NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001643

RIXS CREEK MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Tuesday 1 April 2025 to Friday 31 March 2028

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Rixs Creek Mine
Reference	FWP0001643
Forward program commencement date	Tuesday 1 April 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 31 March 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Chris Quinn
Mining leases	CL 352 (1973), ML 1649 (1992), ML 1803 (1992), ML 1648 (1992), CL 357 (1973), ML 1725 (1992), ML 1650 (1992), ML 1651 (1992), ML 1630 (1992), ML 1432 (1992)
Project location	Bloomfield Collieries Pty Ltd
Date of submission	Thursday 29 May 2025

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

Rix's Creek Mine (RCM) is wholly owned and operated by Bloomfield Collieries Pty Limited an Australian owned company. The mine consists of Rix's Creek North (RCN) and Rix's Creek South (RCS) which are formally two separate mines. Each includes an approved open cut operation and CHPP facilities, with a rail loop located at RCN.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

RCM will undertake exploration activities in line with the Exploration Activities Management Plan for RCM. This plan details the actions to be completed pre and post exploration drilling to mitigate potential environmental impacts during exploration and/or groundwater monitoring activities. Exploration may be undertaken during the three-year forecast for the following reasons: • Fugitive emission modelling • Geotechnical monitoring • Resource assessment including geological modelling and coal quality.

Construction activities

Construction activities to be undertaken at Rix's Creek Mine include: • Rix's Creek North light vehicle washbay facility • Coal handling and process changes, including installation of new processing equipment on the ROM stockpiles areas and RCN CHPP; • Additional ROM stockpiles to provide increased capacity within the approved area of disturbance at RCN; • Upgrade to the RCN CHPP to include tailings dewatering facilities and thickener capacity to enable the co-disposal of partially dried tailings materials with overburden within the mining area; • RCN Workshop extension; • In pit crusher for the processing of rock materials for internal road base and other onsite purposes; • RCN Substation upgrade and installation of a switching station; • RCN culvert upgrades • Water catchment system located at the Western out of pit dump (WOOPD) area to separate mine water, sediment-laden runoff and divert clean water catchment. Design and construction of Dam 3 of water management to be undertaken during the reporting period. • Old North Pit Dam to be constructed during Year 1 of the forward program. • Establishment of minor access tracks and laydown areas, where necessary, associated with construction work areas within the approved disturbance boundary. Existing access tracks at Rix's Creek will be used, but new tracks may require development. Repairs and maintenance of existing critical mining infrastructure will be completed during the forward program term.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining is to continue within the West Pit open cut and Camberwell open cut area throughout the forward plan. The mining technique at RCM is a multi-seam bench system that mines up to six seams and numerous splits, mining down to the Hebden seam. The mine plan is designed to maximise resource recovery of the whole suite of seams within the lease.

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

The Western out of pit dump (WOOPD) will continue to be used during Y1 YEM26 – Y3 YEM28. Overburden and interburden from West Pit operations will be emplaced at the West Pit emplacement areas. For Y1 YEM26, it is anticipated that another 9ha will be disturbed at North Pit operations. In pit dumping within West Pit operations will continue as coal is mined down to the Hebden seams. The in pit dump will move in a northerly direction away from the Singleton Township. As the in-pit dump reaches final landform, topsoil and subsoil material from the WOOPD and WS15 pre-strip will be used to rehabilitate west pit south operations. Material will continue to be dumped in South pit Tailings Emplacement Area 3. Emplacement Area 3 is currently being capped under a high-risk activity. Material from west pit operations will be used to continue dumping in the former south pit area. Emplacement Area 4 (MB19) is planned to commence capping on the southern portion of the dam during the forward program period. In the Camberwell Pit operations, mining will progress in the southern section down to the Hebden seam. The Dulwich block at the North of the Camberwell Operations will continue to be mined. In pit dumping will continue to backfill the Camberwell Pit as the mining progresses.

