



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001060

MAULES CREEK MINE COMPLEX ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Saturday 1 January 2022 to Saturday 31 December 2022

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Summary table

DETAIL

| | |
|--|---|
| Mine | Maules Creek Mine Complex |
| Reference | ARR0001060 |
| Annual report period commencement date | Saturday 1 January 2022 |
| Annual report period end date | Saturday 31 December 2022 |
| Forward program | FWP0001034 |
| Mining leases | ML 1701 (1992), ML 1719 (1992), CL 375 (1973) |
| Lease holder(s) | ICRA MC PTY LTD, J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD, ASTON COAL 2 PTY LTD |
| Contact | Emma Bulkeley |
| Date of submission | |

Important

The department may make the information in your report and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Mine details

Project description

Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) is an open cut coal mine located in the north-west of NSW, approximately 18 km north-east of Boggabri and 55km north of Gunnedah. MCCM is owned and operated by Maules Creek Coal Pty Ltd, a joint venture between Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Whitehaven), ITOCHU Coal Resources Australia Maules Creek Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Itochu Corporation) and J-Power Australia Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Electric Power Development Company).

On 23 October 2012, NSW Planning Assessment Commission, a delegate of the NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, issued approval for MCCM under PA 10_0138. The commonwealth minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities granted the MCCM Commonwealth approval EPBC 2010/5566 on 11 February 2013.

This Annual Rehabilitation Report (ARR) covers the 6-month period between 1 July 2022 and 31 December 2022. Future ARR for MCCM shall encompass a 12-month reporting period.

Life of mine

11 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

Development consents granted under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

Authorisations covering the mining area granted under the *Mining Act 1992*

ML 1701 (1992), ML 1719 (1992), CL 375 (1973)

Any other approvals, licences, or authorities issued by government agencies that are relevant to the progress of mining operation and rehabilitation activities

EPBC No. 2010/5566
EPL20221

Summary of the scope and/or purpose of the new applications or modifications to existing approvals (if applicable)

N/A

Changes to land ownership and land use

N/A

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

Exploration drilling (disturbance) has been undertaken to assess the coal reserves at MCCM. The focus on ongoing exploration drilling will most likely include:

- Exploration within ML 1701 and CL 375; and
- Delineation of outlying coal prospective areas.

Disturbance has occurred for ongoing mining activities as per the Forward Program with clearance managed as per the Biodiversity Management Plan and other site plans.

Rehabilitation continued in 2022, however it was below predicted due the ARR period being 6 months. Going forward this will be 12 months.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

There were no specific changes to rehabilitation planning activities. Rehabilitation planning was completed as per Section 6 of the RMP. This includes details of the different rehabilitation phases including:

- Active mining;
- Decommissioning;
- Landform establishment (including planning);
- Growing medium development;
- Ecosystem and land use establishment; and
- Ecosystem and land use development.

Quality assurance and record keeping was completed as per Section 7 of the RMP. There were no specific studies relating to closure.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

This section is not applicable. MCCM does not have any subsidence or underground workings at the site.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Rehabilitation continued on the northern overburden emplacement area.

Maules Creek completed the following maintenance and corrective action over the next three years:

- Weed and feral animal control of rehabilitation;
- Erosion control works;
- Maintenance fertilising;
- Re-seeding (approximately 50 hectares).

Details of any rehabilitation actions taken as required by any letters, notices or directions issued by government agencies, including the NSW Resources Regulator

No government actions or directives.

Details of any rehabilitation areas that have achieved the final land use

No areas were relinquished during the 2022 reporting period.

Key production milestones

| MATERIAL | UNIT | FWP0001034 YEAR 1 | THIS REPORT |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Stripped topsoil (if applicable) | (m ³) | 96,729 | 6,631 |
| Rock/overburden | (m ³) | 72,860,646 | 28,148,988 |
| Ore | (Mt) | 12,625,755 | 3,918,867 |
| Reject material¹ | (Mt) | 2,216,532 | 1,576,784 |
| Product | (Mt) | 9,395,692 | 4,135,736 |

¹ This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

| ELEMENT | UNIT | FWP0001034 YEAR 1 | THIS REPORT |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------|
| A Total surface disturbance footprint | (ha) | 1,874.32 | 1,861.25 |
| B Total active disturbance | (ha) | 1,595.38 | 1,585.43 |
| C Land prepared for rehabilitation | (ha) | 0 | 0 |
| D Ecosystem and land use establishment | (ha) | 326.07 | 275.82 |
| E Ecosystem and land use development | (ha) | N/A | 0 |
| F Rehabilitation completion | (ha) | N/A | 0 |

