NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001482

NARRABRI COLLIERY ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 January 2024 to Tuesday 31 December 2024

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Narrabri Colliery
Reference	ARR0001482
Annual report period commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 31 December 2024
Forward program	
Mining leases	ML 1609 (1992), ML 1839 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Posco International Narrabri Investment Pty Ltd, Upper Horn Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd, Posco International Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, J-power Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri Coal Pty Ltd, Kores Narrabri Pty Limited, Narrabri Coal Australia Pty Ltd
Contact	Brent Baker
Date of submission	Thursday 10 April 2025

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

The Narrabri Mine is an existing underground coal mine in the Gunnedah Coalfield. It is located 25 km southeast of Narrabri and 60 km northwest of Gunnedah. The Mine includes an underground coal mine, a CHPP and associated rail siding and surface infrastructure. The Narrabri Mine Stage 2 Project is authorised by ML1609 and approved under Project Approval (PA 08_0144) for the underground extraction of 11 Mtpa of coal from the Hoskissons Coal Seam. Modification 7 of PA 08_0144 is the most recent modification approved on 23 Nov 2021, allowing for a change in mining method of the previously approved LW 201 and LW 202 for up to 0.7 Mtpa via bord and pillar extraction. The Narrabri Mine Stage 3 Project is approved under Development Consent SSD-10269 to allow continuation of mining via the 300-series longwall panels south of Stage 2 on ML1839 and MLA2. EPBC Act approval EPBC 2019/8427 was received during the reporting period. Commencement of Stage 3 is planned for the second half of 2025.

Life of mine

19 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA080144
PA080144
PA080144
PA080144
PA080144

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

ML 1609 (1992), ML 1839 (1992)

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

EL 6243
EL 9455
EPBC 2009/50
EL 9456
EPBC 2019/8427

Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 12789
SSD 10269

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

EPL 12789 - EPL 12789 variation approved on 5 February 2024 to amend conditions relating to the construction of the Western Ventilation Shaft and associated hardstand and sedimentation pond SD9. The variation added a wet weather discharge point for SD9, an additional ambient flow monitoring point, and the amendment of some existing monitoring points (Point 18, 20, 24, 25 & 26) to correct administrative errors. EPL12789 variation approved on 21 November 2024 arising from EPA 5 yearly periodic review of the licence; where some conditions were removed as no longer required or had been completed, and subsequent administrative updates to numbering following removal of conditions. EPBC 2019/8427 – approved on 24 September 2024 by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. This approval allows the Stage 3 extension of underground mining operations at the existing Narrabri Mine.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership or land use within the mining lease occurred during the reporting period.

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

Surface disturbance activities included: 4 exploration boreholes were drilled in the SW part of ML1609 over LW207; drill pads and access tracks associated with pre-conditioning activities and longwall recovery roads above LW203 and LW204; geotechnical drillholes in the SE corner of ML1609 to assist with planning for construction of ventilation complex. Approx 21.3ha of rehab works undertaken above LW108-110, resulting in 19.5ha increase in Eco and land use establishment, and an overall increase of rehab by 4.66ha, exceeding new disturbance areas. Rehabilitation in these areas included: decommissioning drill holes, grading landforms and re-spreading topsoil/subsoil, weed management. In Nov 2024, NCOPL confirmed that all available areas for surface rehab within the northern longwall mining panels (LW101 – LW110) had been completed. Progressive rehab activities conducted at Reject Emplacement Area continued including: rejects emplaced within the REA is progressively encapsulated/capped; grading the plateau to final landform height, and placing subsoil to form the cross-bunded cells; forming the perimeter crest bund along the eastern edge; and grading the external batter to design profile. These areas are being prepared for final topsoil placement. Decommissioning activities undertaken include: reclaiming of gas drainage infrastructure, cementing and rehab, demolition of dilapidated farm infrastructure on mine-owned land.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Nil

