



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001095

AGL MACQUARIE FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 10 October 2022 to Thursday 9 October 2025

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Summary

DETAIL

Mine	AGL Macquarie
Reference	FWP0001095
Forward program commencement date	Monday 10 October 2022
Forward program end date	Thursday 9 October 2025
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Matthew Parkinson
Mining leases	ML 1484 (1992), ML 1485 (1992)
Project location	AGL MACQUARIE PTY LIMITED
Date of submission	

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

Development consent, for the Ravensworth No. 2 site flyash disposal project, was issued by Singleton Council on 8 December 1993 (DA 144/93) allowing Flyash disposal into the voids 1-4.

DA 144/93 was subsequently modified on 20 July 2006 to duplicate the return water system infrastructure and on 4 January 2007 to allow Ashton Coal Operations Limited to deposit coal tailings into Void 4 east.

On 29 October 2012 modification approval was issued by Singleton Council adding condition 15 and thus allowing deferment of the filling, capping and rehabilitation of the existing Void 4 and extension of the fly ash delivery pipeline and installation of new water pipelines to facilitate the rehabilitation of Void 5.

Development consent for the Ravensworth South Mine was granted by the then NSW Department of Environment and Planning in December 1986 (DA86-51). Condition 2 (b) of this consent refers to the use of fly ash from the power stations to fill voids as part of the rehabilitation process.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

The AGL Macquarie mine has been in the rehabilitation phase since 2000. Coal extraction ceased in 2000. There are no plans to undertake any further exploration activities.

Construction activities

AGL plans to replace approximately 1500 metres of the ash transfer pipelines in the north of the site under State Significant Development Approval 9697. The new pipelines would be constructed within the existing corridor adjacent to the existing ash transfer pipelines approved under Development Approval 144/93.

Commencement of construction of the new ash transfer pipelines is expected to commence in late 2022 and take approximately six to nine months to complete.

Construction of internal walls within the Ravensworth South Area Void 5 will continue during the forward plan period. These works include construction of internal terrace walls in the north and east arms of Void 5 to enable ongoing ash deposition. These works are consistent with currently approved activities and are required to facilitate ongoing ash deposition into Void 5. AGL would also look to commence Stage 2 filling of the decant basin area of Void 5, this would require extension of the approved ash pipelines to allow filling in this area.

The Loop Organics Composting Facility is located immediately to the east of Void 5 in the Ravensworth South area of the AGL Macquarie mine. The facility was originally approved on 3 February 2017 under Development Approval DA 173/2016. Loop Organics obtained a modification to DA 173/2016 that would enable processing food organics. To be able to process food organics, Loop Organics are required to construct a shed. Construction to commence in late 2022 to early 2023.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

No mining is planned within the AGL Macquarie mine within the forward plan period. Mining within the Excluded Area ceased in 1993 and mining within the Ravensworth South area ceased in 2000.

The site has been completely in the rehabilitation phase since 1993 within the Excluded Area and 2000 within Ravensworth South respectively. As part of the rehabilitation works the final voids are progressively filled with flyash from the Bayswater Power Station (BPS). There are a total of 5 voids across the AGL Macquarie site. Voids 1 to 3 have been completely filled with flyash with Void 1 and 2 capped with a minimum of 400 millimetres of mine spoil and revegetation with pasture species. Void 3 has been capped and approximately 50 hectares of the capped surface is used as a composting facility.

Ash emplacement into Void 5 commenced in March 2014 and has continued since. Ash emplacement in Void 5 will continue during the forward plan period.

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

The AGL Macquarie Mine includes five mining voids that were left following the completion of extractive mining. Four of the voids are located in the Excluded Area and one void is located in the Ravensworth South area. Voids 1 to 3 have been completely filled with flyash from Bayswater Power Station. All of these voids have been capped with approximately 500 mm of mine spoil and Voids 1 and 2 have been revegetated with pasture grass species. Approximately 21 hectares (ha) of Void 3 has been revegetated with pasture grass species. The remaining 50 ha of Void 3 is currently being used as a composting facility which was approved under DA 140/2016.

