

ARR0001200

TARRAWONGA COAL MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Sunday 1 January 2023 to Sunday 31 December 2023

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Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Tarrawonga Coal Mine
Reference	ARR0001200
Annual report period commencement date	Sunday 1 January 2023
Annual report period end date	Sunday 31 December 2023
Forward program	FWP0001126
Mining leases	ML 1693 (1992), ML 1579 (1992), ML 1749 (1992), ML 1685 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Whitehaven Coal Mining Limited
Contact	Daryl Robinson
Date of submission	Tuesday 26 March 2024

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

Tarrawonga Coal Mine (Tarrawonga) (formerly known as East Boggabri Coal Mine) is an open cut coal mine owned and operated by Tarrawonga Coal Pty Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitehaven Coal Limited (Whitehaven) located approximately 15 kilometres (km) north-east of Boggabri and 42 km north-northwest of Gunnedah, NSW. Tarrawonga is approved under PA 11_0047 to carry out mining operations at a maximum rate of 3.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) using truck and excavator method until the end of December 2030. Coal is hauled by road to the Gunnedah CHPP approximately 4km NW of Gunnedah town and then railed to the Port of Newcastle on the Mungindi-Werris Creek railway

Life of mine

6 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047

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

ML 1693 (1992), ML 1579 (1992), ML 1749 (1992), ML 1685 (1992)

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

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

N/A

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership and use have occurred in 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

Mining has continued during the reporting period in both the TN and TC pits. Clearing was conducted in 2023 in the 'clearing window' of Feb-April as per the FWP. A new mine water dam was commenced. Rehabilitation activities concentrated on the southern overburden emplacement (SOEA) and the northern batter of the northern emplacement area (NOEA). The rehabilitation activities included rehandling of overburden in the SOEA followed by landform shaping with bulldozers to a geomorphic landform design that was designed to incorporate traditional contours so as to connect to the rehabilitation completed in 2021. Rock-lined drop structures were completed to connect into Sediment Dam 26 (SD26) that was completed in 2021 in anticipation of the rehabilitation progressing to the east. On the eastern side of the rock-lined drain on the SOEA the landform design was geomorphic with no contour banks required. Topsoil was spread over the completed SOEA rehabilitated surfaces and seeded with native species. The clean water dam SD2 was decommissioned in the reporting period.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

No demolition, heritage or contamination planning activities were conducted in 2023. The landform design was refined using geo-fluv modelling software.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No remediation works were undertaken.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Weed control activities continued throughout 2023 using a specialist contractor. Feral animal control was conducted in February, August and November 2023 and pest fauna monitoring has been conducted with motion detecting cameras around site.

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

Repair of several dam inlets, outlets and a rock-lined drain was undertaken in 2023 in response to a Pollution Reduction Program issued by the EPA.

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

Not applicable

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001126 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	92,000	49,000
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	25,500,000	20,770,000
Ore	(Mt)	0	0
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0.7	0.65
Product	(Mt)	2.3	1.9

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
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	832.09
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	605.92
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	31.83
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	194.34
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	0
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
I Established rehabilitation	(ha)	0
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	0

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

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

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

All components of FWP0001126 were achieved (26.11ha commitment, 30 ha achieved). Topsoil stripping was below the anticipated figure as stripping did not commence on the 2023 clearing area within the reporting period as originally scheduled. Overburden production was down slightly on anticipated figures as production was still recovering from the significantly high rainfall in 2022 in the early part of the reporting period.

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

All components of FWP0001126 were achieved, no corrective actions required.

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

All components of the next FWP are anticipated to be achieved. Disturbance has been minimised and reduced to the area required for the next 12 months of mining based on a 'clearing window' permitted between 15 Feb and 30 April only as per the Biodiversity Management Plan. Rehabilitation has been scheduled to progress as soon as reasonably practical as completed landform is released for shaping and then scheduled to progress to ecosystem establishment in the following FWP period.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

There has been an increase in the desirable surface cover by 0.3% and 11.6% vegetation surface cover since initial monitoring. Native grass cover for woodland reestablishment targets were met in 2021 and 2019 rehabilitation areas. Native mid-story cover is steady, while overstory cover was achieved in all rehabilitation monitoring plots, apart from 2011. All rehabilitation sites have increased in tree density by 5.2 stems per 50x20m plot since initial monitoring. Weed presence at most rehabilitation sites was above the target of two species, but two rehabilitation sites decreased weed presence to within target levels (years 2016 and 2015). Overall, exotic species richness has decreased richness by 8.3 species and decreased cover by 23.8% since initial monitoring, and decreased in proportional richness by 12.8% and proportional cover by 35.4%. TCM's fauna surveys for spring birds showed a steady trend in species richness, while winter bird surveys indicated a slight decrease in species richness.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

