



MOUNT PLEASANT OPERATION REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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| Document ID: | Mount Pleasant Operation Rehabilitation Management Plan | | |
| Company: | MACH Energy Australia Pty Ltd | | |
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| MOUNT PLEASANT OPERATION REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Name of Mine: | Mount Pleasant Operation | |
| Rehabilitation Management Plan Commencement Date: | 1 August 2022 | |
| Rehabilitation Management Plan Revision Dates and Version Numbers | Version 01 | |
| Mining Authorisations (Lease/Licence No): | ML 1645 | Expiry Date: 16 December 2031 |
| | ML1713 | Expiry Date: 2 February 2036 |
| | ML1708 | Expiry Date: 2 February 2036 |
| | ML1709 | Expiry Date: 2 February 2036 |
| | ML 1750 | Expiry Date: 3 March 2038 |
| | ML1808 | Expiry Date: 29 September 2041 |
| Name of Mine Operator: | MACH Energy Australia Pty Ltd | |
| Name of Lease Holder: | MACH Energy Australia Pty Ltd and J.C.D Australia Pty Ltd | |

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1 INTRODUCTION TO MINING PROJECT

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) for the Mount Pleasant Operation (MPO) has been prepared in accordance with the New South Wales (NSW) Resources Regulator Form and Way – *Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines* (July 2021), under amendment to the *Mining Regulation 2016* under the *Mining Act 1992*. This RMP has also been developed to satisfy the requirements relevant to rehabilitation management under Development Consent DA 92/97 and relevant requirements within Mining Lease (ML) 1645, ML 1713, ML 1708, ML 1808, ML 1709 and ML 1750.

This document, along with the supporting Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program, replaces the Mining Operations Plan (MOP).

1.1 HISTORY OF OPERATIONS

MPO is located in the Upper Hunter Valley of NSW, approximately 3 kilometres (km) north-west of Muswellbrook and approximately 50 km north-west of Singleton (Figure 1). The village of Aberdeen and locality of Kayuga are also located approximately 5 km north-northeast and 1 km north of the MPO boundary, respectively (Figure 1).

Development of the MPO is undertaken within ML 1645, ML 1713, ML 1708, ML 1808, ML 1709 and ML 1750 and is operated in accordance with the relevant Authorities for the above MLs and in accordance with NSW Development Consent DA 92/97 for the MPO

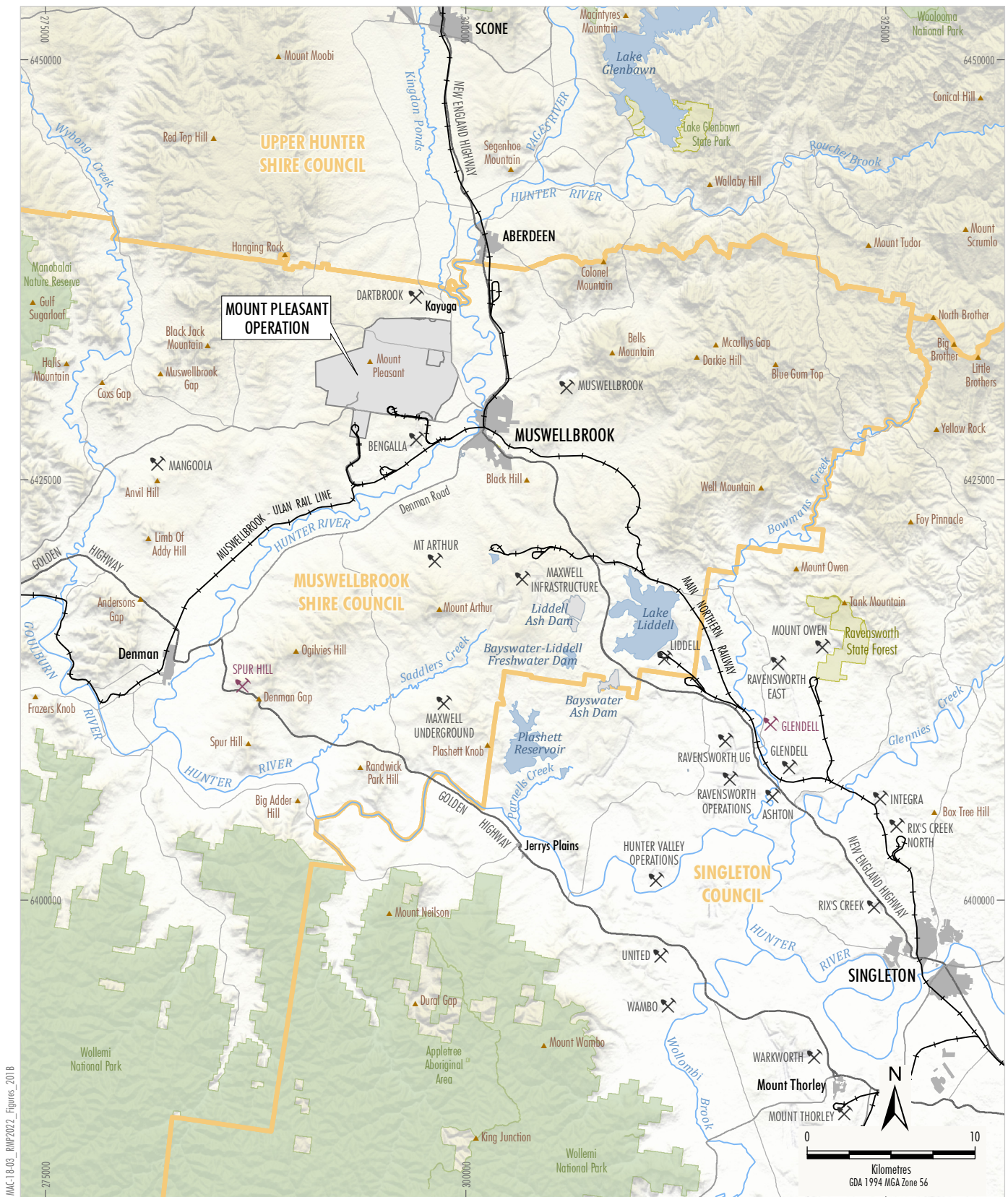
MACH Mount Pleasant Operations Pty Ltd is the manager of the MPO as agent for, and on behalf of, the unincorporated Mount Pleasant Joint Venture between MACH Energy (95 per cent [%] owner) and J.C.D. Australia Pty Ltd (5% owner).

Current Operations

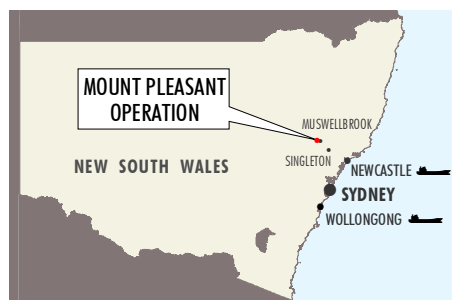
Development Consent DA 92/97 (as modified) allows for the extraction of 197 million tonnes (Mt) of run-of-mine (ROM) at a rate of up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) and allows for mining operations to be carried out until 22 December 2026. The approved surface disturbance plan for the MPO is shown on Figure 2.

MACH Energy commenced substantial works at the MPO on 25 November 2016. During 2018 and 2019, MACH Energy completed the following construction activities on-site, including:

- construction completion of the Mine Infrastructure Area (MIA) buildings, including offices, maintenance workshop, tire and fuel bay, bath houses, Sewage Treatment Plant, car park and water tanks;
- construction completion of the following areas:
 - rail spur and loop;
 - Bengalla Link Road Bridge;
 - Hunter River Pump Station and Pipeline;
 - 66 kilovolt (kV) powerline relocation;
 - substation and switchyard; and
 - water management infrastructure including the Mine Water Dam, Environmental Dam 2 (ED2), Clean Water and Fines Emplacement Area (FEA).
- construction completion and wet commissioning of the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) Separable Portion 1, including bypass, reclaim and Fire Water and Train Load Out Systems; and



MAC18-03_RMP2022_Figures_2018



Source: NSW Spatial Services (2022)

Date prepared: 29-07-2022

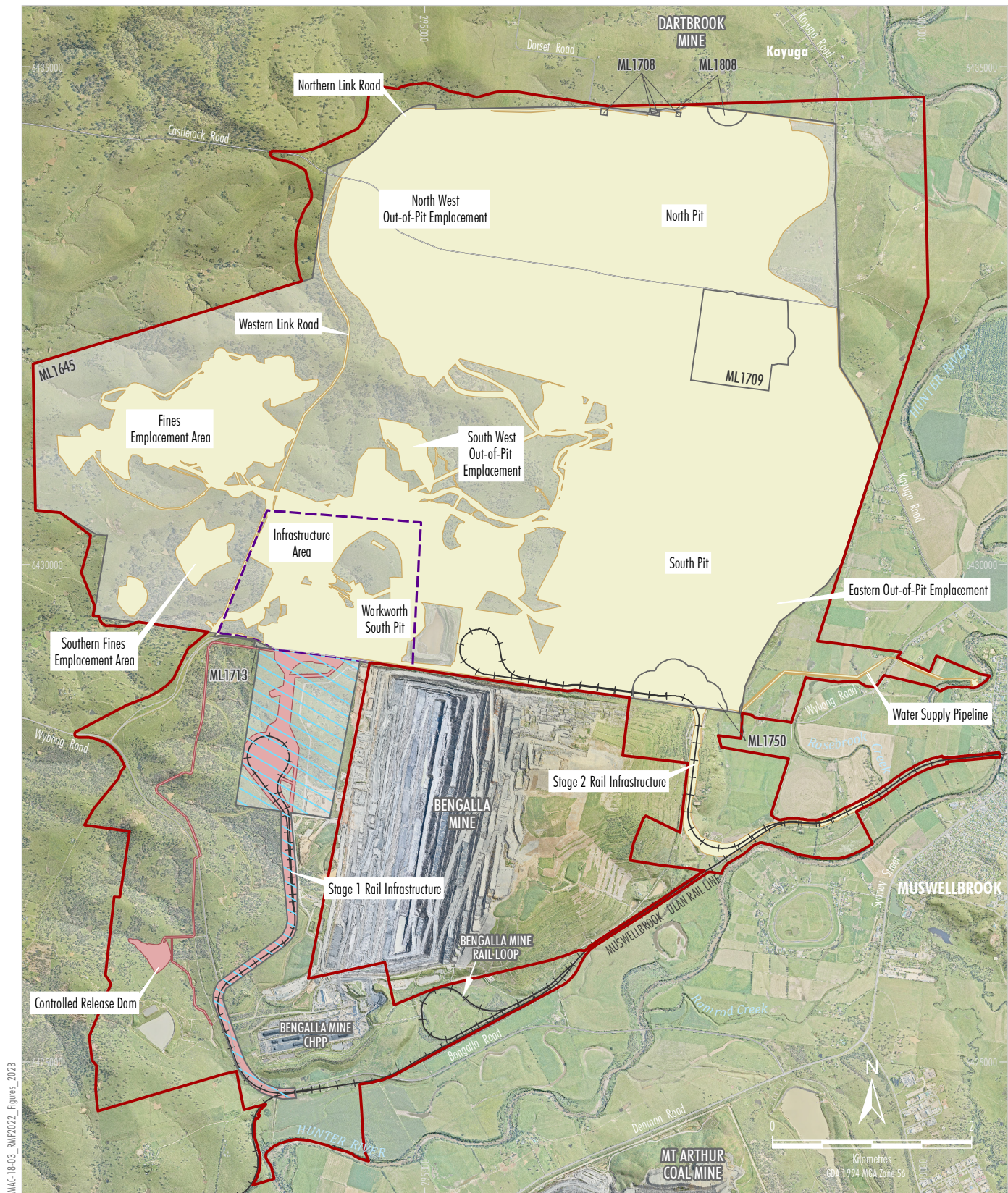
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MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE

REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022

Regional Location

Figure 1



MAC-18-03_RMP2022_Figures_2028

- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Approximate Extent of Existing/Approved Surface Development (DA92/97) ¹
 - Infrastructure Area Envelope
 - Infrastructure to be removed under the Terms of Condition 37, Schedule 3 (DA92/97)
 - Existing/Approved Mount Pleasant Operation Infrastructure within Bengalla Mine Approved Disturbance Boundary (SSD-5170)

NOTE

1. Excludes some incidental Project components such as water management infrastructure, road diversions, access tracks, topsoil stockpiles, power supply, temporary offices, signalling, other ancillary works and construction disturbance.