Void 4, within the excluded area is part of the water management system associated with the flyash disposal system approved under DA 144/93. Seepage water from Voids 1-3 drains to Void 4 with pumping infrastructure returns a percentage of the water back to BPS where it is reused in the Ravensworth Ash Plant to form the ash slurry that is pumped down the AGL Macquarie Mine Void 5.

Void 5 is located within the Ravensworth South area. Fly ash emplacement into Void 5 commenced in March 2014 and is currently planned to continue until 2032. Ash is currently deposited behind internal terrace wall in the north and eastern arms that are lifted

progressively by approximately 5 metres at a time. Approximately 30 lifts have been made across the two void arms since 2014. Six additional lifts are planned over the forward plan period.

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

No processing infrastructure is located within the AGL Macquarie Mine.

The eastern arm of Void 4 within the Excluded Area is currently used for tailings emplacement by the Ashton Coal Mine. Tailings emplacement into Void 4 east commenced in 2006 and will continue through the duration of the forward plan period with the current projected completion expected in 2026. Rehabilitation of this tailings emplacement facility would then commence in 2028 with the aim for relinquishment in 2034.

Ashton Coal have recently received approved to mine a component of the Ravensworth Underground mine under the Ravensworth South area. Tailings production from this mining activity may extend the emplacement timeline beyond 2026.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Waste management associated with the operation of Bayswater including the AGL Macquarie Mine site, is undertaken in accordance with AGL-HSE-STD-009.7 – Waste Standard and AGLM-HSE-PLN-009.07 Waste Management Plan and regulated under Environment Protection Licence 779. AGLM has implemented a Total Waste Management System (TWMS) administered by an external waste contractor. This contract includes key performance indicators for the maximisation of waste recycling options, employee training and options for the minimisation of non-recyclable waste. Disposal of coal ash from Bayswater and tailings into the voids is allowed under the relevant development approvals and EPLs.

Two compost facilities, operated by third parties are located onsite. One on part of the capped Void 3 in the Excluded area and on to the immediate east of Void 5 in the Ravensworth South Area. Both facilities are operated under separate Environment Protection Licences and Development consents. The compost facilities provide organic materials to AGL Macquarie for use in rehabilitation works which are used in accordance with the relevant Resource Recovery Exemptions and guidelines.

There are no known areas of contamination across the site.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	0	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0	0
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0	0

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

In year 1, approximately 7.1 hectares will undergo rehabilitation reworks. In year 2, approximately 6.6 hectares will undergo rehabilitation reworks and in year 3, approximately 5.6 hectares will undergo rehabilitation reworks.

The rehabilitation reworks will involve weed and vegetation management works to reduce the weed and exotic grasses ahead of reworks. Compost/organics would then be spread over the areas followed by ripping to incorporate the organics. Direct seeding and tubestock planting with woodland natives and low application of sterile cover crop would be applied in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan.

AGLM has lodged an application to modify DA 86/51 for the Ravensworth South Mine Area, the modification seeks to change the management of the Void 5. As part of these works AGL has engaged a suitably qualified consultant to update the final landform of Void 5 based on updated predicted ash deposition. The modification aims to fill the south western area of Void 5 to ensure the final surface of the capped Void 5, will adequately drain from the north to south and then from the west to the east with limited water pooling.

AGL aim to update the conceptual final landform for Void 4 in the Excluded Area, during the forward plan period based on the predicted reduced ash production from Bayswater PS given the closure date has been brought forward 2 to 5 years. AGL would then seek a modification to DA 144/93 to update the approved concept final landform.

Stakeholder consultation

AGL completed extensive stakeholder consultation in early 2022 associated with the modification application for DA 86/51. This consultation focussed on the updated conceptual final landform for Void 5 within the Ravensworth South Mine Area. Details of this consultation can be found in Ravensworth South Mine – Rehabilitation Amendment Modification Report 2022 on the Department of Planning and Environment Major Projects Portal.

During the forward plan period, AGL aims to lodge a modification application for DA 144/93 in relation to the Void 4 conceptual final landform. Given the change in the National Electricity

Market and the move away from coal fired power, it is likely that Void 4 may not be used for ash emplacement or only a small amount of ash will be emplaced within Void 4. AGL has commenced work to assess the options for the Void 4 final landform based on the updated forward ash generation projection.