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Subsidence cracks (greater than 50mm width) were remediated in accordance with the approved Extraction Plan/s. Visual inspections were conducted behind the longwall as it retreated and following significant rainfall events to identify subsidence impacts. The location and details of subsidence cracks and remediation measures were recorded in a spatial database (ArcGIS). Follow up inspections were conducted to ensure the remediation works were successful, and no further impacts developed.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Vegetation establishment is primarily achieved through natural revegetation. Topsoil was respread over areas prepped for rehabilitation and fertiliser applied where necessary. Habitat features were also respread across rehabilitated areas to encourage native fauna use. Seeding

occurred in small areas of pasture rehabilitation areas where natural regeneration did not occur. Weed management programs were implemented during the reporting period. Weed management consisted of spot spraying periodically throughout the year when conditions were favourable. Locations requiring management were identified via: Weed mapping supported by the ArcGIS software application Field Maps, Ecological monitoring reports and locations of listed weed species. High Threat Weeds targeted included Mother of Millions, African Boxthorn and Prickly Pear. A feral animal control program was conducted during the reporting period, targeting both feral pigs and foxes. A total of 70 feral pigs and 12 foxes were successfully baited within the reporting period. Sighting sheets are available online on the contractor's website for NCOPL employees and contractors to report feral animals within the area to enable areas to be targeted for control, as well as to highlight active areas of feral animal activity. No major erosion remediation or control works were conducted during the reporting period. Surface disturbance activities were subject to standard ESC controls in accordance with EMPs.

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

Consultation with the Resources Regulator was undertaken regarding updating the Narrabri Mine rehabilitation documents prepared under Schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation, including the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP), to incorporate ML1839 (Stage 3 Project). This work will be completed prior to commencing operations on ML1839 (scheduled post 1 July 2025). The RMP revision will review the rehabilitation risk assessment.

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

Nil

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	51,990
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	5.12
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0.12
Product	(Mt)	0	5

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	**Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance**	(ha)	512.07
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	327.78
C	**Rehabilitation – land preparation**	(ha)	7.3
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	176.99
E	**Ecosystem and land use development**	(ha)	0
F	**Rehabilitation completion**	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	**New disturbance area**	(ha)	3.47
H	**New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period**	(ha)	4.66
I	**Established rehabilitation**	(ha)	0
J	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**	%	1.34
K	**Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint**	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses**	%	0
M	**Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses**	%	0
N	**Established rehabilitation for 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

The 2023 forward program for year 1 forecasted: A – 522.83 ha total footprint B – 333.14 ha total active disturbance P – 10.06 ha total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation Q – 0.71 ratio The 2024 ARR actuals are: A1 – 512.07 ha total footprint B – 327.78 ha total active disturbance H – 4.66 ha new rehabilitation commenced J – 1.34 ratio In 2024, 21.3 ha of rehab works were undertaken. This work predominantly resulted in areas progressing from C – Land preparation to D – Ecosystem and land use establishment. While the 10.06 ha of new rehab area was not achieved, the rehab to disturbance ratio exceeded forecast.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Delays to longwall mining resulted in delays to rehabilitation of some surface disturbance above LW203 where surface infrastructure was still required for mining. Rehab of disturbance above LW203 will continue in 2025 with completion of LW203 mining. Spatial data processes are now finalised.

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

Disturbance activities are authorised through the permit-to-work process that ensures activities are undertaken in accordance with relevant approvals and within constraints. Rehabilitation closely follows mining progression and is budgeted and planned for in mine planning.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