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)

Date prepared: 29-07-2022

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MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
General Arrangement

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

Figure 2

- continuing construction of the CHPP, including the rejects system.

Coal was first mined in July 2018, which formed the base of the ROM stockpile. Off-site coal transport also commenced in 2018 using the rail infrastructure in accordance with Development Consent DA 92/97 (Condition 7, Schedule 2).

Mining related activities have included:

- development of the mining pits, progressing to the north and west;
- deposition of fine rejects within the FEA; and
- development of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Overburden Emplacement.

Rehabilitation of mined areas at MPO has been progressively undertaken to re-establish native vegetation communities. At the end of June 2022, a total of 129.5 hectares (ha) of rehabilitation has been undertaken on the Eastern Out-of-Pit Overburden Emplacement Area at MPO. Temporary rehabilitation has also been undertaken in areas of disturbance which are not planned to be rehabilitated for extended periods of time. In addition to the progressive rehabilitation of mine landforms, installation of visual bunding and vegetation screening will continue to occur as required during the Forward Program term to provide screening of the MPO from sensitive viewpoints.

Proposed Operations

Mining and construction activities to be undertaken at MPO include:

- continuation of steady-state coal extraction within Pits A - F;
- commencement of mining coal in Terraces 4 and 5 to the west of the open cut following undertaking all pre-strip and blasting activities; ongoing modifications to the CHPP including feed chute replacement; primary sizer replacement; and secondary sizer replacement;
- ongoing progressive rehabilitation of the Eastern Out of Pit Overburden Emplacement Area (including 'natural landform' profiling of areas in accordance with geomorphic design principles [i.e. including macro and micro relief]) final commissioning of the new Rail Loop and Train Load-Out;
- continuation of construction and relocation of the Hunter River Pump Station;
- decommissioning and removal of the existing rail spur and loop, and associated rail infrastructure;
- ongoing installation of visual bunding and vegetation screening as required, to provide screening of the MPO from sensitive viewpoints;
- continuation and completion of the FEA Stage 1 Lift Project to increase the capacity for fines deposition;
- CHPP feed chute replacement, primary and secondary sizer replacement;
- bathhouse facilities expansion at the Infrastructure Area;
- construction and commissioning of the new High Wall Dam (HWD2) including associated 22 kilovolt (kV) electrical works due to the open cut expansion to the west;
- decommissioning and removal of the current High Wall Dam (HWD1);
- workshop facilities upgrades including new maintenance bays for the supplementary mining fleet to be mobilised;
- commencement of the civil and drainage upgrades at the CHPP Area including works at the CHPP Sediment Dam; and
- progressive rehabilitation of temporary construction areas and mining areas

State Development Consent

The initial application for Development Consent for the MPO was made in 1997. This was supported by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by ERM Mitchell McCotter (ERM Mitchell McCotter, 1997). On 22 December 1999, the then Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning granted Development Consent DA 92/97 to Coal & Allied. This allowed for the “Construction and operation of an open cut coal mine, coal preparation plant, transport and rail loading facilities and associated facilities” at the MPO. The consent allowed for the extraction of 197 Mt of ROM coal over a 21-year period, at a rate of up to 10.5 Mtpa.

Environmental Dam 1 (ED1) and an associated gravel access track were constructed in 2004. In November 2005, a high-level spillway was added to ED1 to accommodate larger rainfall events.

Prior to MACH Energy acquisition, activities undertaken on-site were largely limited to routine agricultural management activities such as weed and pest control, fence maintenance, fire break and fire trail maintenance, and seed harvesting. Since Development Consent DA 92/97 was granted, regular monitoring of a range of baseline environmental aspects has been undertaken in the vicinity of the MPO, including noise, air quality, surface water and groundwater monitoring.

The MPO Modification (MOD 1) was submitted for approval on 19 May 2010 with a supporting Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by EMGA Mitchell McLennan (2010), with the following changes proposed:

- The provision of an infrastructure envelope for siting the mine infrastructure.
- The provision of an optional conveyor/service corridor linking the MPO facilities with the Muswellbrook-Ulan Rail Line.
- Modification of the existing Development Consent DA 92/97 boundaries to accommodate the optional conveyor/service corridor and minor administrative boundary changes.

MOD 1 was approved on 19 September 2011.

The MPO South Pit Haul Road Modification (MOD 2) was submitted for approval on 30 January 2017 with a supporting EA prepared by MACH Energy (MACH Energy, 2017a). MOD 2 proposed to realign an internal haul road to enable more efficient access to the South Pit open cut, with no other material changes to the approved MPO. MOD 2 was approved on 29 March 2017.

MOD 3 (the MPO Mine Optimisation Modification) was submitted for approval on 31 May 2017 with a supporting EA prepared by MACH Energy (MACH Energy, 2017b). MOD 3 proposed the following key changes:

- Extension to the time limit on mining operations from 22 December 2020 to 22 December 2026.
- Extensions to the South Pit Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement to better align with the underlying topography.

MOD 3 was approved on 24 August 2018.

The MPO Rail Modification (MOD 4) was submitted on 18 December 2017 with a supporting EA prepared by MACH Energy (MACH Energy, 2017c). MOD 4 proposed the following changes:

- duplication of the approved rail spur, rail loop, conveyor and rail load-out facility and associated services;
- duplication of the Hunter River water supply pump station, water pipeline and associated electricity supply that followed the original rail spur alignment; and

- demolition and removal of the redundant approved infrastructure within the extent of the Bengalla Mine, once the new rail, product loading and water supply infrastructure has been commissioned and is fully operational.

MOD 4 was approved on 16 November 2018 by the Secretary of the then NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (now the Department of Planning and Environment [DPE]) (under Delegation).

Modification 5 (MOD 5) was submitted to rectify an administrative error in Development Consent DA 92/97 and was approved by DPE on 29 June 2022. The MPO continues to be developed and operated under the currently approved MOD 5 of Development Consent DA 92/97.

Appendix 2 of the modified Development Consent DA 92/97 illustrates the Conceptual Project Layout Plan of the approved MPO at 2021 and 2025, Approved Surface Disturbance Plan and Conceptual Final Landform incorporating the MOD 4 infrastructure relocations.

Figure 2 shows current development of approved MPO mining operations and ancillary works and the key MOD 4 infrastructure components.

On 22 January 2021, MACH Energy submitted the *Mount Pleasant Optimisation Project Environmental Impact Statement* in support of a “State Significant Development” Application under Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Key aspects of the Mount Pleasant Optimisation Project generally involve (among other things):

- increased open cut extraction within the MPO’s existing MLs;
- a staged increase in extraction, handling and processing of ROM coal up to 21 Mtpa;
- upgrades to existing infrastructure and new infrastructure to support mining of the proposed Project; and
- an extension to the time limit on mining operations to 22 December 2048.

The Mount Pleasant Optimisation Project is currently being assessed by the DPE. This RMP reflects the currently approved MPO under MOD 5 of Development Consent DA 92/97.

1.2 CURRENT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT, LEASES AND LICENCES

The key approvals held by MACH Energy for the MPO are detailed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
Approvals for the Operation

| Approval Number | Description | Issue Date | Expiry Date |
|--|--|------------|--|
| Development Consent DA 92/97 | State Development Consent for Mount Pleasant Coal Mine (as modified) | 22/12/1999 | 22/12/2026 |
| EPBC Act Approval 2011/5795 | Commonwealth approval of the Mount Pleasant Coal Mine | 29/02/2012 | 28/10/2040 |
| Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 20850 | NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) Licence for MPO | 28/11/2021 | Until the licence is surrendered, suspended or revoked |

Note: EPBC Act = Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The mining titles held by MACH Energy for the MPO are detailed in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2
MPO Mining and Prospecting Titles

| Title | Type | Purpose | Grant Date | Expiry Date | Status |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| AUTH 459 | Authorisation | Prospecting | 07/04/1992 | 08/04/2018 ¹ | Renewal pending |
| ML 1645 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 17/12/2010 | 16/12/2031 | Granted |
| ML 1713 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 02/02/2015 | 02/02/2036 | Granted |
| ML 1708 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 02/02/2015 | 02/02/2036 | Granted |
| ML 1709 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 02/02/2015 | 02/02/2036 | Granted |
| ML 1750 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 03/03/2017 | 03/03/2038 | Granted |
| ML 1808 | Mining Lease | Prospecting and Mining Coal | 29/09/2020 | 29/09/2041 | Granted |

¹ A renewal request has been submitted and is currently awaiting approval as of 21 April 2021. The existing approval will continue until the renewal is approved.

Water Access Licences held by MACH Energy are summarised in Table 1-3.

Table 1-3
MPO Water Access Licences

| Water Sharing Plan | Water Source | Water Access Licence Number | Entitlement (Unit) |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Water Sharing Plan for the Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources, 2009</i> | Hunter Regulated River Alluvial Water Source | 18253 | 74 |
| | | 18266 | 68 |
| | | 18206 | 24 |
| | | 18199 | 5 |
| | | 18122 | 33 |
| | | 18131 | 60 |
| | | 21503 | 21 |
| | Muswellbrook Water Source | 23935 | 41 |
| | Sydney Basin – North Coast Groundwater Source | 41437 | 640 |
| | | 40298 | 90 |
| | Krui River Water Source | 18336 | 12 |
| | Hunter Regulated River Water Source | 879 | 243 |
| | | 880 | 124 |
| | | 1113 | 366 |
| | | 973 | 3 |
| | | 974 | 210 |
| | | 975 | 8 |
| | | 988 | 156 |
| | | 989 | 8 |
| | | 1307 | 37.5 |

Table 1-3 (Continued)
MPO Water Access Licences

| Water Sharing Plan | Water Source | Water Access Licence Number | Entitlement (Unit) |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Water Sharing Plan for the Hunter Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources, 2009 (Continued)</i> | Hunter Regulated River Water Source (Continued) | 1229 | 480 |
| | | 1230 | 8 |
| | | 1259 | 33 |
| | | 1227 | 99 |
| | | 1258 | 5 |
| | | 992 | 75 |
| | | 7808 | 36 |
| | | 702 | 267 |
| | | 1260 | 5 |
| | | 993 | 265 |
| | | 1308 | 15 |
| | | 604 | 183 |
| | | 605 | 8 |
| | | 677 | 24 |
| | | 1338 | 18 |
| | | 662 | 9 |
| | | 663 | 16 |
| | | 10775 | 243 |
| | | 41438 | 455 |
| | | 639 | 134 |
| | | 638 | 225 |

Note: Typically, one (1) Unit represents one (1) megalitre.

