



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001325

WILPINJONG COAL MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 January 2024 to Thursday 31 December 2026



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Summary

DETAIL

Mine	Wilpinjong Coal Mine
Reference	FWP0001325
Forward program commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Forward program end date	Thursday 31 December 2026
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	James Heesterman
Mining leases	ML 1795 (1992), ML 1846 (1992), ML 1779 (1992), ML 1573 (1992)
Project location	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Thursday 28 March 2024

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 NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

Wilpinjong Coal Mines operates under consent SSD-6764 approved in 2017 spanning over 5,600ha. The operation produces thermal coal which is transported by rail to domestic customers for use in electricity generation and to port for export. Open cut mining, coal handling operations and associated mobile equipment movements are undertaken 24hours a day, seven days per week. The Mine also undertakes exploration and prospecting activities across WCPL's explorations licence and mining lease areas for the purposes of geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations. Rehabilitation is conducted progressively as overburden dumps and landforms develop sequential to the advancement of the active mining faces. Rehabilitation of completed landforms has been progressively undertaken since 2008 and has included establishing both woodland and grassland vegetation communities. Wilpinjong Coal is currently pre 2017 rehabilitation areas to conform to SSD6764 prescribed vegetation communities.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

The exploration drilling program will continue to update gas and coal quality data for WCPL. Exploration activities and annual reporting will continue to occur as required within exploration licences (EL) EL 6169, EL 7091 and EL 9399 and within ML1573, ML1779, ML1846 and ML1795. Exploration undertaken will consist of establishing drilling sites conforming to Ground Disturbance Permits and associated environmental and operational conditions, undertaking drilling activities, decommissioning of drilling sites in accordance with DPIE-RR relevant guidelines and site specific rehabilitation. Some exploration boreholes may be installed with additional groundwater monitoring piezometers within MLs and ELs to extend groundwater monitoring network required by the Groundwater Management Program (GWMP).

Construction activities

Construction and development activities that would progressively occur to support normal mining activities during the LOM include:

- Progressive development and augmentation of dams, pumps, pipelines, up-catchment water diversions, drains, water storages and structures, remote infrastructure areas (MIAs), haul roads, light vehicle access roads and services (e.g. electrical and water supply, sewage treatment facilities, site communications, fuel storage and refueling areas), remote crib huts and hard stand areas;
- Construction of tailings facility TD7 (if required);
- Replacement and/or upgrades to fixed and mobile plant; and
- Installation

or replacement of environmental monitoring equipment required for environmental management plans.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Open cut mining at WCPL is to be carried out primarily with dozers, loaders, hydraulic excavators and trucks. The equipment is sized to provide maximum flexibility and minimise coal losses. The indicative rehabilitation and mining schedule and sequence of open cut mining operations will be undertaken in Pits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 during the next three years are shown in Plans 2A to 2C. Conventional open cut mining methods are used at the Mine, with a low strip ratio allowing for relatively rapid pit advance. The general sequence of open cut mining within the nominated Pits is as follows:

- Vegetation clearance and removal
- Topsoil/subsoil stripping by scrapers and/or dozers, directly placed on rehabilitation or stockpiled;
- Drilling and blasting of overburden, with some waste rock 'cast blast' into the adjacent mined-out strip;
- Dozer pushing of blasted overburden into the adjacent mined-out strip to expose the target seam, or removal with excavator and haul truck;
- Drilling and blasting plus ripping of coal/parting material;
- Mining of coal seams by excavator and loading into haul trucks for transport directly to the ROM dump hopper or ROM pads;
- Coarse rejects and tailings from the CHPP are selectively placed
- Hauled overburden/interburden/parting material is strategically placed within mine voids and associated waste rock emplacements to develop the final landform; and
- Progressive landform profiling and rehabilitation of mine voids and waste rock emplacements

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

Mined waste rock (including overburden and interburden) would continue to be progressively placed in mine voids behind the advancing open cut operations, once the coal has been removed. A combination of temporary and permanent out-of-pit waste rock emplacements are located adjacent to the open cut mining operations. Mine waste rock emplacements behind the advancing open cut are constructed to approximate the pre mining topography. The waste rock emplacements would be progressively shaped by dozers for rehabilitation activities. Some of the overburden is also utilised to construct internal walls for the tailings emplacements and visual bunds along select pit boundaries. Final landform levels and topography of the backfilled mine landforms would generally approximate the pre mining topography, with some variations, and would be designed with an allowance for the long-term settlement of mine overburden. Inert cover will be placed on top of the final landform surface to provide a benign barrier between any overburden that has not completely equilibrated with surface geochemical conditions. Carbonaceous material will be placed at least 2 m below the surface of the backfilled mine void landform and at least 5 m below the surface of the Elevated Waste Rock Emplacement (Pit 2).

