



**NSW  
Resources  
Regulator**

**FWP0001483**

# **APPIN COLLIERY FORWARD PROGRAM**

**Monday 1 July 2024 to Wednesday 30 June 2027**

## Summary

### DETAIL

<b>Mine</b>	Appin Colliery
<b>Reference</b>	FWP0001483
<b>Forward program commencement date</b>	Monday 1 July 2024
<b>Forward program end date</b>	Wednesday 30 June 2027
<b>Forward program revision (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	James Page
<b>Mining leases</b>	ML 1382 (1992), MPL 200 (1973), ML 1847 (1992), CCL 724 (1973), ML 1832 (1992), ML 1698 (1992), CCL 767 (1973), ML 1473 (1992), ML 1574 (1992), ML 1433 (1992), MPL 201 (1973), CL 381 (1973), CL 388 (1973), ML 1678 (1992)
<b>Project location</b>	Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd
<b>Date of submission</b>	Friday 27 September 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

Appin Mine consists of the merged Appin, Tower, and West Cliff collieries. Appin Mine is owned and operated by Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (ICHPL), which was 100% owned by South32 Limited (South32) during the reporting period. Key areas associated with the current operations include Appin North, West and East Pit Tops, Appin East Ventilation Shaft 1/2 and 3 sites, Appin West Ventilation Shaft 6 and Ventilation Shaft 7/8 sites, Douglas North Substation site, West Cliff Coal Preparation Plant, Coal Wash Emplacement Area and North Cliff Mine site. On 29 February 2024 South32 announced that they had entered into a binding agreement for the sale of ICHPL to Gear M Illawarra Met Coal Pty Ltd, trading as GM3, an entity owned by Golden Energy and Resources Pte Ltd (GEAR) and M Resources Pty Ltd. The transaction was completed on 29 August 2024.

## Description of surface disturbance activities

### Exploration activities

Exploration is anticipated to occur in exploration titles AUTH 396, AUTH 248, EL 8972 and EL 4470 in addition to the mining titles CCL 767 and ML 1698. Consultation will be undertaken with all potentially affected landholders during the planning and assessment of any proposed exploration activity in these areas. The proposed exploration will include (but is not limited to): Exploration drilling (i.e. slim and large diameter, surface-to-inseam etc.). Seismic acquisition (2D and 3D). Activities will be directed towards the provision of geological information to contribute to short to medium term mine planning in Appin Mine. This would focus on the definition of structures (such as faults, sills and dykes) within the mining domain to determine their impact on mains, surface infrastructure and adjacent longwall block lengths. An example of this is dyke identification across the Appin Mining Domain. The primary techniques for structure definition will be borehole drilling and seismic. Geotechnical investigations (including boreholes and shallow pits) will be directed at confirming ground conditions for proposed ventilation shaft/s. Groundwater boreholes will be drilled for monitoring purposes. The activities will be reported in the Annual Review.

### Construction activities

Structural review of the 8000 tonne WCCCP product bins to reinstate designed capacity. Works commenced in late FY24 with completion expected in FY27. Upgrade of the haul road system between the CWEA and the WCCPP. Engineering for the lifting and upgrade of Wedderburn Road with construction in the design phase over FY24, with work to commence in FY25.

Removal/emplacement of remaining coal wash that had been stored at Appin North for beneficial reuse to continue over FY25. Continuation of concreting of unsealed areas within the laydown area and unsealed main access to the waste sorting and laydown areas at Appin West. Completion of upgrade to coal stockpile area dust suppression system at Appin East. Upgrade of the bulk diesel bund at Appin East. Continuation of the AMVA Project including, the installation of infrastructure and equipment required for the operation of ventilation shafts and mine access facilities and shaft sinking to occur. The high voltage switchyard to supply underground and ventilation fans will continue construction. The ventilation fans will commence construction in mid FY25 and continue into FY26. Switchyard upgrades at multiple sites and locations across Appin Mine will continue to replace old infrastructure. The project scope includes Ventilation Shaft 2, Appin North, Appin East and Appin West. For minor construction activities visit the Annual Review on the GM3 website: <https://gm-3.com.au/>

## **Mining schedule**

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Planned mining activities will be conducted in the Appin Area 7 mining domain as mining has now concluded in Appin Area 9. Roadway development in Appin Area 7 will be maintained, with a target of one to two panels in advance of longwall extraction. Current operations in Appin Area 7 will continue in generally a northerly direction with the following panels planned to be extracted: LW710B, LW711 and LW712 in FY25, FY26, FY27 respectively. Panels will be extracted from west to east as per current practice, with run of mine (RoM) coal being conveyed to the surface at Appin East and Appin North. RoM coal conveyed to Appin East will be stored in surface loading bins or on temporary stockpiles before being trucked to the WCCPP for processing. RoM coal conveyed to Appin North will be either stockpiled or directly fed to WCCPP for processing.