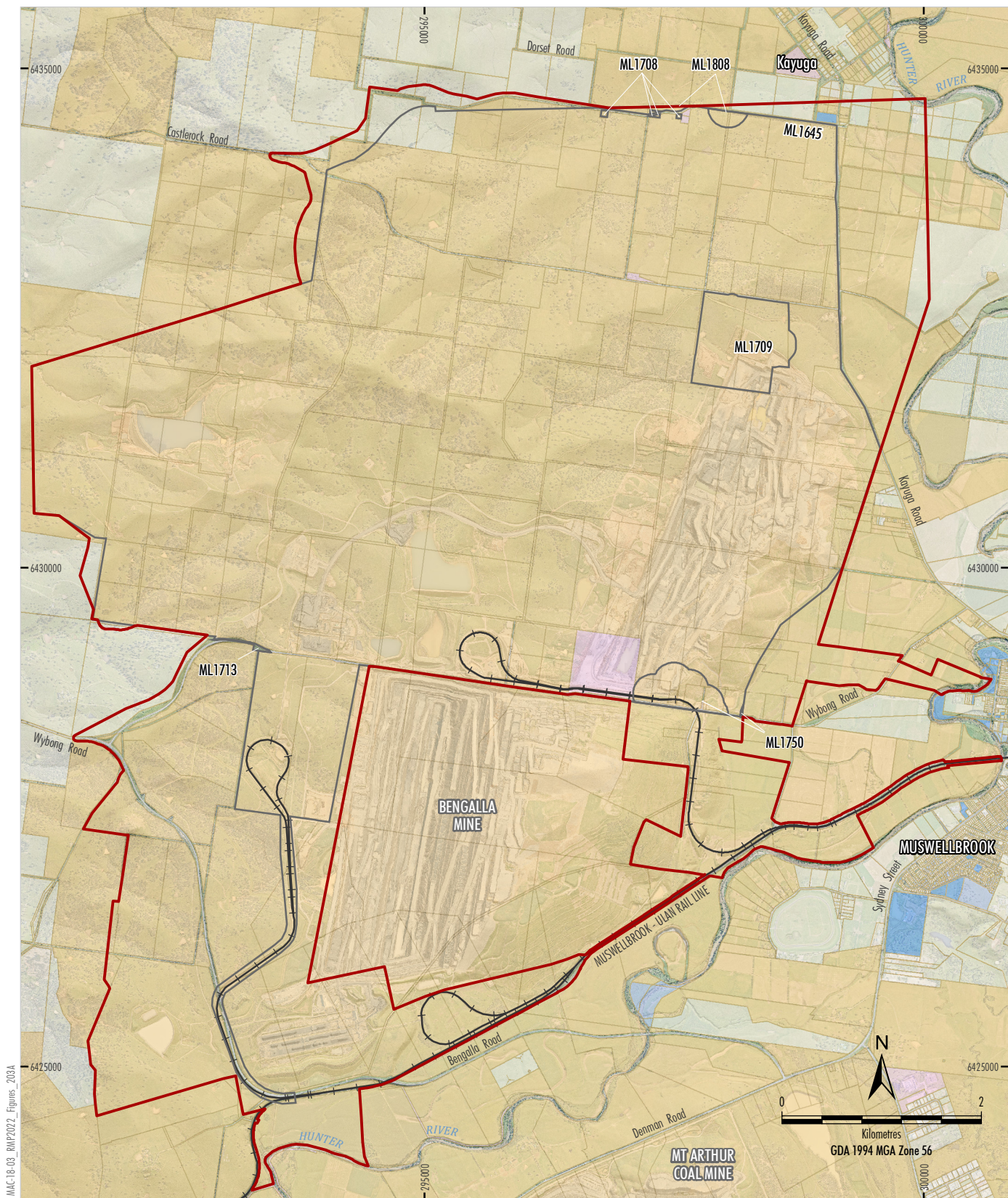
1.3 LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE

A schedule of land ownership on and adjacent to the MPO mining titles is contained in Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97 and shown on Figure 3. The majority of freehold land within the ML boundary is owned by MACH Energy. Land ownership surrounding the MPO is outlined in Appendix A.

The MPO site is situated directly north of the existing Bengalla Mine, with the Mt Arthur Mine further south. Dartbrook Mine and the village of Kayuga are situated beyond the northern boundary of the site, with the township of Aberdeen further north again. Agricultural land and the town of Muswellbrook are located to the east of the site. Land to the west of the site is generally used for grazing.

The land uses in the vicinity of the MPO are predominantly agricultural, mining and residential, with small sections of public road corridors. Large areas within ML 1645 are still predominantly used for cattle grazing.

Land uses surrounding the MPO are shown on Figure 4.



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Mine-owned
 - Crown
 - The State of NSW
 - Local Government Authority
 - Privately-owned Land

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

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MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Land Ownership

Figure 3

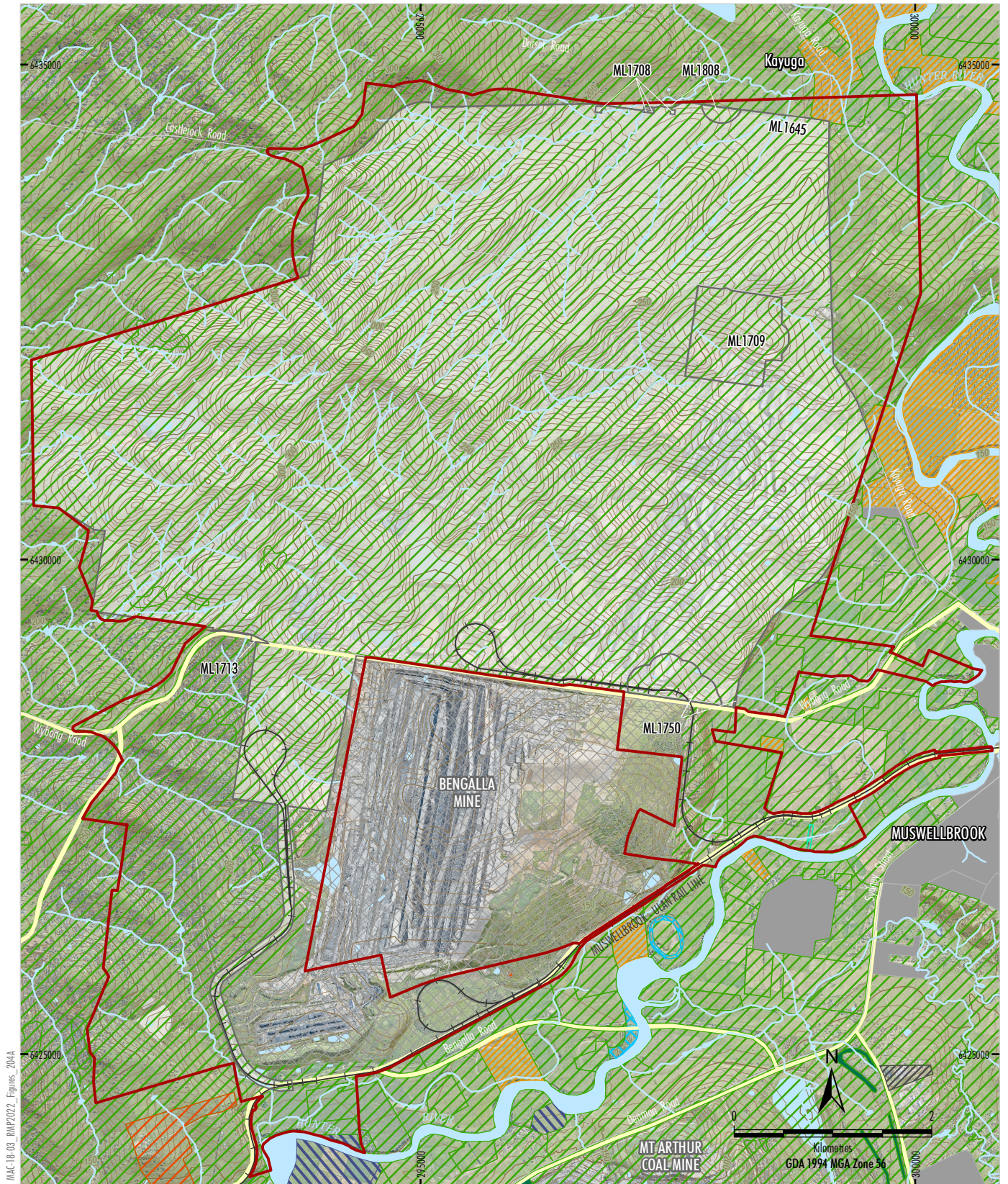


Figure 4

2 FINAL LAND USE

2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR REHABILITATION

Regulatory requirements relevant to post-mining land use and rehabilitation at the MPO are provided in the following MPO approval documents:

- Development Consent DA 92/97;
- the MPO's MLs; and
- EPBC Approval 2011/5795.

Table 2-1 details the conditions of Development Consent DA 92/97, and ML 1645, ML 1713, ML 1808, ML 1709, ML 1708 and ML 1750 relevant to rehabilitation. Table 2-1 also lists the timing to meet each rehabilitation requirement and identifies the section where each condition has been addressed in this RMP.

