NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001429

# TARRAWONGA COAL MINE ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 January 2024 to Tuesday 31 December 2024

# Summary table

| DETAIL | |
|---|---|
| **Mine** | Tarrawonga Coal Mine |
| **Reference** | ARR0001429 |
| **Annual report period commencement date** | Monday 1 January 2024 |
| **Annual report period end date** | Tuesday 31 December 2024 |
| **Forward program** | FWP0001345 |
| **Mining leases** | ML 1693 (1992), ML 1579 (1992), ML 1749 (1992), ML 1685 (1992) |
| **Lease holder(s)** | Whitehaven Coal Mining Limited |
| **Contact** | Daryl Robinson |
| **Date of submission** | Friday 28 February 2025 |

# Important

The department may make the information in your report and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

# Mine details

## Project description

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

## Life of mine

5 years

## Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047
PA_110047

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

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

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

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

N/A

# Changes to land ownership and land use

N/A

# Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

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

Mining has continued during the reporting period in both the TN and TC pits. 20.7ha of clearing was conducted in 2024 in the 'clearing window' of Feb-April as per the FWP. Rehabilitation activities concentrated on both the southern overburden emplacement (SOEA) and the northern overburden emplacement area (NOEA). The rehabilitation activities included rehandling of overburden in the NOEA followed by landform shaping with bulldozers to a geomorphic landform design. Rock-lined drop structures were continued at the junction of 2023 and 2024 rehabilitation areas that eventually connect into Sediment Dam 26 (SD26). On the eastern side of the rock-lined drain on the SOEA the landform design was geomorphic with no contour banks required. Topsoil was spread over the completed SOEA rehabilitated surfaces and seeded with native species.

**Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies**

No demolition, heritage or contamination planning activities were conducted in 2024. The landform design was refined using geo-fluv modelling software.

**Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken**

No subsidence recorded and as such, no remediation or repair works were undertaken.

**Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities**

Reseeding was required on the 2023 Southern Rehabilitation due to low success and poor weather conditions. The rehabilitation equipment performed the same seeding activities with the same seed and crop cover mix that is utilised when establishing the ecosystem. Weed control activities continued throughout 2024 using a specialist contractor throughout the Northern and Southern Rehabilitation areas. Feral animal control was conducted in October 2024 and pest fauna monitoring has been conducted with motion detecting cameras around site on a quarterly basis.

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

No actions were required by notice or direction by government agencies during the reporting period.

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

Not applicable

**Key production milestones**

| MATERIAL | UNIT | FWP0001345 YEAR 1 | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Stripped topsoil** (if applicable) | ($m^3$) | 103,000 | 10,000 |
| **Rock/overburden** | ($m^3$) | 24,500,000 | 20,455,182 |
| **Ore** | (Mt) | 0 | 0 |
| **Reject material**[1] | (Mt) | 0.7 | 0.53 |
| **Product** | (Mt) | 2.1 | 1.9 |

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

# Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

## Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

| | ELEMENT | UNIT | THIS REPORT |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | **Total surface disturbance footprint** | (ha) | 844.55 |
| B | **Total active disturbance** | (ha) | 587.32 |
| C | **Land prepared for rehabilitation** | (ha) | 30.08 |
| D | **Ecosystem and land use establishment** | (ha) | 227.15 |
| 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**

TCM committed to 30.1Ha and achieved 30.08Ha, considered to be due to rounding. TCM considers this target to be achieved.

**Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation**

No key factors contributed, and as per above, TCM considers this target to be met.

**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**

TCM will consider opportunities to advance landform in areas that opportunely become available over the next two years. TCM will report on any advances in following Annual Rehabilitation Reports.

# Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

## Rehabilitation monitoring

**The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period**

Rehabilitation sites were assessed against the above components. Out of the thirteen rehabilitation years (sites), the following was found: -surface cover - overall rehabilitation sites have increased by 14.8% for this component. -native shrub density - seven out of twelve (phase specific sites) achieved this target -native overstory density - three sites achieved the targets, with one slightly below benchmark. -native vegetation groundcover - four sites are on track to achieve targets -native grasscover - one site met this target, and one is slightly below. All others require improvement here. -exotic grasscover - all rehabilitation increased in exotic species by 15.5%, indicating a requirement for weed management. -native species composition - all except two sites achieved this target. The Winter bird survey indicated that overall, the total species richness recorded is higher in 2024 (28) than in 2023 (23), but still lower compared to 2022 (39). Nevertheless, an increase in the proportion of woodland species can be observed between the three years; 89% in 2024, 77% in 2023 and 67% in 2022. Spring bird survey indicated that species richness has increased at all three rehabilitation sites since 2023.

## Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

**The monitoring program that has been implemented**

Annual ecological monitoring assesses several components against targets set using the Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Method. This includes thirteen rehabilitation sites and the following components: -surface cover -native shrub density -native overstory density -native vegetation groundcover -native grasscover -exotic grasscover -native species composition

**Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?**

Yes

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

**An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.**

Considering the detail in the summary section below most monitoring sites are steadily moving toward targets. The continued ecosystem monitoring, weed and feral animal control and infill planting programs planned for future years will ensure that the progression continues.