During the preparation of the supporting documentation for a proposed modification to DA 144/93, AGL would undertake appropriate consultation with relevant government agencies and the community. AGL has been running a Community Dialogue Group for a number of years now. This group is independently chaired and members currently include the local councils, community representatives, business chambers, Local Aboriginal Land Council representatives along with key representatives from AGL.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

AGL has engaged a suitably qualified consultant to commence work on the design for the Void 5 final landform which will build on the conceptual final landform presented in the DA 86/51 Ravensworth South Mine Modification application. These works will take into account the changing electricity market and the move away from coal fired power generation and resulting reduction in ash generation.

The proposed modification to DA 86/51 aims to create flexibility with the final landform for Void 5 but also ensure that the final landform, following completion of ash emplacement and capping, is free draining from the north to south and from west to east.

These works will also assess the need for amendments to the eastern dam wall in Void 5 taking into account the recently approved Ravensworth Underground Mine Modification that may result in longwall mining below both the eastern aspect of Void 5 and in particular wall 1A which is a declared dam under the Dams Safety Act 2015.

During the forward plan period, the conceptual final landform for Void 4 would also be updated in line with the projected reduction in coal fired electricity generation and reduced ash emplacement. Void 4 is currently used as part of the water management system associated with the ash emplacement works along with water supply for the two composting facilities location onsite.

The required risk assessments would be completed as part of the above works.

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

Rehabilitation maintenance activities will be ongoing through the forward plan period.

AGL runs a targeted weed management program across the site which is informed by weed surveys that are conducted every two years and the annual rehabilitation monitoring. The weed management program targets noxious and environmental weeds across the site along with more broad scale weed management in areas in preparation for rehabilitation reworks to reduce weeds in the nominated rehabilitation areas.

AGL runs an ongoing program to manage vertebrate pests including feral pigs, wild dogs and foxes. A trapping program is used to control pigs and 1080 baiting is used to control wild dogs and foxes.

As per the recommendation from the annual rehabilitation monitoring, a kangaroo cull will be considered during the forward plan period if deemed necessary. Should this go ahead, the required permits would be obtained and a licensed shooter would be engaged.

Management of pasture areas will aim to reduce biomass and improve the diversity. AGL will look to reintroduce grazing to appropriate parts of the site to manage biomass. To enable this, fencing works are required to repair and improve fencing.

As recommended in the rehabilitation monitoring, AGL will commence an infill planting program in woodland areas to improve stem densities. This would involve planting tubestock in areas using the recommended species. Management measures would involve weed spraying prior to and during establishment.

Rehabilitation schedule

No active mining is occurring onsite and the last mining ceased in 1993 in the Excluded area and 2000 within the Ravensworth South Area. There is no currently approved disturbance planned within the forward plan reporting period. Proposed borrow pits included in the proposed Ravensworth South Mine Modification would not occur until after the forward plan period.

Rehabilitation reworks within the areas nominated on Plan 2 have been scheduled and budgeted. For these works to proceed, AGL will need to develop detailed work scopes and engage suitably qualified contractors to perform the works. Seed will need to be obtained along with fertilisers for appropriate areas. Where tubestock is planned to be used, sufficient lead time will need to be accounted for to allow for the growth period of the tubestock which is normally 5 to 6 months for natives. Following planting, a sufficient maintenance period would be included within the work scope to cover maintenance activities such as weed management, watering and repair to guards. This will be detailed in the work scopes.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

AGL does not conduct any subsidence monitoring, this is undertaken by third parties that are carrying out the mining activity.

AGL does however monitor for subsidence related impacts such as spontaneous combustion. This is done via the annual rehabilitation monitoring and thermal scans which are currently conducted every five years. A thermal scan will be conducted during the forward plan period.

Thermal scans are used to identify any hotspots so targeted spontaneous combustion management can be carried out. Management activities including excavating and repairing any cracks followed by revegetation works.

