



**Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001834

NARRABRI COLLIERY FORWARD PROGRAM

Sunday 1 March 2026 to Wednesday 28 February 2029

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Narrabri Colliery
Reference	FWP0001834
Forward program commencement date	Sunday 1 March 2026
Forward program end date	Wednesday 28 February 2029
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Brent Baker
Mining leases	ML 1609 (1992), ML 1839 (1992)
Project location	Narrabri Coal Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Friday 27 March 2026
Document URL <small>Security reminder: Please exercise caution before opening external links. If a link appears suspicious, avoid clicking it and report it to the Resources Regulator.</small>	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.

Three-year forecast - surface disturbance activities

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.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

There are no exploration boreholes planned for 2026, or expected in later years.

Construction activities

Construction activities to support mining operations over the forward period will include: •Installation of a powerline from the main substation to the eastern shaft facilities located on the southern extent of LW204. •Continue the construction of the eastern shaft

located on the southern extent of ML 1609.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Longwall extraction of LW204 will continue with completion currently forecast late 2026. Development (first workings) will continue for MG205, MG206 and 200/201 Mains. Additionally, MG207, TG301 and MG301 are forecast to commence preliminary works in 2026. There will also be continuing production from the CF203 and CF204 panel area during 2026. In 2027 and 2028, the longwall will progress through LW205. There will also be continuing production from the cut and flit panel area.

Areas identified for emplacements, the sequencing of emplacements, construction, and management.

Not applicable

Processing infrastructure activities and the location of tailings facilities and schedule for emplacement.

In relation to rejects disposal, the following coal processing activities that will occur within the next 3-year period include: • coal processing at the CHPP located at the pit top area • coal (ROM and product) stockpiling within the pit top area to be transported offsite by rail • mine water captured within the rail loop dams located within the pit top area. Coal processing rejects are disposed on site at the rejects emplacement area (REA) in accordance with the REA Capping Assessment and Closure Design (ATC Williams, 2022). Construction of the REA will progress throughout the next 3-year period. Portions of the REA will be built to final landform design and achieve ecosystem and land use establishment phase during the forward period.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste disposal and materials handling over the next 3-year period will include: • Management of brine generated by the water

conditioning plant, drill cuttings, and coarse rejects • Management of non-production waste such as recyclable and non-recyclable general wastes, sewage and effluent, and other wastes from mining and workshop activities • Management of putrescible wastes to be stored in covered containers wherever practicable (i.e. general waste bins and skips and transported to an approved waste facility) Ongoing hydrocarbon/contaminated material management including: • Store excess hydrocarbon material collected during maintenance activities or through the waste separator in bunded areas within the workshops within the workshop or at the waste oil depot prior to removal by licensed waste oil recycler • Used oil filters, used particulate filters, and workshop wastes (e.g., rags and oil absorbent materials that only contain non-volatile hydrocarbons and do not contain free liquids) will be temporarily stored on-site in designated bins prior to removal • Equipment will be refuelled at the bunded fuel farm in the pit top area and refuelling activities in the field to be conducted in accordance with site procedures • Internal audits and spot checks of hydrocarbon storage and waste management areas will be conducted • Spill kits will be available onsite and contaminated soil will be rehabilitated in accordance with NCOPL's procedures.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	10,280	21,560	18,690
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	5.34	7.3	7.3
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0.11	0.17	0.17

Product

(Mt)

5.23

7.1

7.1

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

• March 2026 - updating existing rehabilitation risk assessments in accordance with the Resources Regulator Revegetation TAP recommendations. • June 2026 - conducting a gap analysis of the current rehabilitation program and developing an action plan to address any identified gaps. • December 2026 - updating the RMP in accordance with the gap analysis and Resources Regulator Revegetation TAP recommendations. • review and submission of the proposed Rehabilitation Completion Criteria by NCOPL to the Resources Regulator for approval during the Forward Program period.

