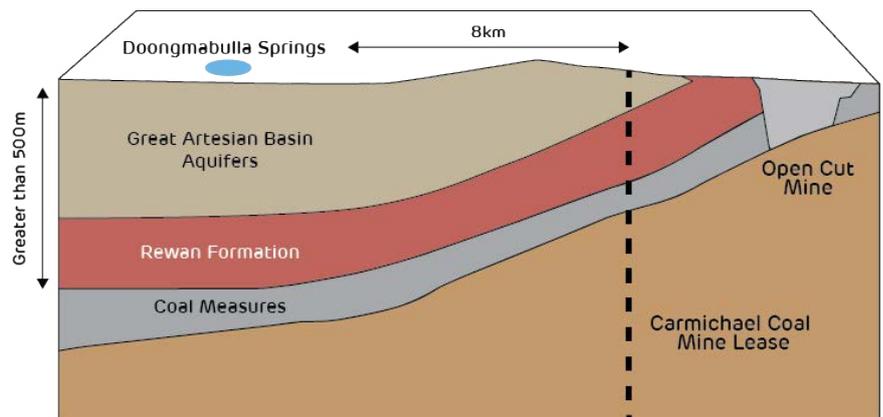
### MYTH

**The Carmichael Project will drain the Great Artesian Basin, taking 12 GL of water a year.**

### FACT >

The Carmichael Project will not take 12GL of groundwater from the Great Artesian Basin (GAB). Adani is permitted to take and reuse 'associated' water – groundwater encountered as part of mining operations. That means water that allows mining to occur safely. This water will be from local aquifers and are not connected to the GAB.

The Carmichael Mine and the GAB are separated by the Rewan Formation, a 250m -300m layer of claystone. However, some seepage from the GAB is anticipated. This is predicted to peak at maximum of 730 mega litres in in the later years of mine life and at full production or 60 million tonnes per annum. Phase one for the mine will operate at less than half that - 27.5 million tonnes per annum. A condition of the Carmichael Project is that we provide a GAB offset of 730 mega litres per year for the first five years from the commencement of mining excavation.



### TO PUT THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE...

The seepage anticipated from the GAB is equivalent to the annual water used by a 165 hectare Burdekin cane farm and must be offset through direct water saving projects (bore capping) with landholders and the communities using the GAB.

### MYTH

**The Carmichael mine will take as much water as it likes for free.**

### FACT >

Like other licensed industrial water users, Adani will have to pay for the water it uses. Adani is required to pay the Queensland Government more than \$20 million for its licence to use water.

### TO PUT THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE...

How much do other mines pay for water?

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## Carmichael Project and the Great Barrier Reef



### MYTH

**The Carmichael mine will harm the Doongmabully Springs.**

### FACT >

The Doongmabully Springs are located more than 8km from the mining lease and 11km from mine activities. Below the Springs, is a 250-300 metre layer of thick claystone (the Rewan Formation) inhibiting water moving from springs to the mine.

The approvals already granted, include strict conditions to limit the reduction in groundwater level at the springs to 20 centimetres. This will protect the springs and the species found who call it home.

Detailed monitoring will be undertaken to provide early warning if the impacts are likely to be exceeded, triggering preventative action.

### TO PUT THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE...

The groundwater assessments and predicted impacts were considered as evidence by the Land Court of Queensland in 2015, including a review by independent technical experts. Ultimately, the Land Court concluded that conditions in the now granted environmental approvals are elements in an adaptive management framework which it considered to be "appropriate for mitigating the risk of threat to the ecological value of the [Doongmabully] springs".

### MYTH

**The Carmichael mine will pollute the Carmichael River.**

### FACT >

Adani does not have permission to release water to the adjacent Carmichael River. A 1km wide environmental protection zone will be established along-side the Carmichael River. A flood levee bank capable of withstanding a 1 in 1000 year flood will also keep the mine and the river separated. To release water into the Carmichael River, strict water quality requirements must be met or the Carmichael Mine would be in breach of this approval.

### MYTH

**The Carmichael mine will take water away from farmers.**

### FACT >

The Project is predicted to require a maximum of 12GL of dam water from the Suttor River catchment. This is an entirely separate water source to the GAB. Furthermore this dam water can only be harvested when the river system is in flood and other licensed water users, like farmers, have first taken their allocation.

