NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

ARR0001688

NARRABRI COLLIERY ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Wednesday 31 December 2025

Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Narrabri Colliery
Reference	ARR0001688
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 31 December 2025
Forward program	FWP0001599
Mining leases	ML 1609 (1992), ML 1839 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Posco International Narrabri Investment Pty Ltd, Posco International Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, J-power Australia Pty Ltd, Narrabri Coal Pty Ltd, Upper Horn Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd, Narrabri Coal Australia Pty Ltd, Kores Narrabri Pty Limited
Contact	Brent Baker
Date of submission	Friday 27 March 2026

Document URL *Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.*	https://whitehavencoal.com.au/our-business/our-assets/narrabri-mine/

Important

The department may make the information in your program 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 program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the Resources Regulator Portal.

Mine Details

Project description

The Narrabri Mine is an existing underground coal mining operation situated in the Gunnedah Coalfield, approximately 25 kilometres (km) southeast of Narrabri and approximately 60 km northwest of Gunnedah, within the Narrabri Shire Council (NSC) Local Government Area, in New South Wales (NSW). The Narrabri Mine is operated by Narrabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd (NCOPL), on behalf of the Narrabri Mine Joint Venture, which consists of Whitehaven Coal Limited's (WHC) wholly owned subsidiaries Narrabri Coal Pty Ltd (NCPL) and Narrabri Coal Australia Pty Ltd, Upper Horn Investments (Australia) Pty Ltd, J-Power Australia Pty Limited, Posco International Narrabri Investment Pty Ltd and Kores Narrabri Pty Limited. ROM coal is processed at the Narrabri Mine to produce thermal and Pulverised Coal Injection (PCI) product coal. Product coal is transported from the Narrabri Mine to Newcastle by rail.

Life of mine

17 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

SSD10269
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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 EPBC 2009/50 EL 9456 EPBC 2019/8427 SSD 10269 EL 9455 Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 12789

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

SSD10269 Modification 1 - approved December 2025 Condition B39, Schedule 2 of Development Consent (SSD-10269) identifies the approved staged biodiversity offset credits requirements for the Project. The approved staging was based on the anticipated surface disturbance and development over the life of Project which was initially expected to commence in 2023. Due to delays to approval of

the Project under the EPBC Act (EPBC 2019/8427) and the resulting further review of surface development timing at the Project, NCOPL sought revision of the originally proposed phasing (i.e. staging) of the clearing for the development. The modification resulted in a reduction in surface footprint (15.5 ha) with removal of vent shaft infrastructure and resulting changes to ecosystem and species offset credit requirements and phasing schedule. EPL12789 as varied three times during the reporting period to include additional license discharge points and changes to noise monitoring locations.

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

A total of 45ha of new surface disturbance was completed in 2025. The following surface activities are for life of mine infrastructure and were undertaken during the Reporting Period: - Drilling of the western downcast shaft commenced March 2024 and was completed September 2025. - Commenced civil works construction of the eastern shaft facilities located on the southern extent of ML 1609 in September 2025. - drill pads and access tracks associated with pre-conditioning activities and longwall recovery roads above LW203 and LW204 Rehabilitation activities were undertaken over the disturbed areas above LW203-204 during the Reporting Period, with approximately 4.05ha being rehabilitated. This is slightly below the 4.3 ha of the previous FWP. Some minor polygon alignment was also completed during the reporting period to reflect on ground rehab more accurately. While 4.05 was actually completed in 2025, total area has only increased 3.6ha as a result of the amended areas. Rehabilitation activities undertaken during the Reporting Period included: -Decommissioning drill holes; -Grading landforms and re-spreading topsoil/subsoil; -Weed management. Progressive rehab activities conducted at the REA continued.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