Where impacts from other operations are identified, the operator/s are notified so repairs can be completed as covered by the relevant agreement/s.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	829.07	829.07	829.07
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	678.02	678.02	678.02
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	0	0	0
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	158.1	164.65	170.3

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O Total new active disturbance area	(ha)			
P Area proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	7.05	6.55	5.64
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio				

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<p>A Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance</p>	<p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
<p>B Total active disturbance</p>	<p>Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).</p>
<p>C Rehabilitation – land preparation</p>	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>
<p>D Ecosystem and land use establishment</p>	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases “Rehabilitation - Land Preparation” or the “Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment” (definitions C & D in Table 5).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

WORD	DEFINITION
Active	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered ‘active’ for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
Active mining phase of rehabilitation	In the context of rehabilitation, the active mining phase of rehabilitation constitutes the rehabilitation activities undertaken during mining operations such as salvaging and managing soil resources, salvaging habitat resources, and native seed collection. This phase also includes management actions taken during operations to manage risks to rehabilitation and enhance rehabilitation outcomes such as selective handling of waste rock and management of tailings emplacements.
Analogue site	In the context of rehabilitation, an analogue site is a ‘reference site’ that represents an example of the defining characteristics (such as vegetation composition and structure or agricultural productivity) of the final land use. Characteristics of analogue sites can be assessed to develop the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria for final land use domains.
Annual rehabilitation report and forward program	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Annual reporting period	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Closure	A whole-of-mine-life process, which typically culminates in the relinquishment of the mining lease. It includes decommissioning and rehabilitation to achieve the approved final land use(s).
Decommissioning	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation	Activities associated with the removal of mining infrastructure and removal and/or remediation of contaminants and hazardous materials. In the context of the rehabilitation management plan this phase of rehabilitation may also include studies and assessments associated with decommissioning and demolition of infrastructure or works carried out to make safe or ‘fit for purpose’ built infrastructure to be retained for future use(s) following lease relinquishment.

WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	<p>An area that has been disturbed and that requires rehabilitation.</p> <p>This may include areas such as on-licence exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped), and areas requiring rehabilitation that are temporarily stabilised (i.e. managed to minimise dust generation and/or erosion).</p>
Domain	<p>An area (or areas) of the land that has been disturbed by mining and has a specific operational use (mining domain) or specific final land use (final land use domain). Land within a domain typically has similar geochemical and/or geophysical characteristics and therefore requires specific rehabilitation activities to achieve the associated final land use.</p>
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this phase may include processes to develop characteristics of functional self-sustaining ecosystems, such as nutrient recycling, vegetation flowering and reproduction, and increasing habitat complexity, and development of a productive, self-sustaining soil profile.</p> <p>This phase of rehabilitation may include specific vegetation management strategies and maintenance such as tree thinning, supplementary plantings and weed management.</p>
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform.</p> <p>For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.</p>
Exploration	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.

WORD	DEFINITION
Final landform and rehabilitation plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Final land use	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Form and way	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the Department’s website.
Growth Medium Development	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short lived pioneer species).</p> <p>This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion.</p>
Habitat	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> and the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> (as relevant).
Indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (e.g. pH, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to approximate the progression of a biophysical process. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion (i.e. defined end point). It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.
Land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Landform Establishment	<p>This phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the final landform.</p> <p>In addition to profiling the surface of rehabilitation areas to the approved final landform profile this phase may include works to construct surface water drainage features, encapsulate problematic materials such as tailings, and prepare a substrate with the desired physical and chemical characteristics (e.g. rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials).</p>
Large mine	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Lease holder	The holder of a mining lease.

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	<p>Means the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data ■ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions) ■ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities. <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.</p>
Mining area	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the <i>Mining Act 1992</i> .
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the <i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i> .
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	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"> ■ 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	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.
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 3 – Plans

12583536_Z004_Plan2A_MiningAndRehabilitation_Year1_Rev0_20220729.pdf

12583536_Z005_Plan2B_MiningAndRehabilitation_Year2_Rev0_20220729.pdf

12583536_Z006_Plan2C_MiningAndRehabilitation_Year3_Rev0_20220729.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1