



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001365

MOOLARBEN COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 January 2024 to Thursday 31 December 2026

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Summary

DETAIL

Mine	Moolarben Coal
Reference	FWP0001365
Forward program commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Forward program end date	Thursday 31 December 2026
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Trent Cini
Mining leases	ML 1606 (1992), ML 1715 (1992), ML 1605 (1992), ML 1628 (1992), ML 1691 (1992)
Project location	MOOLARBEN COAL MINES PTY LIMITED
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

The Moolarben Coal Project Stage 1 was approved on 6 September 2007 (Project Approval [05_0117]) and has been subject to fifteen modifications. Stage 1 of the Moolarben Coal Complex has commenced and at full development will comprise three open cut mines (OC1, OC2, and OC3), a longwall underground mine (UG4), and mining related infrastructure (including coal processing and transport facilities). Since commencement of coal mining operations in 2010, mining activities have occurred within OC1, OC2, OC3, and UG4. Moolarben Coal Complex (Stage 2) was approved on 30 January 2015 (Project Approval [08_0135]) and has been subject to four modifications. Moolarben Coal Project Stage 2 commenced in 2015. At full development, there will be one open-cut (OC4), two longwall underground mines (UG1 and UG2) and mining related infrastructure.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

Mine exploration activities during the term of the Forward Program will continue to be undertaken within MCO's MLs. Exploration activities are scheduled to occur within and adjacent to the following approved mining areas: • ML1691 – Underground 2, Open Cut 3 and adjacent areas; • ML1715 - Open Cut 4, Underground 2 and adjacent areas; • ML1628 - Underground 4, Open Cut 1, Open Cut 3 and adjacent areas; • ML1605 – Underground 4 and adjacent areas including holes within the subsurface lease area; and, • ML1606 – Open Cut 1. Indicative areas for exploration disturbance have been provided in the Forecast spatial themes. Prior to any exploration activity commencing, a Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) must be completed. The GDP identifies environmental, heritage and relevant regulatory obligations and management measures to mitigate and minimise potential impacts. The location of exploration disturbance may change following detailed review as part of the Ground disturbance permits.

Construction activities

In addition to approved operational activities of the Moolarben Coal Complex, other approved development activities will be undertaken within the extent of the existing approved Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the Moolarben Coal Complex. The construction activities over the next three years will generally consist of the following: • Water management ancillary works and associated pipelines and infrastructure; o Progressive expansion of the existing water management system to support current mining operations, generally including the

construction of mine water and sediment dams, drainage, diversion works. o UG dewatering bores including associated ancillary works o Diversion drains and sediment control structures. • Auxiliary infrastructure including; o Mine infrastructure area, stockpiles, UG Remote Infrastructure Areas, offices, Internal roads, and carparks. o UG ventilation fans including associated ancillary works. o Supporting infrastructure including laydown areas.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining operations in OC1, OC2, OC3, OC4, UG1, UG2, and UG4 will be carried out 24 hours per day during the Forward Program term. The general sequence of open cut mining is as follows: • Vegetation clearance ahead of the mine progression in accordance with the Vegetation Clearance Protocol (VCP); • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling; • Drilling and blasting of waste rock and coal; • Removal of waste rock by excavator and haulage to out-of-pit emplacement areas or in-pit behind the advancing open cut; • Selective mining of coal seams and haulage to the ROM pad; and • Progressive backfilling of the open pit with mined waste rock, prior to profiling and progressive rehabilitation. The open cut mine sequence has been developed to: • Optimise the efficient mining of coal; • Minimise haul lengths and permit effective overburden emplacement (both out-of-pit and in pit); and • Enable the progressive formation of the post-mining landform and reduce the amount of disturbed land at any one time. During the term of this Forward Program, first workings and longwall mining will be undertaken in UG2 and UG4.

