



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

ARR0001042

BOGGABRI COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Saturday 1 January 2022 to Saturday 31 December 2022



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Summary table

DETAIL

Mine Boggabri Coal

Reference ARR0001042

Annual report period commencement date Saturday 1 January 2022

Annual report period end date Saturday 31 December 2022

Forward program

Mining leases ML 1755 (1992), CL 368 (1973)

Lease holder(s) CHUGOKU ELECTRIC POWER AUSTRALIA RESOURCES PTY. LTD., NS BOGGABRI PTY LIMITED, BOGGABRI COAL PTY LIMITED

Contact Stewart Dunlop

Date of submission

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

Boggabri Coal Mine (BCM) is an open cut coal mine located 15 km north-east of the township of Boggabri in north-western NSW. BCM is managed by Boggabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd on behalf of Idemitsu Australia's (IA) subsidiary Boggabri Coal Pty Ltd and its JV partners (Chugoku Electric Power Australia Resources Pty Ltd and NS Boggabri Pty Limited). BCM operates in accordance with SSD09_0182 which was granted on 18 July 2012 which enables the continuation of open cut mining until the end of 2033. Mining operations are progressing northward, extracting up to 8.6 Mtpa of ROM coal utilising truck and shovel mining methods. Progressive rehabilitation of the overburden emplacement areas is undertaken as areas achieve the final landform design. Up to 4.2 Mtpa of ROM coal can be processed at the CHPP, with the ability to bypass ROM coal to produce high quality semisoft coking, PCI and thermal coal products which is transported to the Port of Newcastle by rail for sale to the export market.

Life of mine

11 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

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

ML 1755 (1992), CL 368 (1973)

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

EPL 12407

EPBC 2009/5256 (as varied)

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

MOD 8 to SSD 09_0182 has been progressed through the planning approvals process throughout the reporting period. An amendment was sought to the MOD 8 application in November 2022, which now seeks approval to increase the depth of mining to the Templemore

seam to recover approximately 28.1 Mt of additional ROM coal. MOD 8 seeks to extend the mine life by three years until the end of 2036. This application remains in progress.

MOD 9 to SSD 09_0182 was lodged on 21 October 2022 and sought approval for the operation of a mobile rock crushing facility and associated fleet within the approved Mine Disturbance Boundary at BCM; the construction and use of a new Pre-Shift Information (PSI) Site at a location closer to active mining operations and access to the new site via a section of the former Leard Forest Road (which has previously been closed to the public); and minor administrative changes to conditions of SSD 09_0182 relating to the management of rehabilitation activities to align requirements with recent amendments to the Mining Regulation 2016. MOD 9 was granted on 2 March 2023.

Changes to land ownership and land use

There have been no changes to land ownership and land use to the land within the Project Boundary 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

There was no additional surface disturbance during the reporting period. The Forward Program had forecast three areas of disturbance which is associated with the approved Irrigation Area to the south of the Mine Infrastructure Area. Following further investigations, it was decided that this area would not be utilised during the reporting period.

There was no additional rehabilitation conducted during the reporting period. However, areas of rehabilitation planted in 2019/2020 have progressed from the Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment phase to Ecosystem and Land Use Development phase during the reporting period.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Numerous rehabilitation planning activities were completed throughout the reporting period to align the site with the requirements under the NSW Rehabilitation Reforms. Amendments were made to the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan to align with the requirements of SSD 09_0182 and the Rehabilitation Objectives submitted to the Resources Regulator. SLR was commissioned to assist with landform stability issues which were encountered during the rehabilitation monitoring following periods of extended rainfall.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No underground mining is undertaken at Boggabri and hence no subsidence repairs were undertaken during the reporting period. During the 2022 reporting period, focus was given to investigation of and planning for the repair and stabilisation of areas which have been affected by numerous storm events which have been experienced over the last few years.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

Monitoring of rehabilitation areas and analogue sites is undertaken by specialist independent consultants on an annual basis using a modified Landscape Function Analysis methodology. Ecological rehabilitation monitoring will be undertaken at three replicate sites per each stage of rehabilitation on a 1:14,000 scale to provide statistically valid data that is used to guide rehabilitation maintenance activities. Monitoring activities were affected by heavy rainfall conditions which resulted in the rehabilitation monitoring program being cancelled due to the cut off of access to the Boggabri Mine.

Maintenance/contingency activities included a range of activities including:

- Supplementary seeding of vegetated areas;
- Weed and pest control;
- Application of soil ameliorants; and
- Repair of any eroded areas.

Maintenance and corrective actions continued to focus on the monitoring and identification of areas requiring further control and/or remedial actions. This included the planning and repair of some areas of erosion which have been identified following the numerous storm events which have been experienced over the last few years.

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

No regulatory actions in relation to rehabilitation have been received by BCOPL during the reporting period. Notwithstanding the commencement of the NSW Rehabilitation Reforms on 2 July 2022 has resulted in the transfer away from the Mining Operations Plan process to the Forward Program.

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

Whilst monitoring has demonstrated that areas of rehabilitation are trending well towards the final land use objectives, no areas of rehabilitation have achieved the final land use during the reporting period.