The rehabilitation risk assessment was reviewed and updated in the reporting period. The rehabilitation strategy (as required under SSD10269) was submitted to the DPHI for approval during the reporting period. The Strategy was approved on 17/03/2026. RMP reviewed and aligned with Stage 3 Development Consent, including revision and resubmission of rehabilitation objectives to the RR. Reviewed and updated rehab monitoring method documentation.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Minor surface cracks less than 50 mm in width did not require remediation as geomorphological processes naturally infilled these features overtime, however larger cracks greater than 50 mm in width that did not self-correct within two-months of identification were remediated. NCOPL conducted and completed the necessary remediation works for all identified cracks that exceeded this threshold during the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

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. Weed management programs were implemented during the reporting period which consisted of spot and boom 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 and ecological monitoring reports describing the locations of listed weed species. High Threat Weeds targeted included African Boxthorn, Common Pear, Saffron Thistle and Mother of Millions. A feral animal control program was conducted during the reporting period, targeting both feral pigs and foxes. A total of 41 feral pigs and 23 foxes were successfully controlled during 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. Embankment of recently constructed brine dam has been hydromulched to prevent erosion. 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 Resources Regulator

Resource Regulator correspondence (ASMT0040400 LETT0010438 9/10/2025) was issued to NCO after the August 2025 Revegetation TAP. It provided recommendations relevant to rehabilitation and required NCO provide an action plan to the RR. NCO committed to a series of actions to implement the RR recommendations and commenced work to achieve them including: - review of RMP and risk assessment -engagement of a third-party ecologist to undertake a gap analysis rehab monitoring and proposed completion criteria

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

No areas have achieved final land use.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001599 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	51,990	45,000
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	5.5	4.38
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0.12	0.96
Product	(Mt)	5.5	4.25

[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)	546.44
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	358.72
C	**Rehabilitation - land preparation**	(ha)	7.13
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	180.59
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)	34.37
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	3.43
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0.1
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

Disturbance in the reporting period was to establish life of mine infrastructure required for Stage 3 project (vent shafts and electricity transmission lines) and will not be available for rehab until end of mining. Rehab completed for the reporting period was over the underground mining areas of LW203-204. The 2025 FWP year 1 forecast Rehab to be 4.37ha. The rehabilitation actually completed in 2025 was 4.05ha. Some minor polygon alignment was also completed during the reporting period to reflect on ground rehab more accurately. While 4.05 was actually completed in 2025, total area has only increased 3.6ha as a result of the amended areas.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

Not applicable.

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

Rehabilitation will progress over the forward program as it has to date, following surface disturbance above the underground mining areas. Over 95% of areas available for rehabilitation (i.e. excluding disturbance associated with life-of-mine infrastructure) is in the ecosystem and land use establishment phase. This demonstrates progressive rehabilitation has been undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable. Surface disturbance above LW203 has been rehabilitated, the active mining area is LW204 and surface disturbance above LW204 is scheduled for rehabilitation during 2026.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Rehabilitation monitoring in 2025 was completed 28-30 October 2025 in accordance with the RMP and guided by the Vegetation and Landform Rehabilitation Monitoring Methodology. The findings and recommendations of the monitoring are presented in the below sections.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the RMP and guided by the Vegetation and Landform Rehabilitation Monitoring Methodology (Ecoplanning 2025). Results are compared against previous monitoring efforts, rehabilitation performance measures and proposed completion criteria (RMP 2025), as well as any applicable Trigger Action Response Plans (TARPs) to allow early identification of emerging threats to rehabilitation. A total of 12 monitoring plots are established in rehabilitation areas classified within the ecosystem and land use establishment phase. Seven analogue sites are also monitored. Vegetation monitoring and soil monitoring is completed per plot. Variables recorded within each plot can be broadly categorised as Composition (species richness), Function (vegetation cover), and Structure. When analysing the richness and percent foliage cover of native species within each plot, data will be pooled for each growth form, being Tree, Shrub, Grass (and grasslike), Forb, Fern, Other, and High Threat Exotic (HTE). Data from rehabilitation plots will then be averaged based on vegetation community. The percentage difference is then calculated from the means

from analogue plots and means from rehabilitation plots. The completion criteria to obtain the rehabilitation objective is, generally, for all indicators to achieve a low percentage difference - within 33% of the mean.