In relation to surface cover, there has been an increase in the desirable surface cover by 0.3% and 11.6% vegetation surface cover since initial monitoring. 2011 rehabilitation reached the target. This exhibits progression towards restoring ecosystem function (Table 11 RMP) and vegetation establishment of 85% ground cover (Table 16 RMP). Native grass cover for woodland reestablishment targets were met in 2021 and 2019 rehabilitation areas. This exhibits progression towards restoring ecosystem function (Table 11 RMP) and vegetation establishment of 85% (Table 14 RMP). Native mid-story cover is steady, while overstory cover was achieved in all rehabilitation monitoring plots, apart from 2011. Native species richness (28 species, above 80% of mean of analogue sites – RMP Tbl 16) was also achieved in most rehabilitation areas. All rehabilitation sites have increased in tree density by 5.2 stems per 50x20m plot since initial monitoring. Weed presence at most rehabilitation sites was above the target of two species, but two rehabilitation sites decreased weed presence to within target levels (years 2016 and 2015). Overall, exotic species richness has decreased richness by 8.3 species and decreased cover by 23.8% since initial monitoring, and decreased in proportional richness by 12.8% and proportional cover by 35.4%. This suggests that native species are successfully competing with exotic species.

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.

Most monitoring sites have good ground cover. The repeat sites from areas seeded in 2019 to 2021 exhibited increases in seedling density. Native grasses were present at some monitoring sites indicating progression towards restoring ecosystem function (Table 11 RMP), vegetation establishment of 85% ground cover (Table 14 RMP), native species richness (Table 14 RMP) and native ground cover (grasses) (Table 14 RMP). The continued ecosystem monitoring, weed and feral animal control and infill planting programs planned for future years will ensure that the progression continues.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

A detailed ecological field assessment of rehabilitated areas and analogue sites was undertaken during October/November 2023. Monitoring was undertaken using the Whitehaven Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Methodology (WARMM v1.4—Aspect Ecology [in prep.]). Monitoring comprised:

- twenty repeat monitoring woodland rehabilitation sites;
- two newly established woodland rehabilitation sites;
- two repeat monitoring analogue woodland sites;
- three newly established analogue woodland sites; and,
- three categorical point assessments at notable locations within the Woodland rehabilitation.

Fauna monitoring – birds – was conducted in the Winter and Spring periods of 2023. This monitoring assessed fauna diversity and abundance with the characteristics of appropriate analogue sites. Bioindicators include biological processes, species, or communities and are used to evaluate the health conditions of a particular environment or ecosystem and how it changes overtime. Birds are good bioindicators as their taxonomy is well known, their distribution and ecology is well understood, their habitat requirements are fairly specialised, they are easy to identify, detect and monitor via visual or audio evidence. Additionally, given their ability to fly where an environment does not present their required habitat constraints, birds can easily relocate to better habitats. In addition to this rehabilitation QAQC was conducted on the newly established landform and ecosystem areas in 2023. Landform establishment is not included in the Annual Monitoring- that is only the ecosystem

establishment areas. This process includes surveys before and after growth medium placement which was then compared to the landform design surface. QAQC on the top layer of overburden and the growth medium identified that amelioration was required. Gypsum was applied to the overburden and also the topsoil when placed.

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?
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A
RR0001200

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>
E	Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p>
F	Rehabilitation Completion	The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of <i>Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i> .
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 ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	<p>The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	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	<p>The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> application by the lease holder.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² .
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