Stakeholder consultation

Consultation relevant to rehabilitation is expected to include: • consultation with the Resources Regulator on the draft completion criteria to be submitted during the forward program period • continued consultation with the CCC and the RAPs on rehabilitation progress.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

NCOPL has engaged a third-party ecology professional to conduct a gap analysis of the current rehabilitation monitoring program. The gap analysis will be documented in a report. An action plan will be developed to bridge any identified gaps in the monitoring program.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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
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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Maintenance and corrective actions are determined via the rehabilitation monitoring program and will be carried out in accordance with the RMP TARP as well as the relevant Extraction Plan/s. The RMP TARP includes corrective actions for impacts to soil quality/quantity, erosion and sedimentation, ground cover establishment, weeds, vegetation health, subsidence, land and water contamination, and infrastructure decommissioning. Additional field inspections will be conducted if a significant decrease in PAB is detected via the annual remote sensing. Monitoring activities include: • drill pad inspections (borehole sealing, removal of services, soil contamination, waste removal, topsoil spreading, erosion, habitat features present, revegetation) • subsidence pond inspections and photo points • remediated subsidence and erosion inspections (roads, creeks, surface cracking) • remote sensing • weed and feral animal monitoring Maintenance at rehabilitated areas may include, but not limited to: • weed and feral animal control • managing bushfire risks • earthworks to remediate any significant erosion features, including contour banks and diversion channels and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls • infill planting and/or seeding to meet vegetation community requirements NCOPL is continuing to revise and contemporise its rehabilitation monitoring and management actions to align with the requirements of the Minging Regulation 2016 and Stage 3 management plan requirements.

Rehabilitation schedule

Areas no longer required for ongoing mining operations will be progressively rehabilitated. Over the forward program, this will generally follow mining sequence, with pre-conditioning and gas drainage infrastructure areas above longwall panels LW203 and LW204 to be rehabilitated as mining progresses. Rehabilitation activities for 2026 will be carried out generally in accordance with the FWP and RMP subject to operational progress. NCOPL will continue the staged rehabilitation of the REA in accordance with the REA Capping Assessment and Closure Design. Over 95% of the area available for rehabilitation is in the ecosystem and land use establishment phase. This demonstrates that the mining and rehabilitation schedule has been developed to minimise disturbance and progressively rehabilitate as soon as reasonably practicable.

Completion of rehabilitation

Nil

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

A multi-scale, multi-data monitoring approach has been developed to monitor the environmental consequences of subsidence effects. Whole-of-site monitoring includes remote sensing data, while field surveys focus on native vegetation, agricultural areas, watercourses, and surface cracking and erosion. Subsidence will be remediated in accordance with the approved Extraction Plan/s. Ongoing measures for subsidence remediation include: visual inspections of the surface during active subsidence behind the retreating longwall face, larger surface cracks (<50 mm) will be remediated following active subsidence (rip or grade), surface cracks that cannot be filled by surface ripping or grading will be filled using subsoil stockpile material from stockpiles maintained at nearby gas drainage or ventilation sites, or material from within the footprint of the REA[

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance	(ha)	556.71	578.27	596.97
O	Total active disturbance	(ha)	359.97	374.83	387.98
P	Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	9.02	15.73	21.27

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

Forecast		UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	Total new disturbance area during reporting period	(ha)	10.28	21.56	18.69
P	Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)	9.02	6.7	5.54
Q	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio		0.88	0.31	0.3

Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>A Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance</p>	<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>
<p>B Total active disturbance</p>	<p>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).</p>
<p>C Rehabilitation - land preparation</p>	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
	<p>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>
<p>D</p> <p>Ecosystem and land use establishment</p>	<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>
<p>O</p>	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).</p>
<p>P</p>	<p>The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY

DEFINITION

Q

The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

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.

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

WORD	DEFINITION
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	<p>Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining,</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
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 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.</p>
Land	<p>As defined in the Mining Act 1992.</p>
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	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Lease holder	<p>The holder of a mining lease.</p>
Life of mine	<p>The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.</p>
Mine rehabilitation portal	<p>Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	<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 Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p>
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>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.</p>
<p>Phases of rehabilitation</p>	<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 • landform Establishment • ecosystem and land use establishment • ecosystem and land use development
<p>Progressive rehabilitation</p>	<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>
<p>Rehabilitation Completion</p>	<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 Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate application</i> 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.
Relevant stakeholders	<p>Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes:</p> <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

WORD	DEFINITION
	<p>consultative group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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> .

