



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001247

NARRABRI COLLIERY ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Saturday 31 December 2022 to Saturday
30 December 2023

Contents

Summary table	-1
Important	-1
Mine details.....	-1
Project description.....	-1
Life of mine	-1
Current development consents, leases and licences.....	-1
Changes to land ownership and land use	-1
Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period	-1
Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics.....	-1
Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression	-1
Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)	-1
Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation.....	-1
Variation to the rehabilitation schedule.....	-1
Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings	-1
Rehabilitation monitoring.....	-1
Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria	-1
Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials	13
Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions	15
Attachment 2 – Definitions.....	18
Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints.....	24
Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation.....	-1
Attachment 5 – Plans.....	26

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Narrabri Colliery
Reference	ARR0001247
Annual report period commencement date	Saturday 31 December 2022
Annual report period end date	Saturday 30 December 2023
Forward program	FWP0001157
Mining leases	ML 1609 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Narrabri Coal Australia Pty Ltd, KORES NARRABRI PTY LIMITED, UPPER HORN INVESTMENTS (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD, POSCO INTERNATIONAL NARRABRI INVESTMENT PTY LTD, NARRABRI COAL PTY LTD, J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
Contact	Brent Baker
Date of submission	Thursday 28 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

The Narrabri Mine is an existing underground coal mining operation situated in the Gunnedah Coalfield. It is located approximately 25 km south east of Narrabri and approximately 60 km north west of Gunnedah. The Narrabri Mine includes an underground coal mine, a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP) and associated rail siding and surface infrastructure. The underground mine is authorised by Mining Lease (ML) 1609 which covers an area of 5,298 hectares (ha) for the predominant purpose of mining for coal from the Hoskissons Coal Seam. The Narrabri Mine Stage 2 Project is approved under Project Approval (PA 08_0144) for the extraction of 11 Mtpa. Modification 7 of PA 08_0144 is the most recent modification approved on 23 November 2021, allowing for a change in mining method of the previously approved Longwall (LW) 201 and LW 202 for up to 0.7 Mtpa via bord and pillar extraction. Mining operations are approved under PA 08_0144 until 26 July 2031.

Life of mine

7 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA080144
PA080144
PA080144
PA080144
PA080144

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

ML 1609 (1992)

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

ML 1839
Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 12789
SSD 10269, EL 6243, EL 9455, EL 9456, EPBC 2009/5003

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

The Stage 3 Extension Project State Significant Development (SSD 10269) was granted approval under section 4.38 of the EP&A Act on 1 April 2022, following the determination by the Independent Planning Commission. However, due to a delay in receiving Commonwealth approval for the Stage 3 Project, NCOPL has continued mining operations under the current Stage 2 Project Approval (PA 08_0144).

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership or land use within the mining lease occurred during the reporting period.

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

Surface disturbance: - extension to the pit-top area warehouse storage yard and truck park-up area - improvements to primary access road - drill pads, access tracks, goaf gas drainage - service bores for the installation of services - western ventilation shaft pad, sediment dam 7 & 9, and brine dam BR01 - reject material emplacement at the REA. The proposed surface disturbance outlined in the 2023 (Year 1 – Plan 2A) Forward Program is marginally different to the actual surface disturbance as NCOPL encountered unexpected geological formations associated with LW 203. Therefore, there was a requirement to conduct additional pre-conditioning activities. Surface disturbance during the reporting period totalled 20.6 ha. An additional 50.84 ha of disturbance has been reported which was not accounted for in last year's annual rehabilitation report. This area of disturbance is mainly concentrated around the pit top area and consists of soil stockpiles, access tracks, and sediment dams and basins.