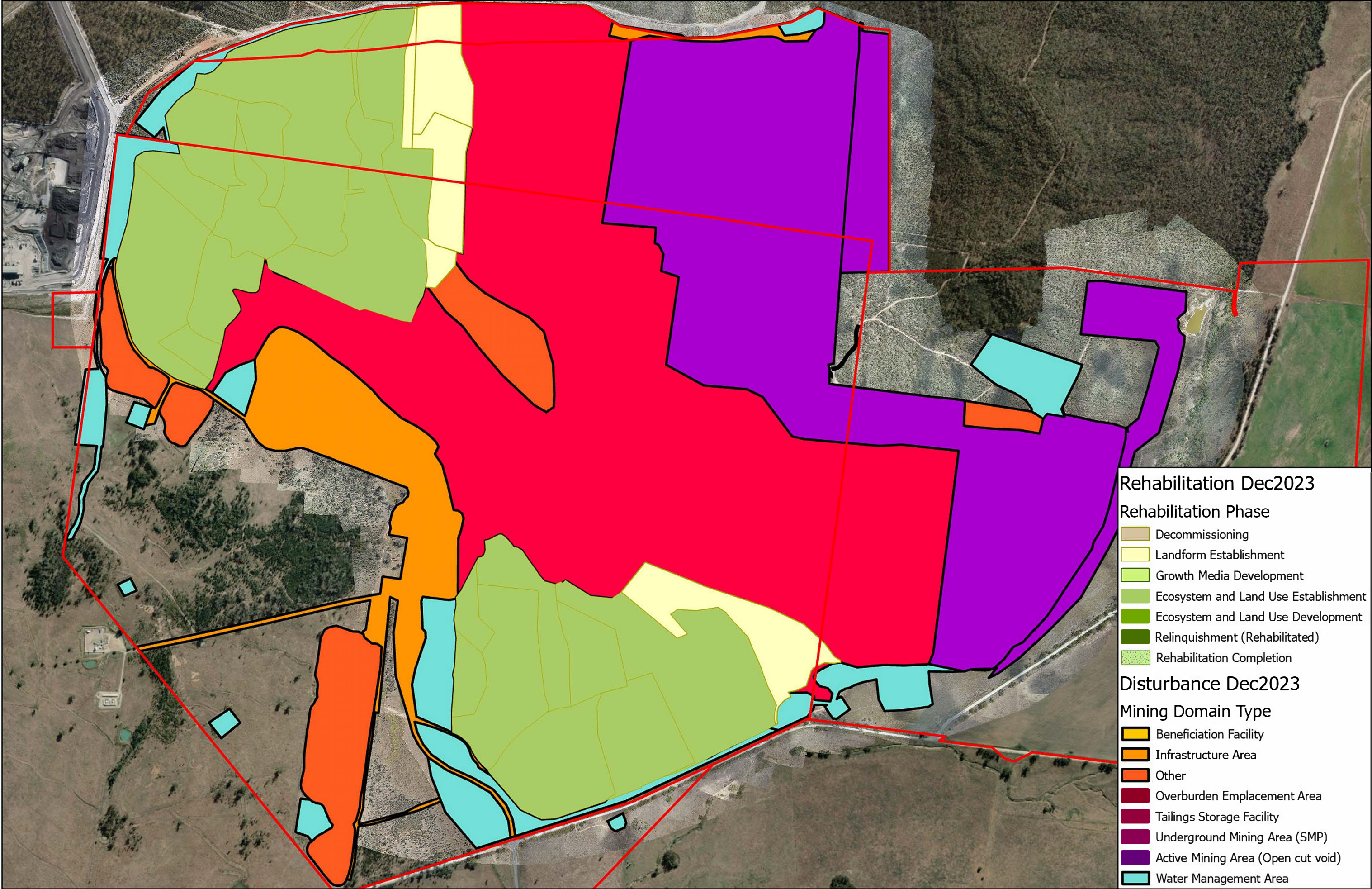
DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
23 Feb 2023	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	The CCC meeting was held on site.	An update on rehabilitation progression was given. Tyre disposal in the final landform was discussed.	No matters in relation to rehabilitation raised.
24 May 2023	Community Consultative Committee	A CCC meeting was held on site.	A progress update was provided on the rehabilitation status against the year 1 FWP.	No matters raised.
30 Aug 2023	Community Consultative Committee	A CCC meeting was held on site.	A rehabilitation progress update was provided. The site team fielded questions about the revegetation methods utilised on site. These questions were answered in the meeting forum.	No matters raised.
25 Oct 2023	Community Consultative Committee	A CCC meeting was held on site.	A rehabilitation progress update was provided.	No matters raised.