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

| ELEMENT | UNIT | FWP0001034 YEAR 1 | THIS REPORT |
|---|------|-------------------|-------------|
| G Total new active disturbance area | (ha) | 32.21 | 0 |
| H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period | (ha) | 47.13 | 0 |
| J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio | % | 1.46 | 0 |
| I Established rehabilitation | (ha) | N/A | 0 |
| K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint | % | N/A | 0 |

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

| ELEMENT | | UNIT | THIS REPORT |
|---------|--|------|-------------|
| L | Established rehabilitation - agricultural final land uses | % | 0 |
| M | Established rehabilitation - native ecosystem final land uses | % | 0 |
| N | Established rehabilitation - other/non-vegetated final land uses | % | 0 |

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved

MCCM completed 40 hectares of rehabilitation in line with the previous MOP. Please note that rehabilitation for the Forward Program was for a 12 month period. Reporting dates have been modified as such this ARR covers a six month period, which is consistent with many in the industry.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

MCCM completed 40 hectares of rehabilitation in line with the previous MOP. Please note that rehabilitation for the Forward Program was for a 12 month period. Reporting dates have been modified as such this ARR covers a six month period, which is consistent with many in the industry.

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

The site will endeavor to complete works as per the Forward Program. This includes regular discussion on mining progress, life of mine planning and enabling the site has experienced staff and contractors to implement the rehabilitation program. The goal is to maximise rehabilitation and minimise disturbance.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

As per previous inputs regarding the rehabilitation monitoring program. There have been no specific specialist reports relating to ecology, water quality, agronomy.

Results from the 2022 monitoring regime indicate that rehabilitation included in the current and previous monitoring rounds have increased in 5 out of the 6 parameters monitored, which includes an increase in exotic species percentage. The total average for mid-storey cover percent increased by 2.1% from previous monitoring, over-storey cover percent increased by 2.18%, native ground cover increased by 3.09% and exotic cover increased by 6.1%. Total average native species richness declined by 2.8 species measured across all sites. These results would indicate that total vegetation biomass on rehabilitation has increased from previous monitoring including exotic species, leading to a small decline in native species richness.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Results from the 2022 monitoring regime indicate that rehabilitation included in the current and previous monitoring rounds have increased in 5 out of the 6 parameters monitored, which includes an increase in exotic species percentage. The total average for mid-storey cover percent increased by 2.1% from previous monitoring, over-storey cover percent increased by 2.18%, native ground cover increased by 3.09% and exotic cover increased by 6.1%. Total average native species richness declined by 2.8 species measured across all sites. These results would indicate that total vegetation biomass on rehabilitation has increased from previous monitoring including exotic species, leading to a small decline in native species richness.

Table 3 from the Greenfields Agricultural and Environmental Services (2022) compares rehabilitation performance indicators and completion criteria in conjunction with results from monitoring conducted in 2022. All monitoring plots recorded values equal to or above the 3rd year minimum target for all parameters. All monitoring plots exceeded the mean and minimum targets for native species richness, adversely only 3 monitoring plots MR1, MR2 and MR3 exceeded minimum and mean targets for over-storey cover percentage.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

NO

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

N/A

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

Based on the rehabilitation monitoring report results the site is trending against the unapproved objectives and completion criteria.

Appraisal description

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

The site completes a sign off process for the different rehabilitation phases.

Greenfields Agricultural and Environmental Services (2022) completed rehabilitation monitoring and is summarised below.

Plots and transects are established randomly, or stratified randomly within the rehabilitation, accounting for the level of variation. Establishing or stratifying plots and transects randomly may be done by: (a) marking points randomly on the map of rehabilitation in the assessment area and establishing plots and transects at all or some of these points, or (b) pacing a random distance into the rehabilitation. The survey data is subsequently collected from that point, with the process repeated elsewhere within the rehabilitation (BBAM, OEH 2014). A total of 11 sites were selected as monitoring locations for the 2022 monitoring program, which were established in previous monitoring rounds. No new sites were established as part of the 2022 monitoring program.

Rainfall has had a significant impact on rehabilitation at MCCM over the last three years. Table 4 below is a rainfall chart taken from the Boggabri Post Office for the last four years. As identified, 2020, 2021 and 2022 has experienced significant rainfall, well above the mean average for the area.

The impacts of this can be seen at a number of monitoring plots assessed in 2022. Heavy rainfall and subsequent erosion following topsoiling/seeding and prior to establishment has led to the loss of topsoil, loss of seeding mix and the proliferation of exotic species.

Monitoring plot MR5 and surrounding rehabilitation is at risk of further deterioration if not managed or remediated in the near future. Total ground cover percent at MR5 is below 60% with 42% exotic cover (shallow root systems). Further rill and gully erosion is expected and remediation including the replacement of topsoil and re-seeding is advised to establish appropriate ground cover to protect the landform from erosion caused by heavy rainfall. Timing of topsoiling and re-seeding is paramount and must coincide with appropriate rainfall to

support growth. If heavy rainfall is predicted at the time of topsoiling and seeding then a delay in these works should be observed.