**Table 2-1
Regulatory Requirements Relating to Post-Mining Land Use and Rehabilitation**

| Condition/Requirement | | Specific Area / Domain | Timing | RMP Section |
|---|--|------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Schedule 3, Development Consent DA 92/97 (MOD 5) | | | | |
| Rehabilitation Objectives | | Entire Site | Ongoing | Section 4 |
| 53. The Applicant must rehabilitate the site in accordance with the provisions under the Mining Act 1992. This rehabilitation must be generally consistent with the conceptual final landform depicted in Figure 4 in Appendix 2, and comply with the objectives in Table 11. | | | | |
| Table 11: Rehabilitation Objectives | | | | |
| Feature | Objective | | | |
| All areas of the site affected by the development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safe, stable and non-polluting• Fit for the intended post-mining land use/s | | | |
| Areas proposed for native ecosystem re-establishment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restore self-sustaining native woodland ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area, as shown conceptually in Figure 4 in Appendix 2.• Establish areas of self-sustaining:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– riparian habitat, within any diverted and/or re-established creek lines and retained water features;– potential habitat for threatened flora and fauna species; and– wildlife corridors, as far as is reasonable and feasible, and as shown conceptually in Figure 4 in Appendix 2. | | | |
| Areas proposed for agricultural land | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish/restore grassland areas to support sustainable agricultural activities• Achieve the nominated land capability classification | | | |
| Other land affected by the development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restore ecosystem function, including maintaining or establishing self-sustaining ecosystems comprised of local native plant species (unless the Resources Regulator agrees otherwise) | | | |

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Regulatory Requirements Relating to Post-Mining Land Use and Rehabilitation

| Condition/Requirement | | Specific Area / Domain | Timing | RMP Section |
|---|--|------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Schedule 3, Development Consent DA 92/97 (MOD 5) (Continued) | | | | |
| Table 11: Rehabilitation Objectives (Continued) | | As above | As above | As above |
| Feature | Objective | | | |
| Final Landform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable and sustainable for the intended post-mining land use/s Integrated with surrounding natural landforms Incorporate micro-relief and drainage lines that are consistent with surrounding topography, to the greatest extent practicable Maximise surface water drainage to the natural environment (excluding final void catchment) | | | |
| Final voids | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed as long term groundwater sinks to maximise ground water flows across back filled pits to the final void Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the size and depth of final voids; the drainage catchment of final voids; any high wall instability risk; and the risk of flood interaction | | | |
| Surface infrastructure of the development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be decommissioned and removed, unless the Resources Regulator agrees otherwise | | | |
| Rehabilitation materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials from areas disturbed under this consent (including topsoils, substrates and seeds) are to be recovered, managed and used as rehabilitation resources, to the greatest extent practicable | | | |
| Water quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water retained on the site is fit for the intended post-mining land use/s Water discharged from the site is suitable for receiving waters and fit for aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation | | | |
| Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure public safety Minimise adverse socio-economic effects associated with mine closure | | | |
| Progressive Rehabilitation | | Entire site | Ongoing | Sections 4 and 6.2 |
| <p>55. The Applicant must rehabilitate the site progressively, that is, as soon as reasonably practicable following disturbance. All reasonable steps must be taken to minimise the total area exposed at any time. Interim stabilisation and temporary vegetation strategies must be employed when areas prone to dust generation, soil erosion and weed incursion cannot be permanently rehabilitated.</p> <p>Note: It is accepted that some parts of the site that are progressively rehabilitated may be subject to further disturbance at some later stage of the development.</p> | | Entire site | Ongoing | Section 6.2 |
| <p>55A. The Applicant must implement all reasonable and feasible measures to provide for the interim stabilisation and temporary vegetation of the existing rail loop and infrastructure corridor, as soon as reasonably practicable following the removal of infrastructure as required under condition 37.</p> <p>Note: The Applicant's obligations under this condition will cease following the transfer or grant of a mining lease over that part of ML 1645 south of Wybong Road to the operator of Bengalla mine (or its nominee).</p> | | Entire site | Ongoing | Section 6.2 |

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Regulatory Requirements Relating to Post-Mining Land Use and Rehabilitation

| Condition/Requirement | Specific Area / Domain | Timing | RMP Section |
|---|------------------------|---------|--|
| Schedule 3, Development Consent DA 92/97 (Continued) | | | |
| Rehabilitation Management Plan 56. By the end of April 2019, unless otherwise agreed by the Secretary, the Applicant must prepare a Rehabilitation Management Plan for the development in accordance with the provisions under the Mining Act 1992. | Entire site | Ongoing | This RMP |
| ML 1645, ML 1713, ML 1708, ML 1808, ML 1709 and ML 1750 Requirements | | | |
| Condition 4, Schedule 8A Must prevent or minimise harm to environment (1) The holder of a mining lease must take all reasonable measures to prevent, or if that is not reasonably practicable, to minimise, harm to the environment caused by activities under the mining lease. (2) In this clause – harm to the environment has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 | Entire site | Ongoing | This RMP |
| Condition 5, Schedule 8A Rehabilitation to occur as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance The holder of a mining lease must rehabilitate land and water in the mining area that is disturbed by activities under the mining lease as soon as reasonably practicable after the disturbance occurs. | Entire Site | Ongoing | Section 6.2 |
| Condition 6, Schedule 8A Rehabilitation must achieve final land use (1) The holder of a mining lease must ensure that rehabilitation of the mining area achieves the final land use for the mining area (2) The holder of the mining lease must ensure any planning approvals has been obtained that is necessary to enable the holder to comply with subclause (1) (3) The holder of the mining lease must identify and record any reasonably foreseeable hazard that presents a risk to the holder's ability to comply with subclause (1). Note – Clause 7 requires a rehabilitation risk assessment to be conducted whenever a hazard is identified under this subclause. (4) In this clause – final land use for the mining area means the final landform and land uses to be achieved for the mining area – (a) as set out in the rehabilitation objectives statement and rehabilitation completion criteria statement, and (b) for a large mine – as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and (c) if the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease – as stated in the condition. Planning approval means – (a) a development consent within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, or (b) an approval under that Act, Division 5.1. | Entire Site | Ongoing | Section 4 Section 2.1 Section 3 N/a |

| Condition/Requirement | Specific Area / Domain | Timing | RMP Section |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|---|
| ML 1645, ML 1713, ML 1708, ML 1808, ML 1709 and ML 1750 Requirements (Continued) | | | |
| Condition 7, Schedule 8A Rehabilitation risk assessment (1) The holder of a mining lease must conduct a risk assessment (a rehabilitation risk assessment) that – (a) Identified, assess and evaluates the risks that need to be addressed to achieve the following in relation to the mining lease – (i) the rehabilitation objectives, (ii) the rehabilitation completion criteria, (iii) for large mines – the final land use as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and (b) identifies the measures that need to be implemented to eliminate, minimise or mitigate the risks. (2) The holder of a mining lease must implement the measures identified. (3) The holder of a mining lease must conduct a rehabilitation risk assessment – (a) for a large mine – before preparing a rehabilitation plan, and (b) for a small mine – before preparing the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mine, and (c) whenever a hazard is identified under clause 6(3) – as soon as reasonably practicable after it is identified, and (d) whenever given a written direction to do so by the Secretary. | Entire Sites | Ongoing | Section 3 Section 3 Section 3 |
| Condition 10, Schedule 8A Rehabilitation management plans for large mines (1) The holder of a mining lease relating to a large mine must prepare a plan (a rehabilitation management plan) for the mining lease that includes the following – (a) a description of how the holder proposes to manage all aspects of the rehabilitation of the mining area, (b) a description of the steps and actions the holder proposes to take to comply with the conditions of the mining lease that relate to rehabilitation, (c) a summary of rehabilitation risk assessments conducted by the holder, (d) the risk control measures identified in the rehabilitation risk assessments, (e) the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mining lease, (f) statement of the performance outcomes for the matters addressed by the rehabilitation outcome documents and the ways in which those outcomes are to be measured and monitored. (2) If a rehabilitation outcome document has not been approved by the Secretary, the holder of the mining lease must include a proposed version of the document. | Entire Site | Ongoing | This RMP Section 6.2 Section 5 Section 3 Section 3 Sections 4 and 5 Section 4 Sections 4 and 5 |

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Regulatory Requirements Relating to Post-Mining Land Use and Rehabilitation

| Condition/Requirement | Specific Area / Domain | Timing | RMP Section |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| ML 1645, ML 1713, ML 1708, ML 1808, ML 1709 and ML 1750 Requirements (Continued) | | | |
| Condition 10, Schedule 8A (Continued) (3) A rehabilitation management plan is not required to be given to the Secretary for approval. (4) The holder of the mining lease – (a) Must implement the matters set out in the rehabilitation management plan, and (b) If the forward program specifies timeframes for the implementation of the matters – must implement the matters within those timeframes. | As above | As above | N/a Section 11.2 |
| Condition 12, Schedule 8A Rehabilitation outcome documents (1) The holder of a mining lease must prepare the following documents (the rehabilitation outcome documents) for the mining lease and give them to the Secretary for approval – (a) the rehabilitation objectives statement , which sets out the rehabilitation objectives required to achieve the final land use for the mining area, (b) the rehabilitation completion criteria statement , which sets out criteria, the completion of which will demonstrate the achievement of the rehabilitation objectives, (c) for a large mine, the final landform and rehabilitation plan , showing a spatial depiction of the final land use. (2) If the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease, the holder of the mining lease must ensure the rehabilitation outcome documents are consistent with that condition. | Entire Site | Ongoing | Section 4 Section 4 Section 5 N/a |
| EPBC Approval 2011/5795 | | | |
| Condition 19 <i>The person undertaking the action must, within 3 years of the commencement of construction, submit to the Minister for approval a Mine Site Rehabilitation Plan for the progressive rehabilitation and revegetation of no less than 1000 ha of White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and derived Native Grassland Ecological Community on the project area (as identified in Appendix A).</i> | Entire site | Plan approved on 22 October 2020. | N/a |
| Condition 21 <i>The person undertaking the action must submit to the Minister for approval the Mine Closure Plans, at least 6 months prior to the mine closure. The approved Plan must be implemented.</i> | Entire site | 6 months prior to closure. | N/a |

2.2 FINAL LAND USE OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

The final land use goals for the MPO are based on the following:

- successful design and rehabilitation of landforms to ensure structural stability, revegetation success and containment of wastes; and
- post-mining land use compatible with surrounding land uses.

MACH Energy has undertaken a preliminary assessment of potential post-mining land uses (e.g. nature conservation, agriculture) taking into account relevant strategic land use objectives of the area in the vicinity of the MPO and the potential benefits of the post-mining land use to the environment, future landholders and the community. This has included consultation with Muswellbrook Shire Council (MSC) who has indicated a preference for the inclusion of some intensive agricultural/industrial post-mining land uses that provide employment for the local community.

The final land use options assessment took into account:

- Applicable approval conditions, including Development Consent DA 92/97 and MLs.
- Permissible land uses and land zonings as defined by MSC.
- Consultation with MSC, surrounding land owners, neighbouring mines, Registered Aboriginal Parties, and the NSW Resources Regulator.

Accordingly, proposed final land uses for the MPO area include permanent water infrastructure and storage areas, agricultural land, native woodland and grassland areas and the final void.

In February 2021, MACH Energy conducted a ‘think tank’ exercise involving a diverse range of professionals to discuss options for the final land use of the MPO’s final void and to identify which options merit further study.

MACH Energy is aware of the level of local interest with respect to the shape and form of MPO final mine landforms. MACH Energy has therefore developed the following design principles for the MPO final landform:

- The emplacement landform will be designed to look less “engineered” when viewed from Muswellbrook (i.e. incorporation of macro-relief to avoid simple blocky forms).
- Surface water drainage from the waste emplacement landform will incorporate micro-relief to increase drainage stability and avoid major engineered drop structures where practical.
- The final void (and associated drainage network) will be shaped to reflect a less “engineered” profile that is more consistent with the surrounding natural environment.