Rehabilitation: - decommissioning/sealing boreholes and groundwater monitoring bores - filling of sumps - grading landforms and re-spreading topsoil/subsoil - fertilising and seeding - subsidence cracking and erosion remediation - inspections - maintenance of erosion and sediment controls - weed and feral pest monitoring and control.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Rehabilitation planning is currently being integrated into a spatial database (Arc GIS) to provide access to the appropriate workflows by the operational teams conducting rehabilitation activities. This GIS application is still undergoing testing and is due to commence or 'go live' in 2024. The RMP was revised following approval of the Rehabilitation Objectives Statement (ROBJs) in October 2023 and published on the Narrabri Mine website in November 2023. During the reporting period, NCOPL reviewed options for the remediation of subsidence ponds following a drainage design feasibility study completed in 2022. The feasibility study found that the environmental impacts to construct drainage would be significant. Therefore, NCOPL will undertake an options analysis which will consider the impacts and benefits to ecology and hydrology for the remediation of ponds in situ., including additional engineering design.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

Subsidence cracks (greater than 50mm width) were remediated in accordance with the approved Extraction Plan/s. Visual inspections were conducted behind the longwall as it retreated and following significant rainfall events to identify subsidence impacts. The location

and details of subsidence cracks and remediation measures were recorded in a spatial database (Arc GIS). Follow up inspections were conducted to ensure the remediation works were successful, and no further impacts developed.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Revegetation: Vegetation establishment is primarily achieved via natural regeneration. Topsoil was respread over areas prepped for rehabilitation and fertiliser applied where necessary. Habitat features were also respread across rehabilitated areas to encourage native fauna use. Seeding occurred in small areas of pasture rehabilitation areas where natural regeneration did not occur. **Weeds:** Weed management programs were implemented during the reporting period. Weed management consisted of spot spraying periodically throughout the year when conditions were favourable. Locations requiring management were identified via: - weed mapping supported by the ArcGIS software application Field Maps - ecological monitoring reports and locations of listed weed species. High Threat Weeds targeted included Mother of Millions, African Boxthorn and Prickly Pear. **Feral animal:** A feral animal control program was conducted during the reporting period, targeting both feral pigs and foxes. A total of 30 feral pigs and 23 foxes were successfully baited. Sighting sheets are available online on the contractor's website for NCOPL employees and contractors to report feral animals within the area to enable areas to be targeted for control, as well as to highlight active areas of feral animal activity. **Erosion:** No major erosion remediation or control works were conducted during the reporting period.

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

A number of actions pertaining to the ROBJs and Final Landform and Rehabilitation Spatial Plan (FLRP) were required by the Resources Regulator to be implemented during the reporting period. The ROBJs and FLRP were assessed and approved by the Resources Regulator in October 2023.

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

No rehabilitation areas have achieved final land use as depicted in the FLRP during the reporting period.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001157 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	31,340	30,900
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0.19	0.17
Product	(Mt)	4.6	4.25

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	508.6
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	328.96
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	22.1
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	157.53
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

N/A

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

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

N/A

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Remote sensing: LW101-106 - PAB comparisons to pre-mining conditions in 2012 highlight an increase in PAB within rehabilitated areas (access tracks and drill pads) since this date. LW107-110 - increases in PAB can be seen in areas of revegetation over previous access tracks and drill pads/infrastructure areas. Panels 201-202 – a decrease in PAB can be attributed to the clearing of vegetation for mining activities including the construction of access tracks and drill pads/infrastructure areas such as vents, as well as dry climatic conditions within pasture areas. LW203-206 - a decrease in PAB can be attributed to the clearing of vegetation for mining activities including the construction of access tracks and drill pads/infrastructure areas such as vents. Creek lines across ML1609 show a significant increase in PAB indicating a positive trend in bank stability (i.e. no significant erosion). Subsidence: LW 101-106 - all known subsidence cracks have been remediated. Given that no incidence of surface cracking has been noted over three consecutive monitoring periods, it is likely that subsidence has stabilised. LW 107-110 – one notable subsidence crack was recorded above LW109, however has since self-remediated. Therefore, all known subsidence cracks identified have been remediated since undermining was completed. Panels 201-202 – no subsidence impacts recorded in 2023. LW 203-206 – two large subsidence cracks (>50mm) have been remediated and are subject to ongoing monitoring