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

Coal that is extracted from both the Rix's Creek North and Rix's Creek South open cut areas is planned to be processed at the Rix's Creek South CHPP. Solid bowl centrifuges (SBCs) will be primarily used to process tailings, which is co-disposed in Rix's Creek South open cut area. Tailings not treated via the SBC's will be stored in Rix's Creek South's Emplacement Area 4, which is referred to as MB19. Coarse reject produced at the RCS CHPP is to be co-disposed with overburden within the Rix's Creek South open cut area. Rix's Creek Mine has the ability to use Rix's Creek North CHPP for washing coal produced by Open Cut Mining Operations at RCM. The Rix's Creek North CHPP is currently not operational and is in a care and maintenance phase. The RCN CHPP may undergo upgrades within Year 1 – Year 3 of the forward program.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

General waste minimisation principles (i.e., reduce, re-use and recycling) are currently implemented at the Mine to minimise the quantity of wastes that require off-site disposal.

Key waste streams currently being produced at the Mine include: • Waste Oil and oil filters: Stored in specific receptacles and collected periodically by licensed waste contractors. • Waste metal: The Colliery has a scrap metal program which has a high rate of onsite re-use of steel. If steel is deemed not suitable for re-use, scrap metal is stored in specific receptacles and sold for recycling. • Waste tyres: Heavy vehicle equipment tyres are approved under DA 49/94, PA08_0102 and EPL 3391 to be disposed in the mine void. In accordance with EPL requirements, waste tyres will be covered by inert material beneath rehabilitated surfaces. Disposal volumes are reported annually to the EPA. Rix's Creek North Project Approval PA 08_0102 Modification 10 approved disposal of waste tyres within the Rix's Creek North dumping system. • General waste: General waste is placed in 1.5m3 and 3m3 bins and collected by licensed waste contractor for disposal. • Wastepaper and cardboard: Recycling bins are provided for wastepaper and cardboard. These are regularly serviced by a licensed waste contractor. All general waste and recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. Records are maintained of waste streams collected by the licensed waste contractor for disposal.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	45,000	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	15,500,000	15,950,000	14,490,000
Ore	(Mt)	4,069,000	3,396,000	3,695,000
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	2,214,000	1,956,000	2,228,000
Product	(Mt)	1,855,000	1,440,000	1,467,000

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation Schedule Year 1: • Western out of pit dump (WOOPD) rehabilitation • Disturbance of additional area for dumping in WOOPD west pit of operations. • West Pit pre-strip area continuation of mining north of West pit operations. Rehabilitation Schedule Year 2 • WOOPD additional pre-strip for continuation of emplacement area to the North of West pit operations. • West Pit dump system utilised for West Pit overburden. • WOOPD rehabilitation continues Rehabilitation Year 3 • West Pit South Rehabilitation • WOOPD Rehabilitation Gaps in knowledge were identified as part of the detailed rehabilitation risk assessment process. The following key deliverables are to be carried out over the next three years: • Undertake geochemical analysis of the tailings to determine the suitability of the material by 31/12/2025 • Handling and containment of geochemical and geotechnical unsuitable tailings and reject material by reviewing geochemical tailings results to determine specific handling requirements by 31/06/2026

Stakeholder consultation

Consultation during the reporting period will include: -Issue of community newsletters -Website updates -CCC meetings -Rehabilitation inspections -Upper Hunter Mining Dialogue school tours -Additional school tours, community and industry tours

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Grazing program will continue to be conducted during Y1 – Y3 of the forward program. The monitoring of the site aims to: • Demonstrate to key stakeholders the suitability of these rehabilitated pasture lands for cattle enterprises into the future. • Demonstrate that rehabilitated land can sustain a viable cattle grazing enterprise post-mining, while maintaining stable land and vegetation • Develop guidance material for best practice grazing management for the site.

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Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001025	**Grazing Land Monitoring Trial**	Monitoring the productivity of rehabilitated pasture through grazing.	Measurements of soil sustainability and productivity (and to determine soil amelioration and fertiliser requirements) Measurements and indicators of the health and productivity of vegetation/pasture growth on the land. Develop some key indicators of and best management practices for pastures on rehabilitated land. Provide recommendations for best management practices for future grazing. Provide a comparison of the grazing potential of the rehabilitated land and the adjacent analogue n	29 Jan 2040	Ongoing
RRT0001026	**Project C34025 investigating a new landscape evolution model**	investigating a new landscape evolution model for assessing rehabilitation designs.	The model development is the refinement of the State-Space Soil Production and Assessment Model (SSSPAM) and looks at optimising the existing model.	29 Jan 2025	Ongoing
RRT0001027	**Rix's Creek Pasture Assessment Trial**	The purpose of this trial was to assess the quality and quantity of pasture produced on mine rehabilitation sites and determines the suitability of the site for the intended agricultural end use.	Improved pasture was sown on four treatments, which included a Control using conventional fertiliser, Biosolids, and two Alternate Waste Treatment (AWT) Compost treatments. An un-grazed Native Pasture area was also sampled to gather	29 Jul 2022	Complete