**Appraisal description**

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

**Rehabilitation monitoring program findings**

A detailed ecological field assessment of rehabilitated areas and analogue sites was undertaken during November 2024. Monitoring was undertaken using the Whitehaven Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring Methodology . Monitoring comprised: • twenty -two repeat monitoring woodland rehabilitation sites; • nine newly established woodland rehabilitation sites; • two repeat monitoring analogue woodland sites; • twenty-nine categorical rehabilitation point assessments at notable locations within the Woodland rehabilitation. Fauna monitoring – birds – was conducted in the Winter and Spring periods of 2024. This monitoring assessed fauna diversity and abundance with the characteristics of appropriate analogue sites. Bioindicators include biological processes, species, or communities and are used to evaluate the health conditions of a particular environment or ecosystem and how it changes overtime. Birds are good bioindicators as their taxonomy is well known, their distribution and ecology is well understood, their habitat requirements are fairly specialised, they are easy to identify, detect and monitor via visual or audio evidence. Additionally, given their ability to fly where an environment does not present their required habitat constraints, birds can easily relocate to better habitats. In addition to this rehabilitation QAQC was conducted on the newly established landform and ecosystem areas in 2024. Landform establishment is not included in the Annual Monitoring- that is only the ecosystem establishment areas. This process includes surveys before and after growth medium placement which was then compared to the landform design surface. QAQC on the top layer of overburden and the growth medium identified that amelioration was required. Gypsum was applied to the overburden and also the topsoil when placed.

**Performance issues and their causes including identification of any knowledge gaps that must be addressed**

It is recommended that: •Weed management is undertaken to reduce perennial exotic grass abundance in the woodland rehabilitation; •management actions are undertaken to prevent further increases in exotic cover •ground maintenance planting programs are utilised to increase the diversity of the woodland rehabilitation groundcover

# Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

| RRT NUMBER | PROJECT/TRIAL NAME | OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT | METHODOLOGY | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | STATUS | ON TRACK? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A RR0001429 | | | | | | |

**Outcomes of completed trials and research**

| |
|---|
| N/A |

# Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **A1** | Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance | 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.<br><br>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).<br><br>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint. |
| **A2** | Underground Mining Area | Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas. |
| **B** | Total active disturbance | Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation). |
| **C** | Rehabilitation – land preparation | 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.<br><br>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation. |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **D** | Ecosystem and land use establishment | 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.<br>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. |
| **E** | Ecosystem and Land Use Development | 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).<br>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). |
| **F** | Rehabilitation Completion | The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.* |
| **G** | New active disturbance area | The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5). |
| **H** | New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period | The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5). |
| **I** | Established rehabilitation (hectares) | The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5). |

| REPORTING CATEGORY | | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| **J** | Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio | The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same. |
| **K** | % Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint | The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation (I/A1 x 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** | An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.<br>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). |
| **Domain** | 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. |
| **Ecosystem and Land Use Development** | 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.<br>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.<br>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management. |
| **Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment** | This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform.<br>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. |
| **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** | 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.<br>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. |
| **Habitat** | Has the same meaning as that term under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (as relevant). |
| **Indicator** | An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion 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 *Mining Act 1992.* |
| **Landform Establishment** | This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform.<br>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). |
| **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** | Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:<br>■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data<br>■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)<br>■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.<br>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. |
| **Mining area** | As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*. |
| **Mining domain** | A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s). |
| **Mining land** | As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.* |
| **Native vegetation** | Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.* |
| **Overburden** | Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit. |
| **Performance indicator** | An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to 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:<br>■ active mining<br>■ decommissioning<br>■ landform Establishment<br>■ growth medium development<br>■ ecosystem and land use establishment<br>■ 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 *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* 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** | Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes:<br>■ the relevant development consent authority<br>■ the local council<br>■ the relevant landholder(s)<br>■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group<br>■ affected land holder(s)<br>■ government agencies relevant to the final land use<br>■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)<br>■ local Aboriginal communities, and<br>■ 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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*. |

[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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 May 2024 | Community Consultative Committee | A quarterly meeting was held at Boggabri Golf Club | TCM outlined the work being undertaken on the north and south rehabilitation areas. It was explained the process and the pushing of topsoil downhill with work now underway to trim back the level of cover required | No actions/matters were raised. |
| 14 Feb 2024 | Community Consultative Committee | A quarterly meeting was held on site | TCM noted that the rehabilitation targets were exceeded for the last quarter of the previous year, and outlined the rehabilitation plan for the next three months including topsoiling landform and beginning of tree planting campaign. | No actions/matters raised |
| 13 Nov 2024 | Community Constulative Committee | A quarterly meeting was held at Boggabri Golf Club | The community was consulted regarding recent approval of TCMs Rehabilitation Objectives by the Resource Regulator, for the Rehabilitation Management Plan. | No actions/matters raised |
| 28 Aug 2024 | Community Consultative Committee | A quarterly meeting was held at the Boggabri Golf Club | It was noted that a total of 30 hectares has been completed on the North and South Rehabilitation areas. The final landform shape has been revised, with a geomorphic landform being adopted. | No actions/matters raised |

# Attachment 5 – Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Tarrawonga Plan 1B Current Landform Contours December 2024.pdf