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as evidenced by the Resources Regulator in 2023. NCOPL's rehabilitation methods are suitable and rehabilitation areas are progressing well with the occurrence of natural regeneration across the site. Performance against the ROBJs and FLRP is on track as follows: - Continued progressive rehabilitation, including exceeding the forecasted for 2023 - All surface infrastructure (including water management infrastructure) not required for future operations has been removed - All surface infrastructure that will remain as final landform is in a safe working order - Rejects emplaced within the REA is progressively encapsulated/capped, with Cells 1A and 1B expected to enter rehabilitation phase in 2024 - The rehabilitation above LW 101-LW 106 is maturing and stable and more recent works above LW 107-LW 110 is showing evidence of natural regeneration - Vegetation and landform monitoring via remote sensing indicates increases in Photosynthetically Active Biomass (PAB) within woodland and riparian areas and creeks - Limited rehabilitated areas have required seeding NCOPL is refining a spatial tool for the

capture of rehabilitation information and will continue to revise the RMP as methods are updated. NCOPL will continue to progressively rehabilitate areas not required for ongoing mining operations as soon as reasonably practicable to do so. A total of 157.53 ha has reached the ecosystem and land use establishment phase.

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?

0

Year rehabilitation areas will be included as part of the monitoring program

2024

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.

NCOPL is continuing to revise and contemporise its rehabilitation monitoring and management actions to align with the requirements of the Mining Regulation 2016. Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as evidenced by the Resources Regulator during an inspection in 2023. The Resources Regulator concluded that NCOPL's rehabilitation methods are suitable and that rehabilitation areas are progressing well with the occurrence of natural regeneration across the site.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Rehabilitation monitoring conducted during the reporting period included: - spring ecological monitoring in accordance with relevant Extractions Plan/s - drill pad inspections to assess borehole sealing, removal of services, soil contamination, waste removal, topsoil spreading, erosion, presence of habitat features, and revegetation success - subsidence pond inspections and photo points (including waterbird monitoring) - remediated areas of surface cracking and erosion inspections (roads, creeks, surface cracking) - remote sensing (LiDAR in November 2023 and multi-spectral imaging in October 2023) - weed and feral animal monitoring - continued update to rehabilitation spatial data.

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?
RRT0001120	Subsidence pond remediation	Remediation of subsidence ponds in situ., including additional engineering design.	Options analysis which will consider the impacts and benefits to ecology and hydrology for the remediation of subsidence ponds in situ., including additional engineering design.	20 Dec 2024	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>A1 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>A2 Underground Mining Area</p>	<p>Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.</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>

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	<p>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>.</p>
G New active disturbance area	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p>
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	<p>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).</p>
I Established rehabilitation (hectares)	<p>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).</p>

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	<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 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
------	-------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------	--

Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
17 Mar 2023	DPE	RFI	Subsidence ponding remediation	Response to DPE/IAPUM RFI regarding detailed pond remediation actions pertaining to recent Extraction Plan LW203-LW206
3 Nov 2023	Registered Aboriginal Parties	Letters, meetings	Proposed control measures for impacted Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (ACH) site	Extraction Plan LW203-LW206 identified one ACH site that is subject to potential subsidence impacts. NCOPL consulted with the RAPs on proposed subsidence mitigation measures.
17 Mar 2023	Resources Regulator	Letters, teleconference, meetings	Multiple consultation sessions regarding the submission of revised ROBJs, discussion of FLRP spatial data requirements and subsequent updates, and KPI reporting	ROBJs approved in October 2023 along with submission of FLRP
15 Mar 2023	Community Consultative Committee	Meetings on 15/03/2023, 21/06/2023, 13/09/2023 and 07/12/2023	The CCC were presented with rehabilitation progress updates at each quarterly meeting	Nil

Attachment 5 – Plans

Plan 1A – Status of mining and rehabilitation at completion of annual reporting period_v3.pdf

Plan 1B - Current landform contours at completion of annual reporting period_v2.pdf

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.6