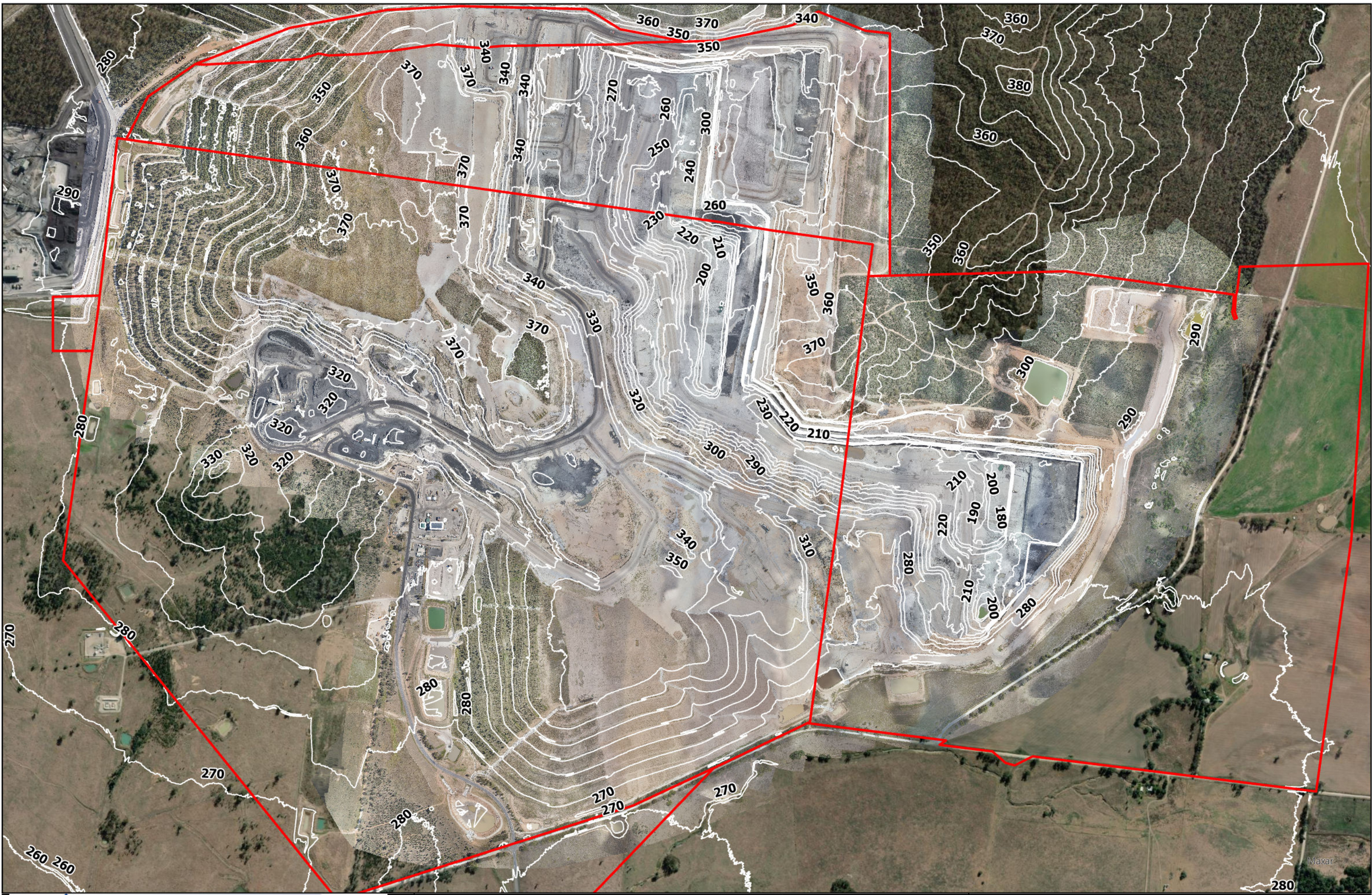
Attachment 5 – Plans


Tarrawonga_Domains_Plan1A_Mining_rehab_current_Dec2023.pdf

Tarrawonga_Domains_Plan1B_Contours_Current.pdf

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.6





**WHITEHAVEN COAL**

Datum: MGA Zone 56 **Image:** UAV Dec 2023
Date: Feb 2024 **Size/Scale:** 1:13,000 (A3) **Author:** A.Raal

Tarrawonga Coal Mine

Contours Current

Plan 1B Contours Current Dec 2023
[Red Outline] Mining Lease
Contours Current Dec 2023 (10m)

MCR163 \Spatial\ARCgis\WHC Survey Rehab