LW101-110: Decreases in PAB can be attributed to imagery timing and unfavourable climatic conditions. An investigation confirmed regression and found no conclusive correlation with subsidence. Abundance of habitat features has increased over all longwalls, and vegetation conditions are comparable to control (Pillar) sites. Exotic species percentage cover has historically remained below 1% across FBS sites in previous monitoring years to 2024. Feral species remain present in low numbers consistent with the general landscape and continued management in accordance with the RMP is required. There is no notable increase to erosion at any of the cross-sectional points analysed. areas of surface ponding are associated with decreases of plant health when ponds fill due to rain events, resulting in the need for continued investigation into long-term management options for subsidence ponds. C&F panels: fauna monitoring confirmed the presence of threatened microbat and bird species. Decrease in PAB can be attributed to the clearing of vegetation for mining activities. Increases in PAB are within woodland and riparian forest communities. No subsidence cracks were recorded. Exotic species percentage cover is 1% or less across all sites. Control of priority weed Opuntia stricta at sample sites 70, 74, 75 and 77 as well as, Lycium ferocissimum at sites 71 and 72 is recommended.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as evidenced by the Resources Regulator inspection in 2023. NCOPL's rehabilitation methods are suitable and rehabilitation areas are progressing well with the occurrence of natural regeneration across the site. Performance against the ROBJs and FLRP is on track as follows: • continued progressive rehabilitation, with all surface disturbance above the northern longwall panels (LW101-110) now rehabilitated and subject to ongoing monitoring and maintenance, where required • all surface infrastructure (including water management infrastructure) not required for future operations has been removed • all surface infrastructure that will remain as final landform is in a safe working order • rejects emplaced within the REA is progressively encapsulated/capped • vegetation and landform monitoring via remote sensing indicates increases in PAB within woodland and riparian areas and creeks • limited rehabilitated areas have required seeding NCOPL will continue to progressively rehabilitate areas not required for ongoing mining operations as soon as reasonably practicable to do so.

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?

Yes

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

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.

Rehabilitated areas are moving towards achieving the final land use as evidenced by monitoring data, and generally confirmed via consultation with the Resources Regulator during site inspections conducted in 2023 and 2024. The Resources Regulator concluded that NCOPL's rehabilitation methods are suitable and that rehabilitation areas are progressing well with the occurrence of natural regeneration across the site. NCOPL is continuing to revise and contemporise its rehabilitation monitoring and management actions to align with the requirements of the Mining Regulation 2016, and will undertake further revision prior to commencement of Stage 3.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

In 2024, monitoring of rehabilitated areas was moved to a digital, spatial-based system for data capture. Areas immediately behind the active longwall face are inspected monthly for subsidence impacts including cracking, erosion, and ponding. Ongoing monitoring of subsided areas continues in accordance with the relevant extraction plan. Remote sensing (LiDAR and multispectral imagery) over the entire site inform areas of instability and vegetation health (normalised difference vegetation index [NDVI] and photosynthetically active biomass [PAB]). Biodiversity and land management monitoring was undertaken during the reporting period. Rehabilitation works undertaken during the reporting period were subject to NCOPL's permit to work procedure, and subject to quality assurance processes in inspections, survey, and capture of data via NCOPL's digital data hub to confirm landform establishment and growth medium establishment are achieved. Rehabilitation monitoring conducted during the reporting period included: • spring ecological monitoring in accordance with relevant Extractions Plan/s • drill pad inspections to assess borehole sealing, removal of services, soil contamination, waste removal, topsoil spreading, erosion, presence of habitat features, and revegetation success • subsidence pond inspections and photo points (including waterbird monitoring) • remediated areas of surface cracking and erosion inspections

(roads, creeks, surface cracking) • remote sensing • weed and feral animal monitoring • continued update to rehabilitation spatial data

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

Nil

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001120	Subsidence pond remediation	Remediation of subsidence ponds in situ., including additional engineering design.	Options analysis which will consider the impacts and benefits to ecology and hydrology for the remediation of subsidence ponds in situ., including additional engineering design.	20 Dec 2024	Complete	Yes
RRT0001146	Coolabah bertya propagation and translocation trial	A propagation and translocation trial program will be implemented for the Coolabah bertya to further the understanding around management of this species.	A 'Translocation and Propagation Management Plan' has been developed to document the requirements of the trial program	10 Dec 2030	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

The subsidence pond remediation investigation concluded that a refined monitoring program is required to inform remediation options. The monitoring program is under review and will be implemented in 2025.

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	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. 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). Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.
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	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. Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	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. 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.
E	Ecosystem and Land Use Development	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). 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).
F	Rehabilitation Completion	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 *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	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).
I	Established rehabilitation (hectares)	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).