Design Integration of Macro and Micro Relief

The emplacement extension and other proposed changes to the final landform that were approved as part of MOD 3 were intended to improve the overall appearance of the MPO landform by incorporating the following concepts:

- The final landform surface of the upper lifts on the eastern side of the emplacement will be varied to break up the horizon line when viewed from the east.
- The toe of the emplacement will be extended in plan to form a more complex shape that better aligns with the underlying topography.

These elements of macro-relief on the eastern face of the final landform create a number of spurs and valleys, with the high points on the landform aligning with the spurs to further improve the more natural appearance of the landform from viewpoints to the north-east and south-east. Section 5 provides a conceptual view of the MPO final rehabilitation.

The objective of the final landform is to develop drainage features in the post-mine landform that mitigate erosion potential. This will be achieved by incorporating micro-relief into the drainage design.

The NSW Mineral Council's (2007) *Rehabilitation by Design Practice Notes* and Department of Environment & Climate Change's (DECC's) (2008) *Managing Urban Stormwater Soils and Construction Volume 2E Mines and Quarries* provide principles for the construction of stable batter slopes. These principles include:

- Use of a combination of convex and concave outer batters to convey runoff (i.e. as opposed to fixed slope batters).
- Appropriately spaced benches to reduce the velocity of runoff.
- Gentler slope gradients.

MACH Energy has considered these principles in developing the conceptual final landform provided in Section 5. These plans show the flattened slopes have been incorporated into the landform.

In particular, MACH Energy will implement the following measures to increase the stability of the final landform:

- Establish bench drains where necessary to convey runoff from batter slopes to sub-catchment drainage lines and investigate opportunities to develop small ephemeral wetlands.
- Maximise the number of sub-catchments to reduce the catchment area of individual constructed drainage lines.
- Establish meandering drainage lines that increase the total drainage length and therefore result in gentler stream bed gradients.
- Where practical, design drainage lines to generally produce a convex and concave stream bed profile.
- Establish diverse and variable density native tree cover on the outer face of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement and in final landform drainage features to promote stability of the final landform.

The final landform drainage lines will be designed to accommodate natural erosive processes. This will be achieved through consideration of key erosional and geomorphic characteristics such as nature of bed material (e.g. particle size), presence of rock outcrops, bed features (such as cascades, pool and riffle zones) as well as bed and bank vegetation.

Geomorphic features will be incorporated into the design of the relevant final landform drainages. This will also be informed by investigation into the physical characteristics of waste rock and soil materials at the MPO for provision of appropriate rock, sub-soil and topsoil material for use on outer batters and in drainage features.

Further refinement of the conceptual final landform has been undertaken and has involved GeoFluv™ modelling and other similar catchment/drainage review and landform design software to incorporate micro-relief and drainage/erosion control to limit the need for bench drains on the outer batters of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement.

Throughout the life of the MPO, the conceptual final landform may be revised to reflect the outcomes of the ongoing investigations, in consultation with MSC and relevant NSW Government agencies.

2.3 FINAL LAND USE STATEMENT

The overarching rehabilitation objectives including final land use for the MPO are formalised in Table 11, Condition 53, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97. The final land use is comprised of the following:

- Agricultural - Grazing comprising of both low and high intensity agricultural areas.
- Native Ecosystem, generally comprising:
 - Plant Community Type (PCT) 483 - Grey Box - White Box grassy open woodland on basalt hills in the Merriwa region, upper Hunter Valley (represents White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland endangered ecological community);
 - PCT 1604 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box - Spotted Gum shrub - grass woodland of the central and lower Hunter: and
 - PCT 1605 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Native Olive shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter.
- Water Storage (Excluding Final Void).
- Final Void.

The proposed final landform and final land use are further described in Section 5. The final landform and land use are designed to achieve the rehabilitation objectives outlined in Development Consent DA 92/97 and produce a safe and stable landform with sustainable vegetation communities consistent with the surrounding area.

Mine Closure and Lease Relinquishment

Upon the cessation of mining operations, tenure of MLs will be maintained by MACH Energy until such a time when lease relinquishment criteria have been met (Section 4) and rehabilitation is to the satisfaction of relevant regulatory authorities including the NSW Resources Regulator and the DPE. It is anticipated that lease relinquishment criteria would include:

- Rehabilitated landforms are stable and consistent with the nominated post-mining land use which has been developed in consultation with relevant regulatory agencies and key stakeholders.
- All rehabilitation and mine closure completion criteria have been met.
- All ML conditions (including public safety considerations) have been satisfied.
- Hard-stand areas and infrastructure have been removed (unless otherwise agreed with the ultimate landholder).

In accordance with Condition 21 of EPBC Approval 2011/5795, a Mine Closure Plan for the MPO will be submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) at least 6 months prior to the closure of the MPO. The Mine Closure Plan would be prepared in consideration of the International Council on Mining and Metals (2018) *Integrated Mine Closure Good Practice Guide*. Mine closure concepts and management measures will continue to be developed via the RMP, Forward Program and MPO Rehabilitation Strategy revision process in consultation with the DPE, NSW Resources Regulator and other relevant regulatory agencies.

A socio-economic study will be commissioned five years prior to expected mine closure, which will evaluate and address the following:

- developing a contemporary baseline of the MPO workforce and community profile;

- identifying potential socio-effects (positive and negative) of the mine closure on the MPO workforce, associated workforce (subcontractors, suppliers) and the broader community;
- proposing measures to minimise potential negative effects and maximise potential positive effects of mine closure, in consultation with stakeholders; and
- developing a draft implementation program for the measures identified to address social effects.

The findings of the socio-economic study may inform the subsequent versions of MPO Rehabilitation Strategy and this RMP. For example, consultation undertaken to date with MSC has identified a preference for intensive agricultural/industrial post-mining land uses that provide employment for the local community. This has been taken into consideration in the final landform design and rehabilitation domains with proposed areas nominated for such land uses. If this preference changes over time, the MPO Rehabilitation Strategy and this RMP will be updated, considering the progress of final landform established and economic factors.

2.4 FINAL LAND USE AND MINING DOMAINS

2.4.1 Final Land Use Domains

The final land use domains at MPO are detailed in Table 2-2, and have been defined in accordance with the requirements in Development Consent DA 92/97 and in consideration of the categories in the *Form and Way for Rehabilitation Management Plans for Large Mines* (NSW Resources Regulator, 2021).

Table 2-2
Final Land Use Domains

| Code | Final Land Use Domain |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| A | Native Ecosystem |
| B | Agricultural - Grazing |
| G | Water Storage (Excluding Final Void) |
| J | Final Void |

2.4.2 Mining Domains

Table 2-3 provides a summary of each of the mining domains at MPO, in accordance with the categories in the *Form and Way for Rehabilitation Management Plans for Large Mines* (NSW Resources Regulator, 2021).

Table 2-3
Mining Domains

| Code | Mining Domain | Description |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Infrastructure Area | MIA CHPP and associated infrastructure Rail and train loading facilities Electrical infrastructure Water supply infrastructure Lighting infrastructure Workshop Coal stockpiles Explosives storage Crib huts |
| 2 | Tailings Storage Facility | FEA Associated ancillary infrastructure including secondary flocculation plant |
| 3 | Water Management Area | Water storage dams for clean, sediment and mine water Hunter River water management infrastructure Clean water diversion drains |
| 4 | Overburden Emplacement Area | Eastern overburden emplacement area |
| 5 | Active Mining Area (Open cut void) | Active mining open cut area Topsoil and subsoil stockpiles |

3 REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT

On 29 January 2020 MACH Energy undertook a risk assessment workshop to evaluate the risks associated with successful rehabilitation of the MPO. Participants at the risk assessment workshop included key MPO mine planning and rehabilitation planning personnel, Dr David Freudenberger of the Australian National University, a representative of Ausecology (MPO's rehabilitation monitoring consultants) and representatives from Resource Strategies (MPO's environmental assessment and approval consultants). The risk assessment was facilitated by Mr Peter Standish of Risk Mentor Pty Ltd and undertaken in accordance with the *AS ISO 13000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines*.

A review of the rehabilitation risk assessment outcomes was undertaken by MACH Energy on 22 March 2022 by key MPO mine planning and rehabilitation planning personnel. MACH Energy considers that the risk assessment outcomes remain applicable to the mining and rehabilitation activities proposed to be undertaken under existing approvals and the Forward Program term, and that the proposed activities would unlikely involve any new risks scenarios that have not already been identified and assessed by MACH Energy. A copy of the most recent Rehabilitation Risk Assessment is provided in Attachment 1.

The workshop comprised of sessions that assessed key risks associated with rehabilitation implementation including:

- Active Mining;
- Landform Establishment;
- Growth Medium Development;
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment;
- Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability; and
- Decommissioning.

A total of 39 risks have been identified during the risk assessments and ongoing risk analysis conducted at MPO. Of these risks, only one risk is ranked as having a high risk (i.e. failure of the FEA embankment), however, this risk is proactively managed and further risk reduction measures are considered impracticable and cost prohibitive. A summary of the risks identified during the risk assessments and the ongoing risk analysis conducted at MPO is provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1
Key Risks Identified Through Rehabilitation Risk Assessment

| Risk Description | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification | RMP Section |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| General | | | | |
| A failure to engage appropriately skilled employees/contractors or subject matter experts, leads to poor rehabilitation design and execution, inadequate rehabilitation monitoring programs, analyses and/or response to deteriorating conditions. | 2 | D | L | Sections 7 and 11 |
| Insufficient funding for or prioritisation of rehabilitation activities. | 1 | D | L | N/a |
| Rehabilitation Phase – Active Mining | | | | |
| Ineffective stripping of topsoil and subsoil, mixing of poor quality soils. | 1 | C | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Failure of the FEA embankment could potentially lead to release of fines material from the site | 4 | E | H | Section 10 |
| Failure of FEA rehabilitation capping and/or revegetation. | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |
| Poor geochemistry of exposed surfaces of overburden emplacements leading to off-site contamination and/or revegetation failure | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Spontaneous combustion incident results in failure of an area of rehabilitation. | 2 | D | L | Sections 6.2.1 and 10 |
| Rehabilitation Phase – Decommissioning Phase | | | | |
| Chemicals, lubricants and constructed (not landform) structures (including demolition activities) which remain at mine completion lead to water quality and public/fauna safety issues from the site | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.2 |
| Impacts on heritage items (e.g. re-placement of cultural heritage items into rehabilitation areas). | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Rehabilitation Phase – Landform Establishment Phase | | | | |
| Incorrect geomorphic landform model and/or drainage design leads to unstable landform. | 3 | D | M | Section 10 |
| Landform and drainage structures not in accordance with geomorphic design. | 2 | D | L | Sections 4 and 10 |
| Instability due to construction of landform not in accordance with geomorphic design leading to failure (slumping/slip) of an area of overburden emplacement and revegetation failure, and mobilised sediment from the final landform. | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |
| Instability or failure of water management drain/structure due to construction of structure not in accordance with geomorphic design leading to failure of a rehabilitation area, and mobilised sediment from the final landform. | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |