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

The coal handling and processing infrastructure has been designed to accommodate the processing of raw coal and the handling of raw and washed product coal. ROM coal can be reclaimed at a rate of up to 1,600 tph from ROM Dump Hopper 1 and up to 1,400 tph from ROM Dump Hopper 2 to Sizing Station 1 and 2 respectively, via a feeder breaker. The broken coal is then screened, and if oversized, further crushed in separate sizers. Sized coal less than 50 millimetres (mm) is transferred to either a raw coal stockpile or a product coal stockpile. Raw coal is reclaimed from the raw coal stockpiles and is fed to the coal preparation plant at up to 1,400 tph. Sized coal is washed in the raw coal and desliming screens, with fine coal/slimes (less than 0.7 mm) fed to the fine coal circuit, washed medium coal (greater than 0.7 mm and less than 2mm) fed to the medium coal washing circuit and washed coal (greater than 2 mm) fed to the coarse coal circuit. The fine coal circuit separates coal fines from slimes and comprises cyclones, spirals, centrifuges, a screen and a tailings thickener. Tailings would be pumped from the tailings thickener to the tailings filter press, which would dewater the material to allow it to be conveyed to the reject bin. The medium coal and coarse coal circuits comprise dense medium cyclones to separate the coarse rejects from the washed coal. The fine/coarse rejects from the CHPP are then combined for co-disposal as a component of general ROM waste emplacement ops.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Key waste streams at the Mine comprise of sewage and wastewater, recyclable and nonrecyclable wastes and hazardous wastes (hydrocarbons). WCPL have licensed waste management contractors performing the following; On-site waste management including waste segregation of scrap steel, general waste, recyclables, hydrocarbons and hazardous materials, Off-site disposal to licensed waste facilities, Off-site recycling to licensed waste centers; and recording and reporting waste volumes. The sewage treatment and disposal facilities at the Mine currently include a number of sewage treatment and pumping systems that discharge to within the rail loop and rehabilitation areas near remote crib huts and the CHPP. These facilities are currently serviced regularly by a licensed contractor. Various waste materials are collected and sorted for recycling including paper, cardboard, metals, glass, air filters, oil filters, waste oil, waste grease, oil rags and hydraulic hoses by WCPL licensed waste contractor. Soil material contaminated by Hydrocarbons are removed by a licensed waste contractor to an appropriate licensed facility for treatment or removed to WCPL's on site bioremediation area for remedial treatment. The bioremediation area is located within Pit 1 area. The material is disposed of within active waste emplacement areas only after the material has been successfully remediated. Waste hydrocarbons will be collected, stored and removed by licensed waste transporters.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	208,352	279,583	127,161
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	44,765,801	46,381,828	45,147,916
Ore	(Mt)	12.3	11.1	11.1
Reject material¹	(Mt)	2	2	1.9
Product	(Mt)	10	8.9	8.7

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The indicative mining and rehabilitation schedule and sequence of open cut mining operations will be undertaken in Pits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. The indicative three-year mining sequence and rehabilitation sequence involves primarily the rehabilitation of mine waste rock emplacements as they become available within the overburden emplacement area mining domain. There are no scheduled decommissioning and/or demolition activities planned for the Mine's major infrastructure in this period. Decommissioning phases will generally involve the relocation of mobile crib huts and other satellite mine infrastructure. WCPL completed a rehabilitation risk assessment workshop on 17 February 2022 involving a team of operational, technical, and environmental staff and specialist consultants with knowledge of, and experience in, WCPL rehabilitation planning and implementation. Table 5 in the RMP presents a mapping of the WCPL control framework analysis to the RMP risk requirements. For the 3 year Plan, it is forecast: 2024 - 82.12ha of Ecosystem Establishment, 120.86ha of Landform Development (FSL), 2025 - 147.89ha of Ecosystem Establishment, 93.25ha of Landform Development (FSL), 2026 - 77.98ha of Ecosystem Establishment, 52.07ha of Landform Development (FSL)