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.

Rehabilitation monitoring under the RMP and contemporary rehab objectives were established at NCO in 2024. Comparison of vegetation data to the completion criteria showed that, in 2025, no vegetation community met all completion criteria as described in the RMP. Long-term trends in vegetation data cannot be determined at this time.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Ecology specialists reported the following results from the rehabilitation monitoring program. Brown bloodwood - Pilliga box woodland vegetation class Based on the results of 2025 monitoring of the BBPBW community and comparison to previous data, it appears this community is trending towards satisfying completion criteria in the future and no recommendations are advised. Inland Grey Box woodland vegetation class Five of the 17 values monitored achieved completion criteria for the IGBW. The species richness of trees and shrubs did not meet completion criteria in 2025, with results <50% compared to analogue plots, tree cover <10% compared to analogue

plots and shrubs were <50%. Additionally, the abundance of regeneration within IGBW plots decreased between 2024 and 2025, indicating that previous regeneration has not established and no new germination of tree species has occurred. No structural feature from the IGBW community met completion criteria in 2025 and all values decreased since 2024. Riparian forest vegetation class Results from 2025 show that the rehabilitation areas of the Riparian Forest vegetation community have not met the completion criteria for either species richness, growth form cover, nor structural scores.

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

IGBW - The majority of underachieving values are based on the Tree and Shrub growth forms, including the diversity of trees and shrubs and the presence of tree regeneration. Current monitoring methodology accounts for the presence or absence of canopy tree regeneration only. As such, it is recommended that future monitoring includes the density of each mature tree species in analogue and regeneration plots. Accounting for the density of trees (both mature and regenerating) will help inform if the natural regeneration of this community is sufficient to satisfy a trend towards completion criteria. This will also help inform any tree plantings, if that measure is to be undertaken in the future. Ongoing weed monitoring and control in the IGBW rehabilitation community should also be undertaken to reduce the HTE weed cover. Riparian - If rehabilitation monitoring values remain low in subsequent monitoring years, active restoration techniques (e.g. tree planting) may be required to rehabilitate the community to completion criteria.

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

N/A

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		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.
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).

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
F	**Rehabilitation Completion**	The 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: *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).
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.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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).

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	the 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.
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:

WORD	DEFINITION
	▪ active mining ▪ decommissioning ▪ landform Establishment ▪ growth medium development ▪ landform Establishment ▪ 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 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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)