Table 3-1 (Continued)
Key Risks Identified Through Rehabilitation Risk Assessment

| Risk Description | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification | RMP Section |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Rehabilitation Phase – Landform Establishment Phase (Continued) | | | | |
| Unpredicted or increased rate of erosion beyond design limits causing failure of an area of rehabilitation | 1 | C | L | Section 10 |
| Inadequate volume of suitable capping material available to cap the FEA. | 2 | C | M | Section 6.2.3 |
| Settlement of FEA creates drainage issues. | 2 | C | M | Section 6.2 |
| Rehabilitation Phase – Growth Medium Development Phase | | | | |
| Poor soil structure/geochemistry leads to failure to establish required vegetation communities subsequently leads to failure to rehabilitate the MPO to committed standards. | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Inadequate or insufficient topsoil to create/enhance the desired ecological communities in mine rehabilitation areas. | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Weed presence or infestation of soil stockpile leads to decreased quality of soil seed bank and increased presence of weeds in rehabilitation areas. | 2 | C | M | Sections 6.2.6 and 10 |
| Rehabilitation Phase – Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase | | | | |
| Failure of revegetation due to sustained drought leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | 2 | C | M | Section 10 |
| Failure of revegetation due to frost/storm/flood/pest infestation leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | 2 | C | M | Section 10 |
| Failure of revegetation due to weed infestation leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | 2 | C | M | Section 10 |
| Failure to establish required habitats leads to a subsequent inability for species to be reintroduced on the site | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |
| High fuel loads in rehabilitation areas leads to increased risk of bushfire or bushfire event impacts rehabilitation areas. | 2 | D | L | Sections 6.2.6 and 10 |
| Contamination of off-site surface waters with sediment or saline/acidic waters due to a storm or flooding event or inadequate quality of rehabilitation. | 3 | D | M | Section 6.2 |
| Water quality in retained water management areas/dams during post-mining phase remains unfit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem). | 3 | D | M | Section 10 |
| Water quality discharged from site during post-mining phase is not yet comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving water, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | 3 | D | M | Section 10 |

Table 3-1 (Continued)
Key Risks Identified Through Rehabilitation Risk Assessment

| Risk Description | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification | RMP Section |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Rehabilitation Phase – Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | |
| Groundwater released from site (dominantly through water pressure from waters in the final void and within the overburden emplacement or migrated hydrocarbons from workshops etc.) leading to degradation of groundwater quality for surrounding users and being expressed in surface intersecting aquifers. | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |
| Not implementing rehabilitation in accordance with MPO rehabilitation requirements leading to inability to achieve landform and biodiversity completion criteria. | 2 | D | L | Section 4 |
| Inappropriate topsoiling, planting and/or direct seeding techniques resulting in a failure of rehabilitation. | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.1 |
| Inadequate or insufficient (incorrect species mix/quality) seed/seedlings for rehabilitation works. | 3 | D | M | Section 6.2.5 |
| Perennial pasture establishment on Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas is not comparable to with representative grazed analogue site. | 1 | C | L | Section 10 |
| Agricultural land rehabilitation area has not achieved its relevant Land Capability Class. | 1 | C | L | Section 6.2.5 and 10 |
| Incompatible neighbouring land owner practices (including interactions with the Bengalla Mine) leading to failure of rehabilitation and revegetation works. | 2 | D | L | Section 10 |
| Evidence of acid forming material leading to failure of an area of rehabilitation. | 2 | C | M | Sections 6.2.1 and 10 |
| Geotechnical monitoring results indicate instability of active pit or final void (post-closure) which leads to a degradation of site safety with potential impacts on public safety and inability to meet final void completion criteria. | 2 | D | L | Section 6.2.3 |
| Final void monitoring results indicate final void system is inconsistent with final void water balance modelling. | 3 | D | M | Section 10 |
| Ant and insect predation of seed. | 2 | C | M | Sections 6.2.5 and 7 |

4 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

4.1 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

Condition 56 (h), Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97 requires performance indicators (rehabilitation objectives) and rehabilitation completion criteria to be developed for evaluating the performance of the rehabilitation of the site, and for triggering remedial action (if required).

Accordingly, rehabilitation objectives completion criteria (Table 4-1) have been developed. The rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria reflect the MPO's overarching rehabilitation objectives provided in Condition 53, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97 and the MPO domain rehabilitation objectives.

In accordance with clause 12, Schedule 8A of the *Mining Regulation 2016*, the MPO Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria have been submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator approval. Following approval of the rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria, the RMP will be amended to substitute the proposed version (Tables 4-1 and 4-2) with the version approved by the NSW Resources Regulator in accordance with clause 11, Schedule 8A of the *Mining Regulation 2016*.