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

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	0	118,000
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0	46,546,093
Ore	(Mt)	0	6.77
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0	1.4
Product	(Mt)	0	5.7

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	0	1,496.95
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	0	1,216.67
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	0	24.4
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	N/A	255.87
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	N/A	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT	UNIT	YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
G Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	0	0
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	0	0
J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	0	0
I Established rehabilitation	(ha)	N/A	255.87
K Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	N/A	17.09

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	%	99.99
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

Landform erosion has been identified in areas with well established woodland vegetation which requires remediation works to be completed. During 2022, a specialist rehabilitation consultant was commissioned to undertake a review of these landform erosion areas and to develop the required work program. This work program has since commenced and will be undertaken over the 2023 and 2024 calendar years.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The biodiversity monitoring program has identified that the native species richness within the rehabilitation areas is trending towards or exceeding the native species richness of the neighbouring analogue sites. the monitoring has identified that the exotic species richness is greater than the required benchmark in the neighbouring Leard State Forest sites. Ongoing weed management on the rehabilitation areas will be undertaken over time in order to bring these into line. Structural characteristics are mostly absent within the rehabilitation areas. The installation of stag trees and bush timber salvaged during clearing has built on this whilst woodland areas are further developed and these features establish naturally. No salinity was on rehabilitation areas.

Whilst the landform is identified to be generally showing signs of stability, the extreme rainfall conditions experienced in recent years has resulted in areas of erosion and slumping. Works programs have been developed and are forecast to progress into 2024.

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?

NO

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

N/A

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.

Generally, the completed rehabilitation areas are progressing towards the achievement of the proposed rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan. As noted above, there are some areas which require further attention and are subject to ongoing work programs.

Appraisal description

There are performance issues preventing rehabilitation moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Biodiversity monitoring of rehabilitation areas is completed annually to assess the biodiversity status of rehabilitated areas to further guide rehabilitation methodologies, procedures and maintenance activities, in order to achieve site rehabilitation objectives. The monitoring reports on aspects of ecosystem establishment and ecosystem development.

Monitoring for the reporting period commenced 8 October 2022 at four (of 10) replicate monitoring sites located within the 11, 12 and 14-year-old mine rehabilitation age-classes. The other six sites were not able to be sampled during the monitoring period. This was due to the continued rainfall with a further 55 mm experienced between 8 and 9 October 2022. The effects of previous and ongoing rainfall limited safe access to and within the mine rehabilitation area (impassable roads). The monitoring program progressed on foot between accessible monitoring sites with a reduced sub-set of sampling methodologies employed. The monitoring event was terminated on 8 October 2022, with BCM again inaccessible from flood water associated with the Namoi River on 9 October 2022.

The 2022 monitoring program involved a reduced sub-set of sampling methodologies from the four sites sampled, including:

- One single modified BBAM plot, species inventories only.
- One standard 20-minute, 2 ha bird and general fauna census (generally within 80 m radius of fixed monitoring site and consistent with rehabilitation age-class).
- Photo point monitoring (to track changes in plant growth and ecology of the rehabilitated areas).
- Salinity monitoring (observational).
- Canopy species recruitment and presence of reproductive structures monitoring (observational).

Although limited data was collected in 2022, the previous years' data and the observations made in 2022, indicate that native species diversity and structure of the vegetation are progressing over time. Acquired data indicate that biodiversity values (vegetation and birds)

are trending well against analogue sites associated with the Leard State Forest remnant. To prevent skewing long-term data trends, no data analysis was completed on the limited data collected.

Generally, the monitoring has shown:

- Mean species richness is highest in the 2010 and 2011 rehabilitation, with lowest in 2008 rehabilitation.
- Mean native species richness for the 2010 and 2011 rehabilitation are likely to exceed the Leard State Forest analogue benchmarks for shrubby woodland/forest final land use.
- All rehabilitation monitoring locations failed to meet the relevant criteria for exotic species richness.
- Structural characteristics are mostly absent across the rehabilitation area, except where stage trees.

Bird surveys identified 37 diurnal species from the four replicate monitoring sites. Two threatened species were recorded, including the Speckled Warbler and Little Lorikeet.

Various areas of landform erosion and weed infestations were identified and are subject to ongoing work programs.

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

Further work is proposed to be undertaken as part of the Final Void and Mine Closure Plan.

This Plan is required to be prepared by the end of December 2025 in accordance with conditions of SSD 09_0182.

The Plan is to investigate future stability of the landforms, long term groundwater recovery and void characteristics. The Plan will be required to demonstrate that the long term landform will not generate a pit lake, the emplaced spoil has the capacity to drain to the natural environment and drained water will not adversely affect the downstream environment.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	UPDATEDDATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?	ON TRACK UPDATE
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Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	<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>
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	<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	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	<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	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: <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 2 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 3 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
27 Oct 2022	NSW Resources Regulator	Phone discussions and Teams Meeting	Discussion in relation to the Spatial Data submission & issues with KPI data.	Resubmission of Spatial Data to revise KPI data for submission of Forward Program.

Attachment 4 – Plans

230331 BCM Plan 1A Disturb Rehabilitation End 2022.zip

230331 BCM Plan 1B Contours End 2022.zip

Annual Report (LARGE MINE) v1.3