Total average exotic cover across all rehabilitation monitored is at 47.5% , at present it is providing cover and supporting landform stability, however it also limiting the ability of native ground cover and mid story cover from establishing appropriate populations. It is advisable that a reduction in exotic species cover be identified in future monitoring programs or weed management and remediation protocols be put in place.

Following review of the supplementary soils sampling report, rehabilitation areas that do not contain the appropriate growth media (topsoil) to support and maintain native vegetation, MCCM must also consider implementing appropriate remediation protocols.

Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed

Nil, otherwise than normal rehabilitation maintenance.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

| RRT NUMBER | PROJECT/TRIAL NAME | OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT | METHODOLOGY | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | UPDATEDDATE OF COMPLETION | STATUS | ON TRACK? | ON TRACK UPDATE |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|

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0

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|--------------------|---|--|
| A1 | Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance | <p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p> |
| A2 | Underground Mining Area | Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas. |
| B | Total active disturbance | Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation). |
| C | Rehabilitation – land preparation | <p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation– decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p> |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | DEFINITION |
|--|--|
| D Ecosystem and land use establishment | <p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p> |
| E Ecosystem and Land Use Development | <p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p> |
| F Rehabilitation Completion | <p>The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of <i>Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i>.</p> |
| G New active disturbance area | <p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p> |
| H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period | <p>The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).</p> |
| I Established rehabilitation (hectares) | <p>The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).</p> |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|--------------------|---|---|
| J | Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio | The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same. |
| K | % Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint | The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure. |
| L | Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use. |
| M | Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use. |
| N | Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares) | The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use. |

Attachment 2 – Definitions

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| Active | In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered ‘active’ for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation. |
| Active mining phase of rehabilitation | In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements. |
| Analogue site | In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a ‘reference site’ that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains. |
| Annual rehabilitation report and forward program | As described in the Mining Regulation 2016. |
| Annual reporting period | As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016. |
| Closure | A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s). |
| Decommissioning | The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials. |
| Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation | Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or ‘fit for purpose’ built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| Department | The Department of Regional NSW. |
| Disturbance | See Surface Disturbance. |
| Disturbance area | <p>An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.</p> <p>This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).</p> |
| Domain | <p>An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.</p> |
| Ecosystem and Land Use Development | <p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile.</p> <p>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.</p> |
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment | <p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.</p> |
| Exploration | Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|--|
| Final landform and rehabilitation plan | As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016. |
| Final land use | As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016. |
| Form and way | Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the Department's website. |
| Growth Medium Development | <p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species).</p> <p>This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.</p> |
| Habitat | Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (as relevant). |
| Indicator | An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system. |
| Land | As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> . |
| Landform Establishment | <p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform.</p> <p>In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).</p> |
| Large mine | As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016. |
| Lease holder | The holder of a mining lease. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Life of mine | The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure. |
| Mine rehabilitation portal | <p>Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p> |
| Mining area | As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> . |
| Mining domain | A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s). |
| Mining land | As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> . |
| Native vegetation | Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> . |
| Overburden | Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit. |
| Performance indicator | An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system. |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|---|---|
| Phases of rehabilitation | <p>The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development. |
| Progressive rehabilitation | <p>The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.</p> |
| Rehabilitation Completion | <p>The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> application by the lease holder.</p> |
| Rehabilitation Completion criteria | <p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> |
| Rehabilitation cost estimate | <p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> |
| Rehabilitation management plan | <p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> |
| Rehabilitation objectives | <p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> |
| Rehabilitation risk assessment | <p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p> |
| Rehabilitation schedule | <p>The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.</p> |

| WORD | DEFINITION |
|------------------------------|--|
| Relevant stakeholders | Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease. |
| Risk | The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009). |
| Secretary | The Secretary of the Department. |
| Security deposit | An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future). |
| Surface disturbance | Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration. |
| Tailings | A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² . |
| Waste | Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> . |

² Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

Attachment 2 – Rehabilitation Complaints

| DATE | COMPLAINANT | COMPLAINT DETAILS | RESPONSE DETAILS | STATUS OF RESPONSE | DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE) |
|------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
|------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|

Attachment 3 – Stakeholder consultation

| DATE | STAKEHOLDER | CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS | MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION | ACTIONS TAKEN |
|-------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 16 Aug 2022 | BCD | Copy of RMP provided for consultation | RMP | There are some comments which will be assessed in the update to the RMP which will occur in 2023. |

Attachment 4 – Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.3