Table 4-1
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing | All domains | Surface infrastructure not required for future use post-mining is decommissioned and removed (as agreed with relevant regulatory authorities). | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Removal of all services (power, water, communications) that have been connected on the site as part of the operation. | Statement provided to confirm completion, utility service disconnection record. |
| | | | Heritage obligations (e.g. development consent under the EP&A Act, approvals under the Heritage Act 1977, etc.) have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention or building demolition with footings preserved). | Permits and approval documents issued. All archival reports required are complete and submitted. | Copy of any relevant approval documentation. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Relevant surface infrastructure has been demolished and removed from the site, including buildings and fixed plant, ROM and product stockpiles, bitumen carparks, waste oil/lubricant storage areas, rail load-out facility and rail loop, internal haul roads, access roads, and hardstands. | As-constructed final landform plan, photos, decommissioning reports. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | All demolition work has been carried out in accordance with AS2601-2001: <i>The Demolition of Structures</i> or its latest version. | Demolition compliance reports. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Removal of all water management infrastructure (including pumps, pipes, power) | As-constructed final landform plan, photos, decommissioning reports. |
| | | | Cores removed. | All drill cores have been removed and taken either to an authorised storage or a disposal location. | Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Sealing complete and verified. | Surveying and sealing of all drill holes and boreholes in accordance with departmental guidelines and relevant standards. | Statement provided to confirm completion by surveyor. |
| | | Surface infrastructure to be retained, as agreed by the NSW Resources Regulator / landowners. | Hazards isolated and secured. | Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured. | Statement provided by suitably qualified engineer. |
| | | | Roads are trafficable. | Access tracks are in a trafficable condition, and any damage has been repaired. | As-constructed final landform plan and photos. |
| | | | Permits and approval documents issued. | Where applicable, necessary approvals are in place (e.g. development consent under the <i>EP&A Act</i>) where buildings and infrastructure are to be retained as part of final land use. | Copy of any relevant approvals. |
| | | | Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted. | Heritage obligations as required under the EP&A Act, Heritage Act 1977, etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration). | Copy of any relevant approvals. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | As above. | The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use. | Final landform water management structures and storages have been designed and constructed in accordance with 'Blue Book' (i.e. Landcom [2004] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 4th Edition</i> and DECC [2008] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 2</i>) requirements and the approved final landform drainage design. The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use. | Engineering report/statement and/or photos. |
| | | | Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that infrastructure is in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement. | Infrastructure is in a condition (e.g. structural, electrical, other hazards) that is suitable for the intended final land use. | Formal acceptance from landowner. |
| | | | The location of the infrastructure has been marked on a plan and registered with MSC and Dial Before You Dig. | If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ, they do not pose a hazard for the intended final land use. | Surveyed and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan. Copy of notification to MSC and Dial Before You Dig. |
| | | Land Contamination - There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm. | Land Contamination Assessment undertaken and contaminated soils removed and area remediated in accordance with NSW <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> and revegetated with relevant Secondary Domain plant species. | Contamination will be appropriately remediated to a condition that does not pose a threat of environmental harm or constrain the final land use. | Contamination Remediation Report prepared by Land Contamination Consultant. Site Contamination Audit Report and Site Audit Statement prepared by EPA Accredited Auditor (where required). |
| | | | Management of waste and process materials: Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. fines, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use. Survey of emplacement capping to verify construction and to monitor settlement. Quality assurance records for the construction of the emplacement material including (where relevant) capping material, liner system, seepage control etc. | There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials. All rubbish/ waste materials removed from site. Survey verifies that capping placement consistent with design and settlement and/or material loss is within predicted limits and will not compromise final landform drainage via differential settlement. Quality assurance records verify capping constructed and in accordance with design specifications relevant to site risks and target final land use. | Photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as constructed surveys, quality assurance records for construction, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required), groundwater/surface water monitoring reports. |
| | | Landform Stability: The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna. | Indicators of erosion and land instability. Indicators that surface water management structure are functioning as designed. Erosion rates from field trials and or surveys on both target analogue sites (representative of final land use) and rehabilitated profiles (tonnes / ha). | Minimal erosion that would not require moderate to significant ongoing management and maintenance works. No signs of land instability such as mass movement. No areas of active gully erosion. No evidence of tunnel erosion. No evidence of active scour likely to compromise surface water management structure. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required) and or erosion modelling reports (where required) that indicate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. |
| | | | | | |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles. | Survey of rehabilitated landform to verify final landform construction in accordance with Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Survey of rehabilitated landform to specifically monitor settlement and/or material loss via erosion. | Survey verifies final landform complies with final landform construction in accordance with Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Survey verifies that settlement and/or material loss is within predicted limits and will not compromise final landform drainage via differential settlement. Erosion rate monitoring verifies that erosion levels are within the range of target analogue sites representative of final land use. Significant surface water management structures have been constructed in accordance with hydrological design. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required) and or erosion modelling reports (where required) that indicate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. An engineering assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified person concludes that significant surface water management structures are stable. |
| | | Bushfire: The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation. | Bushfire management plan developed in consultation with the NSW Rural Fire Service. | Bushfire controls implemented | Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | Surface Water: Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality. | Water discharged from the site is suitable for receiving waters and fit for aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | Water monitoring indicates onsite water is comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation | Water quality reporting. |
| | | Water Approvals Structures that take or divert water hold sufficient licence shares to account for water take (where necessary). | Final landform considers whether sufficient licence shares are available in the water source to account for water stored in voids and dams in the proposed final landform. | Licenses held, where required. | Confirmation from relevant Government Agency that relevant water approvals / licences are able to be granted. |
| | | Groundwater quality is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance groundwater quality. | Water quality parameters selected from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000 and or EPL. | Water quality discharged from rehabilitated mining operation meet specifications in Environment Protection Licence and or ANZECC guidelines for specific environment. | Independent hydrological assessment report, groundwater monitoring reports. |
| | | Groundwater Regime: Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as predicted in pre-mining environmental assessment. | Groundwater quality both on and off a mining lease represent an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition. | Groundwater levels, groundwater flow. | Water quality monitoring reports. Environment Protection Licence relinquished by Environment Protection Authority. Independent hydrological assessment report. |
| | | Materials from areas disturbed under this consent (including topsoils, substrates and seeds) are to be recovered, managed and used as rehabilitation resources, to the greatest extent practicable. | All topsoil and subsoil are stripped and re-spread as per standard practice. | Topsoil and subsoils are stripped separately and re-spread or stockpiled for later use in accordance with soil stripping and stockpiling procedures provided in the MPO's Topsoil Stripping Management Plan. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports. Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Habitat material salvaging and re-use. | Trees, logs, rocks salvaged during clearing activities and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports. Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Seed collection. | Seed collected during clearing when available and managed in Seed Harvesting Facility. | Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | Maximise surface water drainage to the natural environment. | Free draining landform. | Modelling of landform design indicates the landform is free draining (excluding the retained final void) to allow effective catchment contribution and yield to the Hunter River. | Modelling results. LIDAR and timeline imagery results. |
| | | Incorporate micro-relief and drainage lines that are consistent with surrounding topography, to the greatest extent practicable. | Landform design. | Suitably qualified and experienced Geomorphologist confirms landform design incorporates micro-relief and drainage lines consistent with the surrounding topography. | Completed Inspection Test Plan (ITP). |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | The vegetation composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community. | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community. | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. |
| | | | <p>Interim native plant species richness for each Plant Community Type (PCT) scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 - >6</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >9</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >11</p> <p>Interim over storey cover for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >3%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >2%</p> <p>Interim mid storey cover for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >2%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (grass) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >3%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (shrubs) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (other) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >2%</p> <p>Interim total length of fallen logs for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >12.5 m</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >18.25 m</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1.25 m</p> <p>Interim exotic plant cover for all PCTs - <60%</p> <p>Bare ground for all PCTs – per Landscape Function Analysis (LFA)</p> | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. |
| | | | Soil health is suitable to sustain the target vegetation community. | Soil chemistry is appropriate to support vegetation growth. | Rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent soil reports (where required) that demonstrate long-term function of rehabilitated landform. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | Achieve the nominated land capability classification. | Land Capability Class. | Monitoring indicates that areas developing Land Suitability Class 4, 5 or 6 as determined by a suitably qualified Agronomist. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent agricultural reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. |
| | | | Establish/restore grassland areas to support sustainable agricultural activities. | Pasture establishment. | Monitoring and trials indicate suitable perennial pasture establishment for grazing purposes has been achieved compared to analogue sites as determined by a suitably qualified Agronomist. |
| | | Vegetation and wildlife corridor connectivity established as far is reasonable and feasible. | Habitat Corridors established as required. | Habitat corridors are established and consistent with target vegetation community compositions. | Rehabilitation monitoring reports. |
| Native Ecosystem | All domains | Surface infrastructure not required for future use post-mining is decommissioned and removed (as agreed with relevant regulatory authorities). | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Removal of all services (power, water, communications) that have been connected on the site as part of the operation. | Statement provided to confirm completion, utility service disconnection record. |
| | | | Heritage obligations (e.g. development consent under the EP&A Act, approvals under the Heritage Act 1977, etc.) have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention or building demolition with footings preserved). | Permits and approval documents issued. All archival reports required are complete and submitted. | Copy of any relevant approval documentation. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Relevant surface infrastructure has been demolished and removed from the site, including buildings and fixed plant, ROM and product stockpiles, bitumen carparks, waste oil/lubricant storage areas, rail load-out facility and rail loop, internal haul roads, access roads, and hardstands. | As-constructed final landform plan, photos, decommissioning reports. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | All demolition work has been carried out in accordance with AS2601-2001: <i>The Demolition of Structures</i> or its latest version. | Demolition compliance reports. |
| | | | Decommission and remove infrastructure. | Removal of all water management infrastructure (including pumps, pipes, power) | As-constructed final landform plan, photos, decommissioning reports. |
| | | | Cores removed. | All drill cores have been removed and taken either to an authorised storage or a disposal location. | Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Sealing complete and verified. | Surveying and sealing of all drill holes and boreholes in accordance with departmental guidelines and relevant standards. | Statement provided to confirm completion by surveyor. |
| | | Surface infrastructure to be retained, as agreed by the NSW Resources Regulator / landowners. | Hazards isolated and secured. | Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured. | Statement provided by suitably qualified engineer. |
| | | | Roads are trafficable. | Access tracks are in a trafficable condition, and any damage has been repaired. | As-constructed final landform plan, photos. |
| | | | Permits and approval documents issued. | Where applicable, necessary approvals are in place (e.g. development consent under the <i>EP&A Act</i>) where buildings and infrastructure are to be retained as part of final land use. | Copy of any relevant approvals. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | As above. | Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted. | Heritage obligations as required under the EP&A Act, Heritage Act 1977, etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration). | Copy of any relevant approvals. |
| | | | The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use. | Final landform water management structures and storages have been designed and constructed in accordance with 'Blue Book' (i.e. Landcom [2004] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 4th Edition</i> and DECC [2008] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 2</i>) requirements and the approved final landform drainage design. The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use. | Engineering report/statement, photos. |
| | | | Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that infrastructure is in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement. | Infrastructure is in a condition (e.g. structural, electrical, other hazards) that is suitable for the intended final land use. | Formal acceptance from landowner. |
| | | | The location of the infrastructure has been marked on a plan and registered with MSC and Dial Before You Dig. | If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ, they do not pose a hazard for the intended final land use. | Surveyed and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan. Copy of notification to MSC and Dial Before You Dig. |
| | | Land Contamination - There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm. | Land Contamination Assessment undertaken and contaminated soils removed and area remediated in accordance with NSW <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> and revegetated with relevant Secondary Domain plant species. | Contamination will be appropriately remediated to a condition that does not pose a threat of environmental harm or constrain the final land use. | Contamination Remediation Report prepared by Land Contamination Consultant. Site Contamination Audit Report and Site Audit Statement prepared by EPA Accredited Auditor (where required). |
| | | | Management of waste and process materials: Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. fines, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended land use. Survey of emplacement capping to verify construction and to monitor settlement. Quality assurance records for the construction of the emplacement material including (where relevant) capping material, liner system, seepage control etc. | There are no visible signs of contamination following the removal of plant, equipment and materials. All rubbish/ waste materials removed from site. Survey verifies that capping placement consistent with design and settlement and/or material loss is within predicted limits and will not compromise final landform drainage via differential settlement. Quality assurance records verify capping constructed and in accordance with design specifications relevant to site risks and target final land use. | Photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as constructed surveys, quality assurance records for construction, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required), groundwater/surface water monitoring reports. |
| | | Maximise surface water drainage to the natural environment. | Free draining landform. | Modelling of landform design indicates the landform is free draining (excluding the retained final void) to allow effective catchment contribution and yield to the Hunter River. | Modelling results. LIDAR and timeline imagery. |
| | | Incorporate micro-relief and drainage lines that are consistent with surrounding topography, to the greatest extent practicable. | Landform design. | Suitably qualified and experienced Geomorphologist confirms landform design incorporates micro-relief and drainage lines consistent with the surrounding topography. | ITP. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | Landform Stability: The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna. | Indicators of erosion and land instability. Indicators that surface water management structure are functioning as designed. Erosion rates from field trials and or surveys on both target analogue sites (representative of final land use) and rehabilitated profiles (tonnes / ha). | Minimal erosion that would not require moderate to significant ongoing management and maintenance works. No signs of land instability such as mass movement. No areas of active gully erosion. No evidence of tunnel erosion. No evidence of active scour likely to compromise surface water management structure. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required) and or erosion modelling reports (where required) that indicate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. |
| | | Landform that is commensurate with surrounding natural landform and where appropriate, incorporates geomorphic design principles. | Survey of rehabilitated landform to verify final landform construction in accordance with Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Survey of rehabilitated landform to specifically monitor settlement and/or material loss via erosion. | Survey verifies final landform complies with final landform construction in accordance with Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Survey verifies that settlement and/or material loss is within predicted limits and will not compromise final landform drainage via differential settlement. Erosion rate monitoring verifies that erosion levels are within the range of target analogue sites representative of final land use. Significant surface water management structures have been constructed in accordance with hydrological design. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, as-constructed surveys, erosion surveys, independent geotechnical reports (where required) and or erosion modelling reports (where required) that indicate long-term stability of rehabilitated landform. An engineering assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified person concludes that significant surface water management structures are stable. |
| | | Bushfire: The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation. | Bushfire management plan developed in consultation with the NSW Rural Fire Service. | Bushfire controls implemented | Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | Surface Water: Runoff water quality from mine site is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance runoff water quality. | Water discharged from the site is suitable for receiving waters and fit for aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | Water monitoring indicates onsite water is comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation | Water quality reporting. |
| | | Water Approvals Structures that take or divert water hold sufficient licence shares to account for water take (where necessary). | Final landform considers whether sufficient licence shares are available in the water source to account for water stored in voids and dams in the proposed final landform. | Licenses held, where required. | Confirmation from relevant Government Agency that relevant water approvals / licences are able to be granted. |
| | | Groundwater quality is similar to, or better than the pre-disturbance groundwater quality. | Water quality parameters selected from Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2000 and or EPL. | Water quality discharged from rehabilitated mining operation meet specifications in Environment Protection Licence and or ANZECC guidelines for specific environment. | Independent hydrological assessment report, groundwater monitoring reports. |
| | | Groundwater Regime: Impacts to groundwater regime are within range as predicted in pre-mining environmental assessment. | Groundwater quality both on and off a mining lease represent an acceptable level of change from a defined reference condition. | Groundwater levels, groundwater flow. | Water quality monitoring reports. EPL relinquished by EPA. Independent hydrological assessment report. |
| | | Materials from areas disturbed under this consent (including topsoils, substrates and seeds) are to be recovered, managed and used as rehabilitation resources, to the greatest extent practicable. | All topsoil and subsoil are stripped and re-spread as per standard practice. | Topsoil and subsoils are stripped separately and re-spread or stockpiled for later use in accordance with soil stripping and stockpiling procedures provided in the MPO's Topsoil Stripping Management Plan. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports. Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Habitat material salvaging and re-use. | Trees, logs, rocks salvaged during clearing activities and stockpiled for use in rehabilitation. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports. Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | | Seed collection. | Seed collected during clearing when available and managed in Seed Harvesting Facility. | Statement provided to confirm completion. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | The vegetation composition of the rehabilitation is recognisable as the target vegetation community. | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community. | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. |
| | | | <p>Interim native plant species richness for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 - >6</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >9</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >11</p> <p>Interim over storey cover for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >3%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >2%</p> <p>Interim mid storey cover for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >2%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (grass) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >3%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (shrubs) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1%</p> <p>Interim native ground cover (other) for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >1%</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >1%</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >2%</p> <p>Interim total length of fallen logs for each PCT scores:</p> <p>PCT 483 – >12.5 m</p> <p>PCT 1605 - >18.25 m</p> <p>PCT 1604 - >1.25 m</p> <p>Interim exotic plant cover for all PCTs - <60%</p> <p>Bare ground for all PCTs – per LFA</p> | Native plant species are characteristic of the target vegetation community(s) when compared to analogue sites. | Before and after photos, rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent ecological reports (where required) that validate rehabilitation completion criteria have been met. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | All domains (Continued) | As above. | Soil health is suitable to sustain the target vegetation community. | Soil chemistry is appropriate to support vegetation growth. | Rehabilitation monitoring reports, independent soil reports (where required) that demonstrate long-term function of rehabilitated landform. |
| | | Vegetation and wildlife corridor connectivity established as far is reasonable and feasible. | Habitat Corridors established as required. | Habitat corridors are established and consistent with target vegetation community compositions. | Rehabilitation monitoring reports. |
| Water Storage (Excluding Final Void) | Water Management Area | Water retained on the site is fit for the intended post-mining land use/s. | Water quality. | Water monitoring indicates onsite water is suitable for the post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture, native ecosystem). | Water quality reporting. |
| | | Water discharged from the site is suitable for receiving waters and fit for aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | Water quality. | Water monitoring indicates onsite water is comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | Water quality reporting. |
| | | Final landforms are safe, stable and non-polluting. | Final landform drainage design. | Final landform water management structures and storages have been designed and constructed in accordance with 'Blue Book' (i.e. Landcom [2004] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 1 4th Edition</i> and DECC [2008] <i>Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction Volume 2</i>) requirements and the approved final landform drainage design. Use of permanent drop structures is avoided where practical. | Engineering report/statement, photos. |
| Final Void | Active Mining Area (Open cut void) | Public Safety - Final void is safe, stable and non-polluting. | The void surrounds are safe (for humans and stray stock). | Perimeter bund constructed, is table and vegetated with self-regenerating and perennial cover crop. Void fenced and warning signs posted along the fence, in a manner satisfactory to the NSW Resources Regulator. | Photos of fences, bunds and signs. |
| | | | Slopes | Low walls have been battered back to slopes less than 18 degrees, unless otherwise agreed with Resources Regulator. | Before and after photos, as-constructed surveys. Statement provided to confirm completion. |
| | | Designed as long-term groundwater sinks to maximise ground water flows across back filled pits to the final void. | Groundwater modelling and monitoring. | Modelling and monitoring indicates that final landform and void design is a groundwater sink. | Groundwater modelling and monitoring results. |
| | | Minimise to the greatest extent practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the size and depth of final voids; the drainage catchment of final voids; any high wall instability risk; and the risk of flood interaction. | Geotechnical stability and design. | The final void highwalls and low walls are constructed in accordance with an approved Final Void Geotechnical Design. The final void highwalls and low walls have been assessed by a qualified geotechnical engineer to validate long-term stability. | Rehabilitation monitoring reports. An engineering assessment undertaken by a suitably qualified person concludes that final void is stable. |
| | | | Final void design. | Final void design has reduced the size and depth of the void by backfilling and landform reconstruction works. | Before and after photos, as-constructed surveys. Statement provided to confirm completion. |