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 x 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	An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation. 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).
Domain	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.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	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. 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. This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. 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.
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	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. 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.
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (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 *Mining Act 1992.*
Landform Establishment	This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform. 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).
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	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ 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. 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.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
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 *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
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	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	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.
Rehabilitation Completion	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 *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

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: ■ 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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

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

Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
7 Jul 2022	Resources Regulator	Meetings	Review 2022 Rehabilitation Management Plan	Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria have been updated following feedback and consultation with the NSW Resources Regulator. Once finalised and approved the 2022 RMP will be updated to reflect these changes
13 Mar 2024	Community Consultative Committee	Meetings	Rehabilitation works and progress	Commitment within the RMP to update the committee on rehabilitation activities.
4 Dec 2024	Community Consultative Committee	MEeting	Rehabilitation Progress, reaching rehabilitation milestone	Commitment within the RMP to update the committee on rehabilitation activities.
17 Mar 2023	DPE	RFI	Subsidence ponding remediation	Response to DPE/IAPUM RFI regarding detailed pond remediation actions pertaining to recent Extraction Plan LW203-LW206
22 Oct 2024	Resources Regulator	Email	ML1839 compliance with standard rehabilitation and reporting conditions for mining leases.	Consultation with Regulator confirming document updates and appropriate approvals are in place prior to the commencement of approved operations on ML 1839.
12 Sep 2024	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Rehabilitation Progress	Commitment within the RMP to update the committee on rehabilitation activities.
3 Nov 2023	Registered Aboriginal Parties	Letters, meetings	Proposed control measures for impacted Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) site	Extraction Plan LW203-LW206 identified one ACH site that is subject to potential subsidence impacts. NCOPL consulted with the RAPs on proposed subsidence mitigation measures.

