

FWP0001037

RIXS CREEK MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Friday 1 April 2022 to Monday 31 March 2025

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Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Rixs Creek Mine
Reference	FWP0001037
Forward program commencement date	Friday 1 April 2022
Forward program end date	Monday 31 March 2025
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	Friday 29 July 2022

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 is wholly owned and operated by Bloomfield Collieries Pty Limited (BCL) an Australian owned company. The mine consists of Rix's Creek North (RCN) and Rix's Creek South (RCN) 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.

An exploration program has been underway at RCM since June 2021. The program was targeted to fill in identified gaps in information in all areas of RCM with each hole fulfilling specific requirements, including geological structure, seam quality, piezometer holes for groundwater monitoring, dewatering holes and holes for installations of borehole inclinometers to measure horizontal displacements. A total of 29 open holes and 4 cored holes was proposed.

Completing the current program has been hampered by Covid issues and extensive periods of wet weather. At the start of August 2022 approximately two thirds of the holes have been completed with the remaining holes to be completed during year 1 of the Forward Program. At this stage there are no plans for any addition exploration holes within the timeframe of this Forward Program once the current program is complete.

Construction activities

Construction activities to be undertaken at Rix's Creek Mine include:

- Rix's Creek North light vehicle washbay facility
- Rix's Creek South Bathhouse facility upgrade
- Recommissioning the RCN administration office

- Engineering studies are currently progressing to integrate SBCs into the existing RCN CHPP infrastructure. If construction is scheduled it will be updated in the next revision of the forward program.
 - 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.
 - Establishment of minor access tracks and laydown areas, where necessary, associated with construction work areas located within the Approved Disturbance Boundary. Existing access tracks at Rix's Creek will be used but new tracks may require development.
- Completion of repairs and maintenance with existing critical mining infrastructure such as Coal Handling Preparation Plants, bridges, culverts, electrical substations etc. are likely to be completed within the period.

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 over the duration of the forward plan. The mining technique at RCM is a multi-seam bench system which 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.

A Western out of pit dump (WOOPD) will be commenced in year 1, west of the current West Pit operations. This will see overburden and interburden from West pit operations being dumped within this area. An area of 64.9Ha will be cleared for the WOOPD in year 1 operations. Topsoil and subsoil from this area will be stockpiled at a northern section of the West 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 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.

In the Camberwell Pit operations, mining will progress in the southern section down to the Upper Barrett seam. The Dulwich block at the North of the Camberwell Operations will continue to be mined and a second block will be cleared in year 1 with 12.9 ha being cleared in this area. 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 was 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 disposed within the Rix's Creek South open cut area.

The Rix's Creek North CHPP will continue to wash Glencore's Integra Underground ROM Coal, with fine tailings from the coal washing process being deposited in Rix's Creek North declared emplacement facility Tailings Dam 2, which is located North of Camberwell Pit operations. Coarse reject from the processing of Integra UG's coal is to be disposed within the Rix's Creek North open cut area. A sloping decant structure allows the tailings return water to be transported to D1 Dam so the water can be reused for coal washing and dust suppression at Rix's Creek North.

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.

Engineering studies are currently progressing to integrate SBC's into the existing RCN CHPP infrastructure.

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 and EPL 3391 to be disposed in the mine void. In accordance with EPL requirements, waste tyres will be covered by at least 20 m of inert material beneath rehabilitated surfaces. Disposal volumes reported annually to the EPA.
- Hydrocarbon contaminated soils: Hydrocarbon contaminated soils will be treated on-site and tested in a land farm facility before disposal in open cut pit.
- 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 domestic waste and general recyclable products will continue to be collected by an appropriately licensed contractor. Records are maintained of waste streams collected.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m ³)	125,000	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	14,365,000	19,625,000	16,041,000
Ore	(Mt)	3.73	4.55	5.63
Reject material¹	(Mt)	2.03	2.53	3.06
Product	(Mt)	1.5	2.12	2.39

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:

- Clearing Western out of pit dump, western mining area and Northern Dulwich block in Year 1. Following the land disturbance management procedure for clearing of biological resources salvage such as topsoil, subsoil and habitat resources.
- Maintain the topsoil and subsoil register onsite from disturbance activities, suitable stockpiling of material and prioritised use of material in Y1 and Y2 rehabilitation areas.
- Completion of Arties pit South rehabilitation
- Completion of Rix's Creek South Old North Pit rehabilitation

Rehabilitation Schedule Year 2:

- Arties Pit rehabilitation
- West Pit South rehabilitation when in pit dumping reaches final landform.