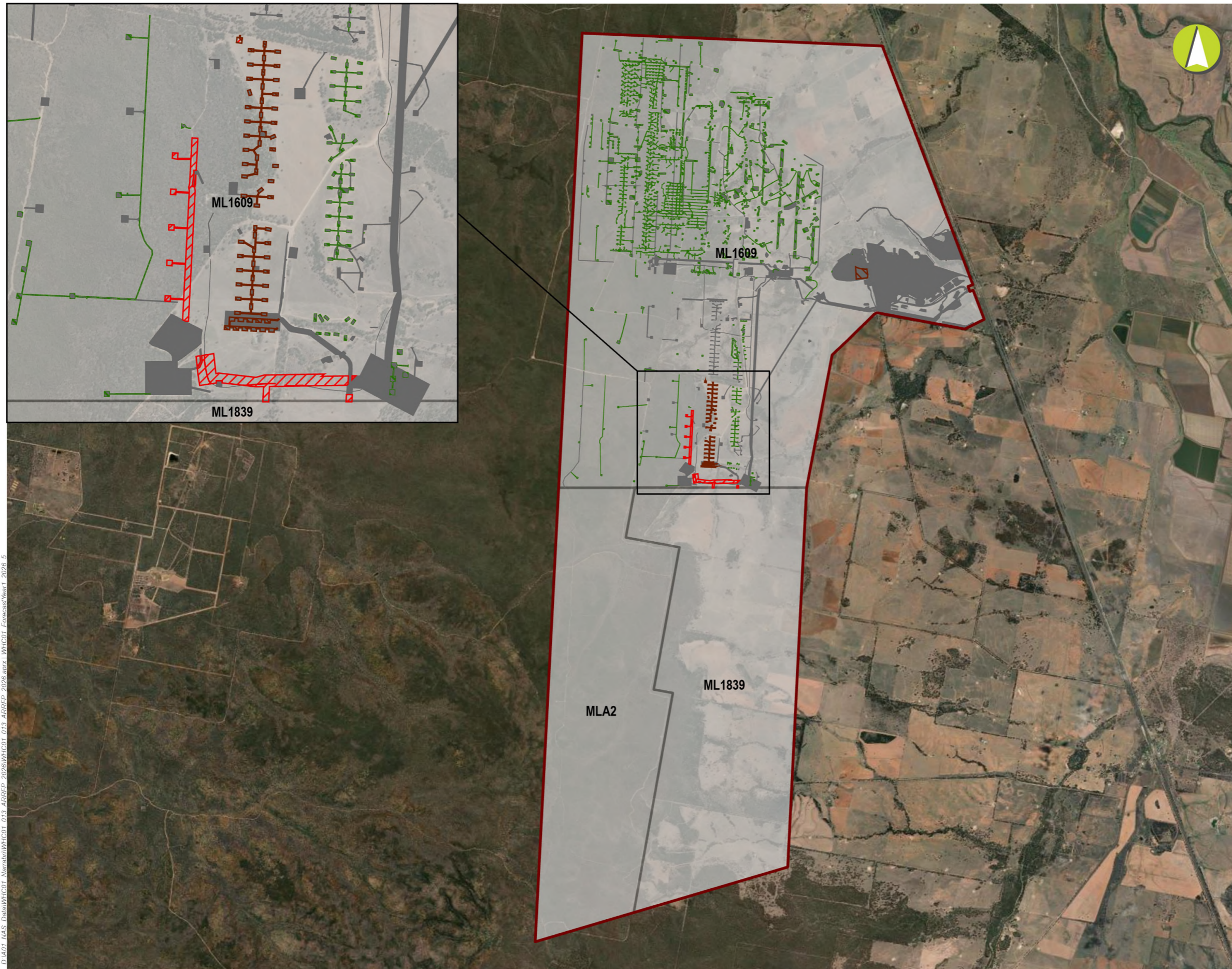
²Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. Tailings Management.