Stakeholder consultation

Quarterly Meetings with the following Stakeholder Groups - Community Consultative Committee (CCC) - Native Title - Registered Aboriginal Parties Consultative Committee (RAPCC) - Have-a-Chat

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

WCPL completed a rehabilitation risk assessment workshop on 17 February 2022 involving a team of operational, technical, and environmental staff and specialist consultants with knowledge of, and experience in, WCPL rehabilitation planning and implementation. Table 5 in the RMP presents a mapping of the WCPL control framework analysis to the RMP risk requirements. Landform Study WCPL is required to reinstate drainage lines throughout rehabilitation areas. It has been identified that some drainage lines (Narrow Creek & Ed's Lake) in the Pit 1 area at WCPL require evaluation of fill volumes, logistics, erosion, stability and flood modelling ensuring micro-relief and natural water flow. Designs have been finalised, and construction is expected in 2024 with findings to be applied in future landform designs. Low-Intensity Burn Trial The implementation of procedural low-intensity burns over rehabilitation areas requiring rework, beginning specifically with woodland inconsistent with the current BVT criteria, requiring transition. Drone Seeding Trial WCPL is undertaking a trial to establish its required native vegetation community through aerial application of native

seed using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) (drones). The trial investigates the benefits of using drones to direct seed rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Subsequent to ecological monitoring undertaken in 2023, discrete rehabilitation areas have triggered a TARP response derived from low recorded biometrics. The metrics of native ground cover grasses and shrubs along with exotic cover and overstorey regeneration were identified across sites R6 and R9 typically low in the initial stages of ecosystem development and ecosystem establishment. Through vegetation succession it is expected some of these metrics will improve in time. WCPL will initiate further weed control and supplementary native plant seeding / tube-stock planting as required. WCPL is committed to reworking existing in-situ rehabilitation to specific Biometric Vegetation Types (BVTs) following the approval of the Wilpinjong Extension Project (WEP) and granting of Development Consent (SSD 6764) in 2017. Areas initially rehabilitated to Project Approval (PA05-0021) requirements such as areas as improved pastures and mixed species woodlands are in the process to be converted to specific BVT communities as listed in the RMP by the end of mine life. Works include but are not limited to:

- Spraying existing pastures with herbicide
- Ploughing and preparing in-situ topsoil
- Resowing of rehabilitation areas with native BVT mixes
- Topsoil amelioration
- Reinstating erosion controls
- Strategic tube-stock planting
- Thinning of existing canopy species to convert to specific BVT and vegetation densities

Rehabilitation schedule

Open cut mining at WCPL is carried out primarily with dozers, loaders, hydraulic excavators and trucks. The equipment is sized to provide maximum flexibility and minimise coal losses. The indicative mining and rehabilitation schedule and sequence of open cut mining operations will be undertaken in Pits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 during the next three years. To minimise the area of disturbance at any one time, rehabilitation occurs progressively at the Mine as ancillary disturbance areas and final mine landforms become available for revegetation. The mine waste rock emplacements behind the advancing open cut are constructed to approximate the pre-mining topography or the final landform approved by Development Consent (SSD-6764). Mine waste rock emplacements are shaped by dozers prior to the commencement of rehabilitation activities i.e. re-profiling, reapplication of topsoil/subsoil, soil amelioration and revegetation activities (Section 6.2.3 of the RMP).

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	2,863.55	3,162.66	3,371.37
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,596.73	1,654.96	1,733.73
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	202.76	443.65	573.58

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	194.28	299.11	208.7
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)	202.76	240.89	129.93
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio		1.04	0.81	0.62

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 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 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>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	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	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).
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.
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	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: <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	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.
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	<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 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 – Plans

2A Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 1.pdf

2B Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 2.pdf

2C Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 3.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1