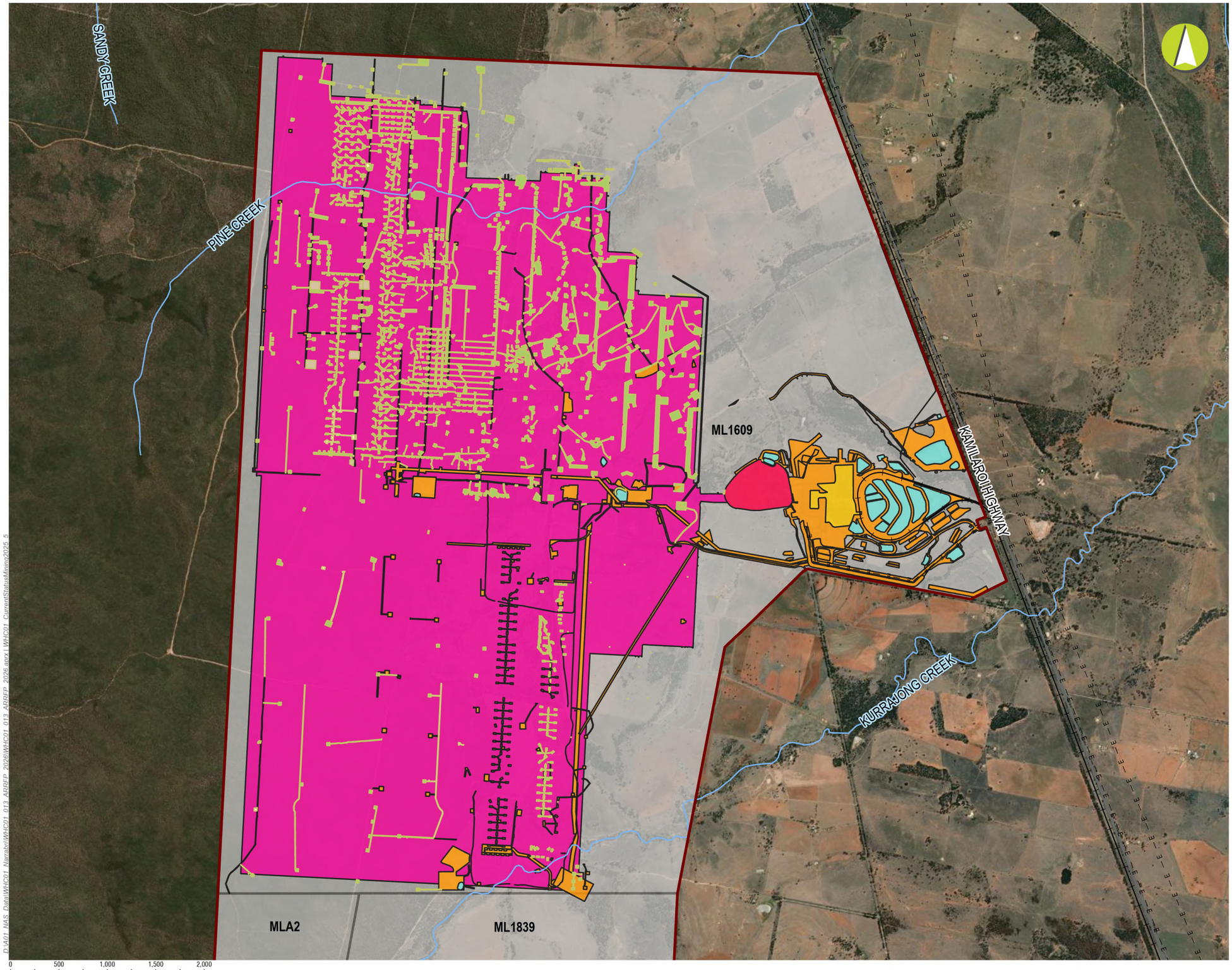
Attachment 4 - Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
27 Aug 2025	Resource Regulator	Targeted assessment program inspection at Narrabri mine.	Rehabilitation activities, monitoring, and plans/procedures	On 2 December 2025, NCO provided a response to the RR that set out an action plan to implement recommendations made during the TAP.
10 Dec 2025	Community consultative committee	Committee meeting	Outcomes from the Resource Regulator's Targeted Assessment Program undertaken at Narrabri Mine in 2025	NCO provided verbal advice on the outcomes of the TAP
4 Jun 2025	Community Consultative Committee	Committee meeting	General update on mining progress and rehabilitation activities	nil
12 Mar 2025	Community consultative committee	Committee meeting	General update on mine progress and rehabilitation activities	Nil
10 Sep 2025	Community consultative committee	Committee meeting	General update on mining progress and rehabilitation activities	nil

Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.



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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 (2025). Roads, watercourses and electricity transmission lines from LPI (2025).

Narrabri Colliery

Current Status of Mining and Rehabilitation Plan 1A

Mine name	Narrabri Colliery
Plan name	Current Status Mining
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	11891 & 11892
Spatial Reference	GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	24/03/2026