Attachment 3 - Plans

WHC01_ForecastYear1_2026.pdf

WHC01_ForecastYear2_2027.pdf

WHC01_ForecastYear3_2028.pdf



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary
 - Current Authorisations**
 - Relevant Titles
 - Forecast Area Type - Year 1 (2026)**
 - Forecast Disturbance
 - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
 - Previous Rehabilitation
 - Previous Disturbance

Narrabri Colliery

**Mining and Rehabilitation
Plan 2A
Year 1 - 2026**

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

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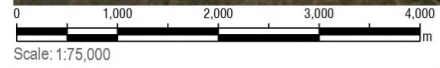
Scale: 1:75,000

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



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary
 - Current Authorisations**
 - Relevant Titles
 - Forecast Area Type - Year 2 (2027)**
 - Forecast Disturbance
 - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
 - Previous Rehabilitation
 - Previous Disturbance

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Narrabri Colliery

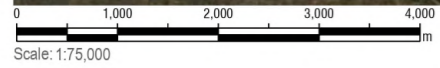
**Mining and Rehabilitation
Plan 2B
Year 2 - 2027**

Mine name	Narrabri Colliery
Plan name	Mining and Rehabilitation
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	TBA
Spatial Reference	GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	26/03/2026



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary
 - Relevant Titles
 - Forecast Area Type - Year 3 (2028)**
 - Forecast Disturbance
 - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
 - Previous Rehabilitation
 - Previous Disturbance

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Narrabri Colliery

**Mining and Rehabilitation
Plan 2C
Year 3 - 2028**

Mine name	Narrabri Colliery
Plan name	Mining and Rehabilitation
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	TBA
Spatial Reference	GDA2020 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	26/03/2026

Rehabilitation Cost Estimate Tool - Mining New South Wales

Narrabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd - Narrabri Colliery

RCE Summary

SITE REGISTRATION

Complete the following fields prior to calculating the Security Deposit.

Date of Estimate	30-Mar-26	Mine Name	Narrabri Colliery
Lease(s):	ML1609, ML1839		
Lease Holder(s):	Narrabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd		
Term of RCE:	31-Mar-27	This is period of time over which the RCE amount will apply.	
Date of last Security Deposit Review:	30-Apr-25	This is the date of the most recent correspondence from the Department advising of the assessed deposit amount.	
Amount of the last Security Deposit Review:	\$ 26,258,000.00	This is the most recent assessed deposit amount as per the most recent correspondence from the Department (see above).	
Current Security Deposit held by the Department:	\$ 26,258,000.00	This is the current security deposit amount held by the Department.	
List key changes since previous submission:	Update to new RCE tool		

COST SUMMARY

Mining Domain Type	Cost	Comments
Infrastructure Area	\$ 8,482,628	
Infrastructure - Mine Entries	\$ 849,403	
Beneficiation Facility	\$ 1,547,573	
Tailings Storage Facilities	\$ -	
Water Management Area	\$ 4,412,417	
Overburden Emplacement Area	\$ 699,943	
Active Mining Area (Open Cut Void)	\$ 2,650,502	
Underground Mining Areas	\$ 343,315	
Exploration	\$ 636,433	
Sub-total	\$ 19,622,213	
Additional Items	Cost	
Other and Sundry	\$ 1,306,711	
Sub-total	\$ 1,306,711	
Totals		
Subtotal - all except Exploration	\$ 20,292,491	
Subtotal - Exploration	\$ 636,433	
Subtotal - all	\$ 20,928,923	
Contingency (Mining)	30% 30% \$ 6,087,747	
Contingency (Exploration only)	15% 0% \$ 95,465	
Contingency Total	\$ 6,183,212	
Grand Total (excluding GST)	\$ 27,112,135	

Contingency for mining activities ok

Contingency for exploration activities cannot be less than default. Delete the value or enter a value higher than 15%.