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

RoM coal from Appin Mine will continue to be processed at the WCCPP with a small percentage processed at the Dendrobium Coal Preparation Plant (DCPP) on an as needed basis. The coal wash from the WCCPP will continue to be emplaced at the CWEA, with coal wash from the DCPP only being emplaced at the CWEA if beneficial reuses of the coal wash are unable to be sourced. Emplacement operations will take place within the Stage 3 CWEA. The Stage 3 CWEA is currently undergoing a proposed design change which may result in the removal of the need to construct a new Emplacement Pond (EP) 4. A decision was made by the company to avoid direct impacts to Aboriginal sites within the approved Stage 3 footprint. Potential long term stability issues were also addressed. The revised design was incorporated in the CWEA MP that is with relevant government agencies for review and approval. Typically, 0.7 to 0.8Mt of coal wash will be emplaced at the CWEA annually from the WCCPP. Additional coal wash may be emplaced if beneficial reuse options are not available for the coal wash generated from processing Dendrobium RoM product by the DCPP. Rehabilitation of the

CWEA takes place progressively as each section of embankment fill reaches the finished level in accordance with the Appin Mine Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan (CWEAMP).

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

RoM coal from Appin Mine will continue to be processed at the WCCPP with a small percentage processed at the DCPP on an as needed basis. The coal wash from the WCCPP will continue to be emplaced at the CWEA, with coal wash from the DCPP only being emplaced at the CWEA if beneficial reuses of the coal wash are unable to be sourced.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste will be managed in accordance with the Appin Mine Waste Management Plan (WMP). The WMP has been developed to meet Condition 29 of Schedule 4 of the Appin Mine Project Approval. Emplacement of coal wash is managed in accordance with the approved CWEAMP. Presently there are comprehensive waste segregation processes in place (on- and off-site) which significantly reduces the amount of general waste going to landfill. General or specific exempted waste may be disposed of on-site in the CWEA with prior internal approvals. Waste generated by the project that is required to be taken off-site is collected and segregated into appropriate waste types by a licenced waste contractor to enable the proper facilitation of waste classification, recycle, storage, transport, disposal and tracking. The WMP and CWEAMP are available on the GM3 website: <https://gm-3.com.au/>

**Key production milestones**

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
<b>Stripped topsoil</b> <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	21,000	15,000	15,000
<b>Rock/overburden</b>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	0
<b>Ore</b>	(Mt)	4.36	5.14	4.71
<b>Reject material<sup>1</sup></b>	(Mt)	0.74	0.86	0.79
<b>Product</b>	(Mt)	3.63	4.27	3.91

<sup>1</sup> This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

# Three-year rehabilitation forecast

## Rehabilitation planning schedule

### Rehabilitation planning schedule

Progressive closure of redundant assets: ICHPL is currently progressing investigations and studies to inform the rehabilitation (rehab) works and approvals required at the North Cliff Site and Bulli Shaft sites as part of the Redundant Infrastructure Program. Executing the rehab work remains subject to the outcomes of these investigation and studies, as well as external and internal approval processes. Therefore, a detailed schedule of key activities has not yet been prepared. Rehab of areas affected by subsidence: Impacts associated with Longwalls 32 to 38 have been identified in the Georges River, some requiring rehab. The rehab will be undertaken in accordance with the Georges River Remediation Plan (GRRP). Rehab activities have been undertaken at GR\_Pool 54 to 57 rehab area, completed in FY24. Post-rehab monitoring is ongoing at the site. Rehab activities are currently underway at GR\_Pool 38 to Pool 40, before moving to GR\_Rockbar 36, scheduled for completion in Q2 of FY25. Remaining rehab areas proposed in the GRRP are proposed for completion in FY25. Following sufficient collection of post-rehab monitoring (i.e. over a range of rainfall and upstream flow conditions), sites will be assessed to determine whether rehab activities were successful or whether additional targeted rehab is required. The schedule may be impacted by land access agreements and environmental issues such as site access, bushfire, drought and wet weather.

### Stakeholder consultation

Table 19 (Page 44) of the Appin Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) details the proposed stakeholder consultation activities over the next three years. This is available on the GM3 website: <https://gm-3.com.au/>

### Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Table 20 (Page 48) of the RMP contains a Forward Work Program which describes the studies and design work required over the next three years. This is available on the GM3 website: <https://gm-3.com.au/>

## 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

Progressive rehabilitation of the CWEA has been undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with the approved CWEA Management Plan. During the reporting period there was additional landform establishment of ~1.45 ha. No seeding occurred during FY24 with seeding planned for early spring FY25.