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

Waste rock (including overburden and interburden) mined in OC1, OC2, OC3, and OC4 will continue to be placed in-pit behind active mining. Temporary overburden stockpiles will also be strategically placed near other large disturbance areas, such as dams and infrastructure areas, to expedite backfilling and rehabilitation and minimise rehandling of overburden material.

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

Open Cut ROM coal for washing is transported from the OC1 and OC4 ROMs via conveyor to the CHPP for processing. ROM coal is transported from the UG ROM to the product stockpile via conveyor. Washed product coal is transported to the product coal stockpile prior to railing. Coarse rejects are co-mingled with dewatered fine rejects and transported by conveyor to the Rejects Bin and trucked back to the open pit for selective placement with mine spoil. All product coal is loaded onto trains via the Train Load-out in the Moolarben rail loop and transported via rail to port

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Key waste streams (apart from waste rock) that will be generated during the Forward Program term comprise:

- Recyclable and non-recyclable general wastes;
- Sewage and effluent;
- and
- Other wastes from mining and workshop activities (e.g. waste oils, scrap metal and used tyres).

General waste minimisation principles (i.e. reduce, re-use and recycling) will continue to be applied at the Moolarben Coal Complex to minimise the quantity of waste that require off-site disposal. All general domestic waste (e.g. general solid [putrescibles] and general solid [non-putrescible] waste as defined in Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste [EPA, 2014]) and general recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. Discharge to land from all on-site sewage management systems are licensed by EPL 12932. MCO will maintain a register of regulated waste collected by the licensed waste contractor for disposal.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	537,000	600,000	600,000
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	66,614,042	70,243,996	57,248,493
Ore	(Mt)	22.1	21.7	22.2
Reject material¹	(Mt)	2.79	2.63	2.72
Product	(Mt)	19.3	19	19.4

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

The open cut pits behind the active mine area will be progressively backfilled with excavated overburden and progressively rehabilitated to minimise the area of disturbance at any one time. The adjacent out-of-pit overburden emplacements (and associated environmental bunds) will also be progressively constructed and rehabilitated, as soon as practicable following dumping to the final height, to mitigate visual, noise and air quality impacts. During the forecast period the following rehabilitation planning activities will be carried out;

- Life of Mine planning including rehabilitation scheduling refinements
- Continued incorporation of Geofluc design principles into the final landform designs
- Further refinements to MCO's rehabilitation resources recovery procedures

Stakeholder consultation

MCO has conducted comprehensive stakeholder consultation throughout the lifecycle of the mining operation. MCO conducted comprehensive consultation programs during the Moolarben Coal Project Stage 1 and Moolarben Coal Project Stage 2 approval processes under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. These consultation programs included the rehabilitation strategy for the Moolarben Coal Complex. Stakeholder consultation is key in ensuring that rehabilitation outcomes satisfy both the local and government requirements. Stakeholder consultation planned during the Forward Program term includes:

- Updates to the RMP - key stakeholders will be given an opportunity to provide comment on the recent updates to the RMP.
- Community consultation committee – regular updates regarding mining operations, exploration, and rehabilitation activities provided to CCC

Ongoing consultation with the community and relevant stakeholders occurs via the CCC, Moolarben Coal Complex website, MCO's community hotline and community complaints procedure.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Rehabilitation Design and Quality Assurance There is a detailed process for design and quality assurance completed by MCO, including:

- Rehab Planning – landform design, dumping to design, material requirements
- Bulk Landform Shaping – bulk shaping to design, final landform survey;
- Rehabilitation Preparations – (Drainage, soil amelioration)
- Rehabilitation Finishing (topsoil placement, habitat features and seeding)

These internal procedures are reviewed to ensure rehabilitation methodologies are achieving the required rehabilitation outcomes. These procedures include steps for internal sign off of the different

rehabilitation phases. MCO will continue to incorporate Geofluv design principles in the final landform of OC1, OC3 and OC4. GeoFluv- aims to design mature-stable catchments — the state to which a catchment naturally would evolve by erosional processes to steady-state stability, under the climatic and physiographic conditions at the site. A detailed design for the realignment of the Murragamba has been developed by Alluvium Consulting. MCO will continue to implement the aspects of this design to enable the reinstatement of Murragamba Creek as part of the final landform design and surface water management in the rehabilitated landform. A concept design has been completed for Eastern Creek by Alluvium Consulting. As mining progress closer to Eastern Creek further works will be completed to progress a detailed design for Eastern Creek.