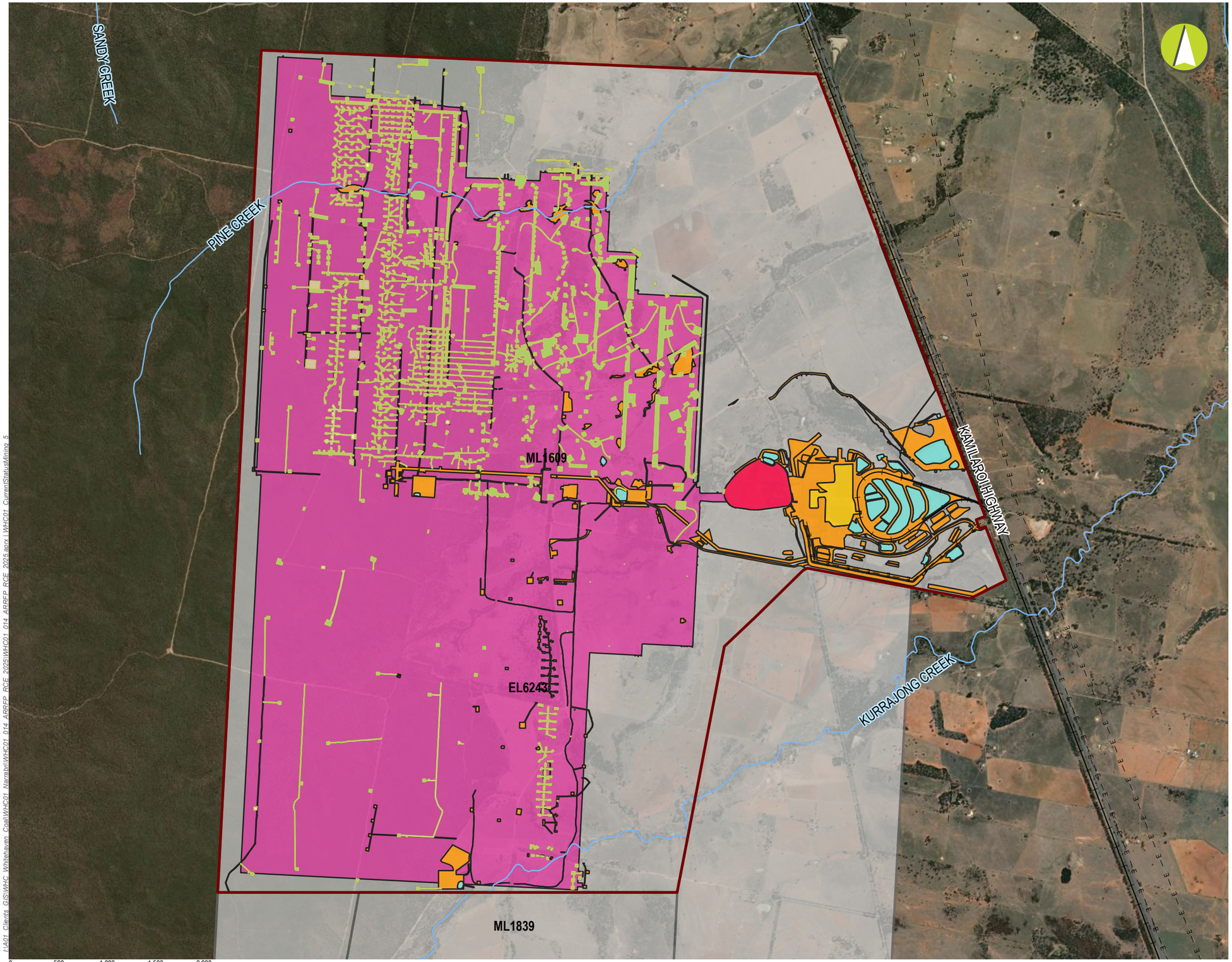
DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
17 Mar 2023	Resources Regulator	Letters, teleconference, meetings	Multiple consultation sessions regarding the submission of revised ROBJs, discussion of FLRP spatial data requirements and subsequent updates, and KPI reporting	ROBJs approved in October 2023 along with submission of FLRP
14 Sep 2022	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Meeting(s)	Rehabilitation Works	Commitment within the RMP to update the committee on rehabilitation activities
7 Jul 2022	Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)	On-site supervision	Subsidence Rehabilitation within Aboriginal Cultural Heritage sites	Implemented in accordance with Subsidence Repair in ACH Sites procedure with RAP representatives onsite during rehabilitation activities
15 Mar 2023	Community Consultative Committee	Meetings on 15/03/2023, 21/06/2023, 13/09/2023 and 07/12/2023	The CCC were presented with rehabilitation progress updates at each quarterly meeting	Nil
5 Nov 2022	NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE)	Consultation via NSW Major Projects Portal. Included consultation with the following agencies: NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), NSW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate (BCS), NSW Resources Regulator (RR), Narrabri Shire Council (NSC), NSW Independent Advisory Panel for Underground Mining (IAPUM)	Extraction Plan for Longwalls 203-206	The Extraction Plan for Longwalls 203 – 206 are under review.

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
27 Apr 2024	Resources Regulator	Email	2024 Forward Work Program submission- Rehabilitation Cost Estimate- additional items to be included in 2025 RCE submission.	RCE associated with this 2025 FWP submission has been updated to include requested items.
28 Aug 2024	Resources Regulator	Site inspection	Rehabilitation progress- EL6243 and ML1609	Application for Rehabilitation Completion (EL6243) approved.
19 Jul 2024	Community Consultative Committee	Meeting	Rehabilitation Progress	Commitment within the RMP to update the committee on rehabilitation activities.

Attachment 5 – Plans

WHC01_CurrentStatusMining.pdf

WHC01_CurrentLFContours.pdf



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Whitehaven

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Railway
- Major Roads
- Water Courses
- Electricity Transmission Lines

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Titles

Rehabilitation Phase

- Decommissioning
- Landform Establishment
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Mining Domain Type

- Infrastructure Area
- Water Management Area
- Overburden Emplacement Area
- Beneficiation Facility
- Underground Mining Area (SMP)

Source: Project Approval Boundary, Current Status Data and Current Authorisations from Narrabri Colliery (2024). Roads, watercourses and electricity transmission lines from LPI (2024).

Narrabri Colliery

Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation Plan 1A

Mine name	Narrabri Colliery
Plan name	Current Status of Mining
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	TBA following Portal Submission
Spatial Reference	GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	21/03/2025

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