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
			comparable baseline data. Random quadrats were assessed along transect lines in each treatment for species diversity, herbage mass and forage quality. Data was collected annually for 4 years, commencing 12 months after sowing.		

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rix's Creek Mine undertakes biennial rehabilitation monitoring to assess the progression of rehabilitation and as a method to identify maintenance and corrective actions. In addition, a monitoring program is undertaken to assess progress in achieving a long term sustainable agricultural land use of the rehabilitated land. These areas of rehabilitated mined lands have been grazed with beef cattle. The program is carried out on an annual basis. Results from the monitoring are used to assess the effectiveness of cattle grazing on rehabilitated land. The following actions may need to be taken as per the recommendations from the biennial rehabilitation monitoring program: • weed control; • feral animal control; • erosion control works; • re-seeding/planting of rehabilitation areas that may have failed to meet criteria; • repair of fence lines, access tracks and other general related land management activities. It is envisaged that this monitoring / inspection program will be continued as required until it can be demonstrated that the rehabilitation has satisfied the closure criteria. Specific maintenance and corrective actions to be progressed in the next three years and progress of current actions will be included in Annual Rehabilitation Reports.

Rehabilitation schedule

Overburden and interburden material will continue to be emplaced at West Pit operations within year 1 as mining from West pit operations continues. The western out of pit dump (WOOPD) will continue to be emplaced within year 1 of operations. Camberwell Pit dump will be progressed with material from the Camberwell Pit. In year 1 and year 2, the Western out of pit dump (WOOPD) rehabilitation will continue to be progressed. In year 3, West Pit dump will continue to be rehabilitated, WOOPD rehabilitation will continue to be progressed, and a section of the Western out of pit dump will continue to be rehabilitated as the batter is shaped to the final landform. As West Pit in pit dumping reaches final landform in the South West section, an area of rehabilitation will be completed as soon as practicable to reduce the visual amenity impact on the residents south of West pit operations. The Camberwell Pit dump system will continue to progress to the final landform.

Completion of rehabilitation

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	2,288.89	2,288.89	2,288.89
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	1,424.38	1,408.79	1,388.49
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	14.87	30.46	50.75

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	33.29		
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	14.87	15.59	20.29
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		0.45		

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to: ■ 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. Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by the NSW Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
Mining area	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992*.
Mining domain	A land management unit with a discrete operational function (e.g. overburden emplacement), and therefore similar geophysical characteristics, that will require specific rehabilitation treatments to achieve the final land use(s).
Mining land	As defined in the *Mining Act 1992.*
Native vegetation	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the *Local Land Services Act 2013.*
Overburden	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
Performance indicator	An attribute of the biophysical environment (for example pH, slope, topsoil depth, biomass) that can be used to demonstrate achievement of a rehabilitation objective. It can be measured and audited to demonstrate (and track) the progress of an aspect of rehabilitation towards a desired completion criterion, that is, a defined end point. It may be aligned to an established protocol and used to evaluate changes in a system.

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ 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 *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ■ 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 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