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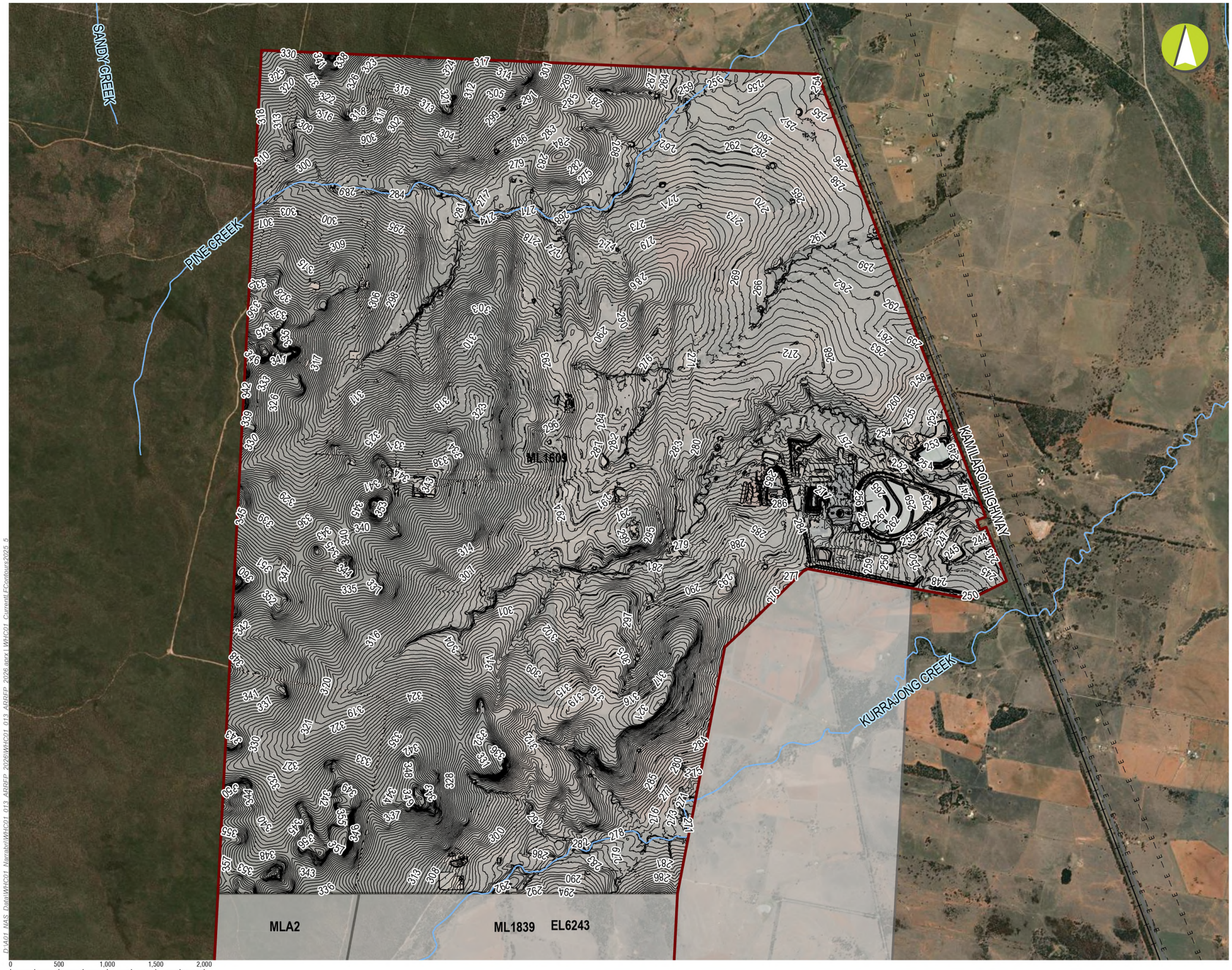

Scale: 1:40,000

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Current Landform Contours (1m)
- Railway
- Major Roads
- Water Courses
- Electricity Transmission Lines

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Titles

Narrabri Colliery

Current Landform Contours
Plan 1B

Mine name	Narrabri Colliery
Plan name	Current Status of Mining
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	11893
Spatial Reference	GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	24/03/2026

Source: Project Approval Boundary, Current Status Data and Current Authorisations from Narrabri Colliery (2025). Roads, watercourses and electricity transmission lines from LPI (2025).

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