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

Where rehabilitation monitoring results indicate the potential for rehabilitation failure, MCO will undertake a preliminary review of all site monitoring data to determine the extent and causes of the unsatisfactory performance. MCO will review the rehabilitation monitoring results, active mining records (including weather records) and rehabilitation methodology records to identify possible relationships between rehabilitation monitoring results, site conditions and rehabilitation practices. Additional site investigations may be required if the contributing factors, and extent of rehabilitation failure are not clearly understood using the annual rehabilitation monitoring results. Additional site investigations will include:

- define the areas where rehabilitation results are not satisfactory;
- identify specific site characteristics (such as topsoil and subsoil geochemical properties) that may be contributing to rehabilitation underperformance; and
- develop recommendations for site-specific management and mitigation actions or more broad amendments to rehabilitation methodologies.

Maintenance Following site investigations, MCO will undertake appropriate management actions to mitigate the identified contributing factors. Mitigation measures may include:

- weed or feral animal control works to improve juvenile vegetation survival;
- additional soil amelioration to improve seed germination rates; and
- undertaking landform remediation of slumping, and erosion;

Rehabilitation schedule

In accordance with Condition 66, Schedule 3 of Project Approval (05_0117) and Condition 54, Schedule 3 of Project Approval (08_0135), areas disturbed by mining at the Moolarben Coal Complex will be progressively rehabilitated following completion of active mine operations. Rehabilitation at the Moolarben Coal Complex has commenced and includes permanent and temporary rehabilitation of spoil emplacement areas, environmental bunds, rail loop and completed construction areas. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated areas at the Moolarben Coal Complex is undertaken, where required. The identified final land use at MCO is a mixture of native vegetation communities (including woodland, native grasslands) and agricultural grazing. The primary rehabilitation goal is to create landforms that are safe, stable, and non-polluting and consistent with naturally occurring landform features. Progressive rehabilitation occurring over the calendar year is provided in Plans 2A – 2C. Rehabilitation will be undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable once final landforms have met final landform design heights and the area is no longer required for infrastructure. The ability to rehabilitate is restricted at times due to factors such as space constraints, rehabilitation resource stockpiling and availability of land to rehabilitate. Minor exploration site rehabilitation and short term (or temporary) rehabilitation will occur as required within the next three years.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Minor cracks that develop are not expected to require remediation as geomorphologic process will result in natural filling of these cracks over time. Remediation of typical surface cracks will be undertaken where practicable and accessible using conventional earthmoving equipment and will include:

- infilling of surface cracks with soil or other suitable materials; or
- locally re-grading and re-compacting the surface.

Notwithstanding, remediation will be undertaken in the event a crack is identified to present a significant risk to safety of people or livestock and/or presents a long-term degradation or erosion risk. If surface crack remediation works are required in remnant vegetation areas, compact mobile equipment will be used, where practicable, to minimise damage to surrounding vegetation. If the remediation work requires clearing of remnant vegetation to an extent that would exceed the benefit of the remediation, the requirement for remediation will be reviewed.

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)	2,380.31	2,494.47	2,552.7
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,878.91	1,916.87	1,864.58
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	39.97	116.17	226.69

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	193.23	114.16	58.23
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)	39.97	76.2	110.52
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio		0.21	0.67	1.9

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	<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	<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>
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	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation cost estimate	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation management plan	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation objectives	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation risk assessment	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation schedule	<p>The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.</p>

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

Forward Plan 2A.pdf

Forward Plan 2B.pdf

Forward Plan 2C.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1