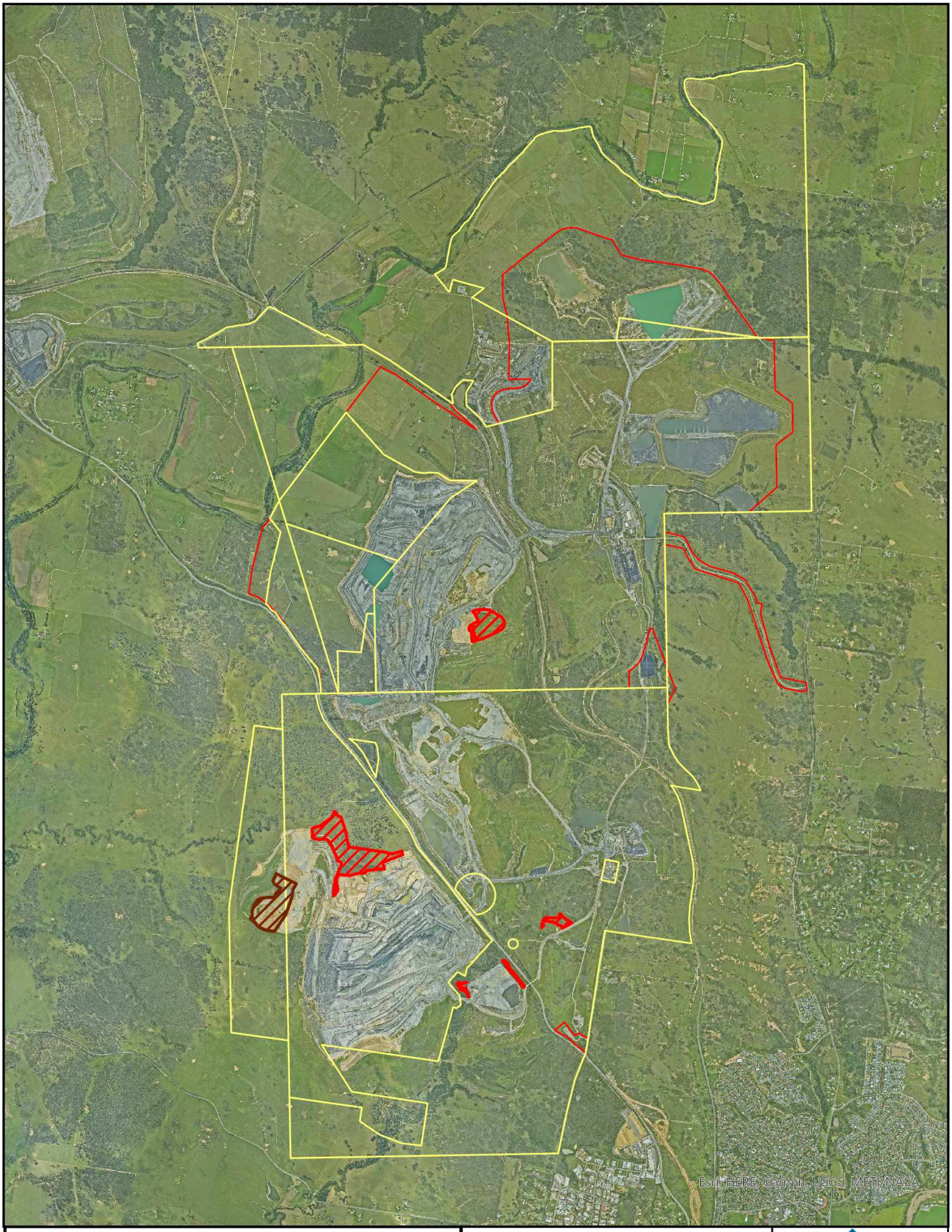
[2] Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

Attachment 3 – Plans

Plan 2A - Forecast data - Year 1.jpg

Plan 2B - Forecast data - Year 2.jpg

Plan 2C - Forecast data - Year 3.jpg



N

Legend

- Forecast Disturbance
- Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Plan 2A - Forecast data - Year 1
Rix's Creek Mine
Portal ID: 10229

0.4 0.2 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
Kilometers

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WE CARE. WE DELIVER.

Author:	
Scale:	1:50,000
Date:	13/05/2025
File:	Rehabilitation

N

Legend

- Forecast Disturbance
- Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Plan 2B - Forecast data Year2
Rix's Creek Mine
Portal ID:10230

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 km

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Author:
Scale: 1:75,560,326
Date: 13/05/2025
File: Rehabilitation

N

Legend

- Forecast Disturbance
- Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabilitation
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Plan 2C - Forecast data Year3
Rix's Creek Mine
Portal ID: 10231

0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Kilometers

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WE CARE. WE DELIVER.

Author:
Scale: 1:33,515
Date: 13/05/2025
File: Rehabilitation