## Rehabilitation schedule

The rehabilitation of the CWEA surface will take place progressively as each section of embankment fill reaches the finished level. The area of land cleared within the CWEA and dedicated as the active emplacement area will be restricted to an operational size of 18 ha (where practical, with a maximum area of 21 ha) and will be progressively rehabilitated to achieve this. Soil from clearing areas is not stockpiled where possible and is utilised directly on areas that have reached final landform design. ICHPL has progressed investigations and studies to inform the rehabilitation works and approvals required at the North Cliff Site and Bulli Shaft sites. Executing the rehabilitation work remains subject to the outcomes of these investigation and studies, as well as external and internal approval processes. Therefore, a detailed schedule of key activities has not yet been prepared. All disturbance will be accounted for and monitored through the permit to disturb and approved pre-clearing process. This minimises unnecessary disturbance as each area is required to be approved by an Environmental Representative who is aware of the clearing allocation and requirements for each area approval. Refer to the Forward Work Program in the RMP for further details. This is available on the GM3 website: <https://gm-3.com.au/>

## Completion of rehabilitation

An application for rehabilitation completion was submitted for Stages 1 and 2 of the CWEA in FY24. Resubmission in FY25 may be required following feedback from the Resources Regulator (CWEA Stage 1 Object ID(s): 49069, 49070: Approximately 155,090m<sup>2</sup>) (CWEA Stage 2 Object ID(s): 49075, 49072, 49090, 49076, 49073, 49071, 49074, 49077: Approximately 234,825m<sup>2</sup>). An application for rehabilitation completion is planned to be submitted for Bulli Shaft #4 in FY25 (Object ID: 49068: Approximately 2,594m<sup>2</sup>).

## Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Impacts associated with Longwalls 32 to 38 have been identified in the Georges River, some requiring rehabilitation (rehab). The rehab work is proposed to be carried out in several stages, as grouting works will need to be conducted iteratively. Pools with more significant impacts will generally be targeted as a



priority. Rehab activities have been undertaken at GR\_Pool 54 to 57 rehab area, completed in FY24. Post-rehab monitoring is ongoing at the site. Rehab activities are currently underway at GR\_Pool 38 to 40, before moving to GR\_Rockbar 36, scheduled for completion in Q2 of FY25. Remaining rehab areas proposed in the GRRP are proposed for completion in FY25. Following sufficient collection of post-rehab monitoring (i.e. over a range of rainfall and upstream flow conditions), sites will be assessed to determine whether rehab activities were successful or whether additional targeted rehab is required.

## Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

### Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
<b>A Total surface disturbance footprint</b>	(ha)	294.28	297.08	300.21
<b>B Total active disturbance</b>	(ha)	211.7	212.58	213.16
<b>P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation</b>	(ha)	1.29	3.21	5.77

### Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
<b>O Total new active disturbance area</b>	(ha)	0.97	2.8	3.13
<b>P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during the reporting period</b>	(ha)	1.29	1.92	2.56
<b>Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio</b>		1.33	0.69	0.82

## Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p><b>A</b> 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>B</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><b>C</b> 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><b>D</b> 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
<b>Active</b>	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered ‘active’ for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
<b>Active mining phase of rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Analogue site</b>	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.
<b>Annual rehabilitation report and forward program</b>	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Annual reporting period</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Closure</b>	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).
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
<b>Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation</b>	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.

<b>WORD</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>Department</b>	The Department of Regional NSW.
<b>Disturbance</b>	See Surface Disturbance.
<b>Disturbance area</b>	<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>
<b>Domain</b>	<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>
<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Development</b>	<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>
<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment</b>	<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>
<b>Exploration</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Final landform and rehabilitation plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Final land use</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Form and way</b>	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the Department’s website.
<b>Growth Medium Development</b>	<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>
<b>Habitat</b>	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).
<b>Indicator</b>	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.
<b>Land</b>	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
<b>Landform Establishment</b>	<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>
<b>Large mine</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Lease holder</b>	The holder of a mining lease.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Life of mine</b>	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
<b>Mine rehabilitation portal</b>	<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"> <li>■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data</li> <li>■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)</li> <li>■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Mining area</b>	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
<b>Mining domain</b>	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).
<b>Mining land</b>	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
<b>Native vegetation</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
<b>Overburden</b>	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
<b>Performance indicator</b>	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
<b>Phases of rehabilitation</b>	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ active mining</li> <li>■ decommissioning</li> <li>■ landform Establishment</li> <li>■ growth medium development</li> <li>■ ecosystem and land use establishment</li> <li>■ ecosystem and land use development.</li> </ul>
<b>Progressive rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion</b>	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.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion criteria</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation cost estimate</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation management plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation objectives</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation risk assessment</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation schedule</b>	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Relevant stakeholders</b>	<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"> <li>■ the relevant development consent authority</li> <li>■ the local council</li> <li>■ the relevant landholder(s)</li> <li>■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group</li> <li>■ affected land holder(s)</li> <li>■ government agencies relevant to the final land use</li> <li>■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)</li> <li>■ local Aboriginal communities, and</li> <li>■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk</b>	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
<b>Secretary</b>	The Secretary of the Department.
<b>Security deposit</b>	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).
<b>Surface disturbance</b>	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
<b>Tailings</b>	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 <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Waste</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

## Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A - Year 1.zip

Plan 2B - Year 2.zip

Plan 2C - Year 3.zip

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1