Rehabilitation Schedule Year 3

- Arties Pit continued rehabilitation
- West Pit south rehabilitation
- Western out of pit dump rehabilitation.

Stakeholder consultation

Community engagement and consultation has been ongoing during the development of the land management and rehabilitation program at the Mine. This engagement has included:

Maintenance of a website providing up to date information on the operation;
www.bloomcoll.com.au;

Company Newsletters to all The Bloomfield Group employees;

Newsletters to local businesses and residents;

Site inspections and open days; and

Six monthly Community Consultative Committee (CCC) meetings with the committee consisting of up to six community representatives, also including a representative from Singleton Council and chaired by an Independent Chairperson as appointed by the Department of Planning and Environment. Other Government representatives are also invited to participate on the

committee. Resources Regulator and NSW Planning and Environment (DP&E) officers have an open invitation to all meetings. The CCC provides a direct forum for the community to address environmental and operational concerns with site management and regulatory authorities.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

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:

- Landform evolution modelling to be undertaken on final landform design by 31.12.2024
- Undertake geochemical analysis of the tailings to determine suitability of material by 31.12.2024

Rehabilitation research and trials

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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.	<p>Measurements of soil sustainability and productivity (and to determine soil amelioration and fertiliser requirements)</p> <p>Measurements and indicators of the health and productivity of vegetation/pasture growth on the land.</p> <p>Develop some key indicators of and best management practices for pastures on rehabilitated land.</p> <p>Provide recommendations for best management practices for future grazing.</p> <p>Provide a comparison of the grazing potential of the rehabilitated land and the adjacent analogue n</p>	29 Jan 2040	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.	<p>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 comparable baseline data.</p> <p>Random quadrats were assessed along transect lines in each treatment for species</p>	29 Jul 2022	Complete

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RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
			diversity, herbage mass and forage quality. Data was collected annually for 4 years, commencing 12 months after sowing.		
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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rix's Creek Mine undertakes biennial rehabilitation monitoring program 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 Arties Pit South operation within year 1 as mining from West pit operations continues. Year 1 sees the progression of South East Arties Pit rehabilitation. The old north pit rehabilitation located at Rix's Creek South will also be completed in year 1. A western out of pit dump (WOOPD) will commence within year 1, with the Pre-stripped material from the Western out of pit dump area to be stockpiled at the North of West Pit operations.

In year 2, the Arties Pit South rehabilitation will continue to be progressed. A Northern section of rehabilitation of the Arties Pit is planned as the emplacement area reaches final height and is shaped to 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.

In year 3, Arties Pit dump will continue to be rehabilitated, West Pit south rehabilitation will continue to be progressed and a section of the Western out of pit dump will commence rehabilitation as the bottom batter is shaped to final landform.

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
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	2,249.84	2,249.84	2,249.84
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,432.15	1,432.15	1,432.15
C Land prepared for rehabilitation	(ha)	25.46	51.39	75.46
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	132.77	197.29	270.69

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O Total new active disturbance area	(ha)	98.02		
P Area proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	84.84	90.45	97.46
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio		0.87		

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
A 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>
B Total active disturbance	<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>
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>
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>

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	<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	<p>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.</p>
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	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation cost estimate	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation management plan	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation objectives	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation risk assessment	<p>As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.</p>
Rehabilitation schedule	<p>The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.</p>

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

Plan 2A Forecast Y1 Mining and Rehabilitation Plan.pdf

Plan 2B Forecast Y2 Mining and Rehabilitation Plan.pdf

Plan 2C Forecast Y3 Mining and Rehabilitation Plan.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1