Table 4-1 (Continued)
Proposed Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria

| Final Land Use Domain | Mining Domain | Rehabilitation Objective | Indicator | Rehabilitation Completion Criteria | Justification or Validation Method |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Final Void (Continued) | Active Mining Area (Open cut void) (Continued) | As Above. | Landform and surface water modelling. | Surface water modelling indicates final void catchment has been reduced to the greatest extent possible. | Modelling results. |
| | | | Flood modelling. | Modelling indicates that final landform and void design has minimal interaction with flooding from surrounding areas. | Modelling results. |

Notes:

In the absence of quantitative data from relevant analogue monitoring sites located within local PCT areas, appropriate stem densities would be guided by Gibbons et. al. (2010) Benchmark stem densities for forests and woodlands in south-eastern Australia under conditions of relatively little modification by humans since European settlement.

In the absence of quantitative data from relevant analogue monitoring sites located within local PCT areas, interim completion criteria for each PCT have been included which have been developed using the methodology provided in Table 6 of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2014) Framework for Biodiversity Assessment and the relevant OEH vegetation condition benchmarks for each PCT (OEH, 2017). The ‘Allowable increase in the site attribute condition score from zero’ assigned in Table 6 of the Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (OEH, 2014) has been conservatively chosen as a minimum of 0.5. Once a data set has been obtained from relevant analogue monitoring sites over a number of monitoring rounds, the completion criteria set will be revised to reflect the data from the analogue sites.

PCT 483 – Grey Box - White Box grassy open woodland on basalt hills in the Merriwa region, upper Hunter Valley.

PCT 1605 – Narrow-leaved Ironbark – Native Olive shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter.

PCT 1604 – Narrow-leaved Ironbark – Grey Box – Spotted Gum shrub – grass woodland of the central and lower Hunter.

4.2 REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Relevant to rehabilitation, key stakeholders were consulted during the preparation of the MPO EIS and subsequent Modifications. Significant consultation in regard to rehabilitation was undertaken as part of MODs 3 and 4 which has informed the concepts in this RMP, in particular the design and rehabilitation concepts for the Eastern Out of Pit Overburden Emplacement. The outcomes of commitments made by MACH Energy as a result of this consultation are reflected in the modified Development Consent approved on 16 November 2018 and are also reflected in the rehabilitation concepts for the MPO final landforms described in Section 5.

As required by Condition 56, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97, MACH Energy consulted with DPIE (now DPE), DPIE-Water (now DPE-Water), the Biodiversity and Conservation Division (BCD), the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) – Agriculture and the MSC during the preparation of the previous MPO MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023).

The consultation undertaken during the preparation of all previous MPO MOPs/RMPs, including the most recent MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023) is considered relevant to the preparation of this RMP and the Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria described in Section 4.1 as the overarching final land use, rehabilitation procedures, monitoring and completion criteria are generally consistent with those presented in the approved MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023).

A summary of the consultation recently completed at MPO relevant to rehabilitation is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2
Stakeholder Consultation for Rehabilitation

| Stakeholder | Consultation Activity/Outcome |
|-------------|--|
| CCC | <p>The CCC has been provided with an opportunity to comment on the various Modifications submitted for the MPO as part of the public exhibition process. Feedback on MPO rehabilitation concepts provided by the CCC to date has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the use of analogue (reference/control) sites to assess rehabilitation success and concerns regarding interactions between the MPO and the Bengalla Mine. <p>The use of analogue sites has been incorporated into the completion criteria for the MPO's rehabilitation domains (Section 4.1). Potential interaction between the MPO's rehabilitation and neighbouring land uses (including the Bengalla Mine) has been risk assessed (Section 3), and appropriate action and responses have been developed (Section 10).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A preference by members of the community for a final landform that integrates with the surrounding landscape (i.e. does not form the shape of a 'bread loaf') (Section 2.2). |

Table 4-2 (Continued)
Stakeholder Consultation for Rehabilitation

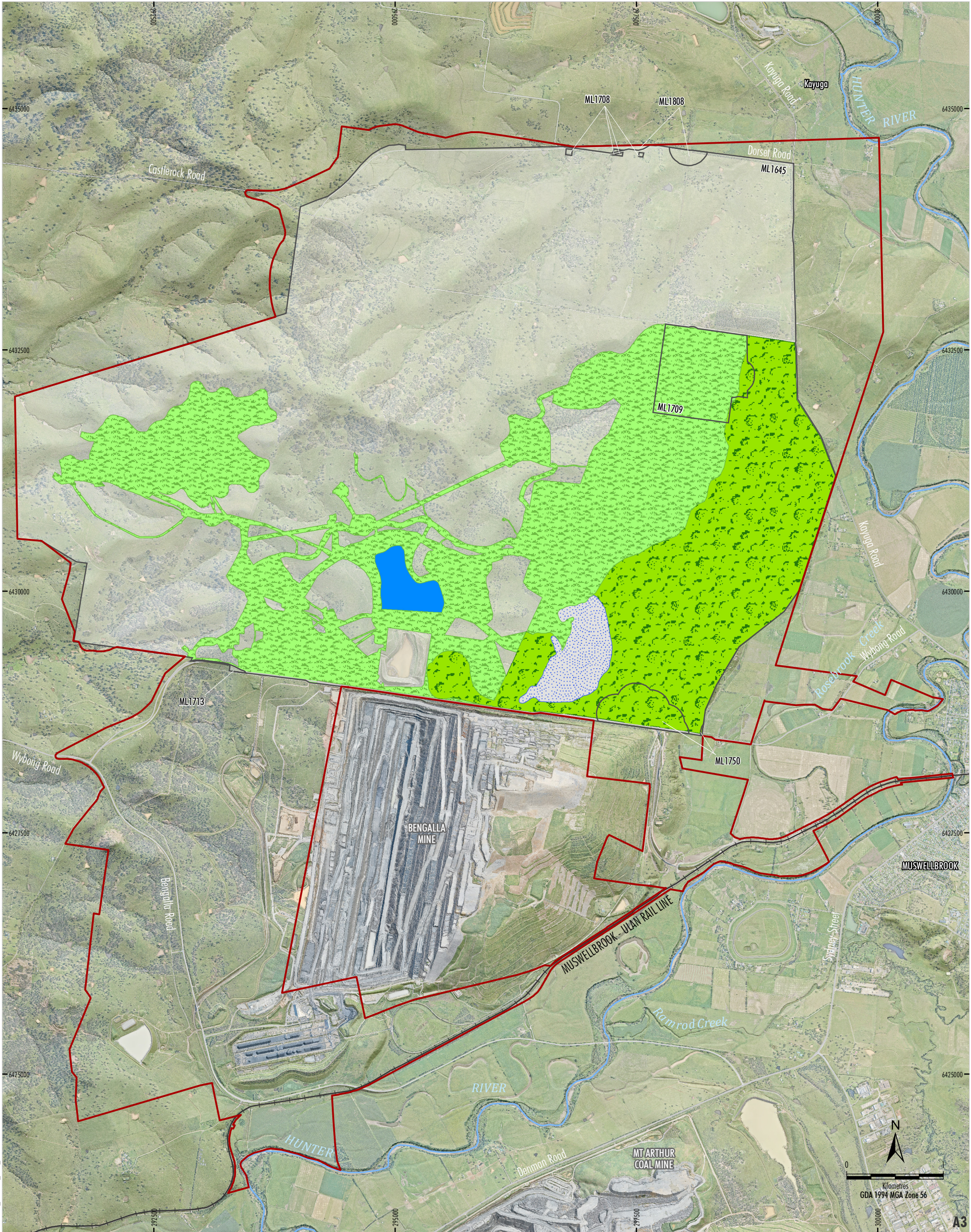
| Stakeholder | Consultation Activity/Outcome |
|-------------------------|---|
| MSC | <p>During consultation with the MSC undertaken to date, the MSC has indicated that its key rehabilitation focus is the design of the Eastern Out of Pit Overburden Emplacement and its consistency with the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The MSC has also provided comments regarding tree plantings for visual screens, final void minimisation and dust management.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of Condition 54, Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97 relevant to preparation of the MPO Rehabilitation Strategy, MACH Energy submitted the Rehabilitation Strategy to the MSC for consultation purposes. MACH Energy responded to MSC's comments on the Rehabilitation Strategy and the outcomes from this consultation have also been incorporated where relevant in this RMP.</p> <p>Feedback from the MSC during a meeting held on 18 April 2019, primarily concerned rehabilitation of the eastern face of the Eastern Out of Pit Overburden Emplacement and the timing associated with the MOD 4 infrastructure works. The indicative schedule for the MOD 4 infrastructure works was addressed by MACH Energy at the meeting. Sections 5 and 6 of this RMP provide details of the rehabilitation concepts for the eastern face of the Eastern Out of Pit Overburden Emplacement and the progression of rehabilitation for this landform.</p> <p>As required by Condition 56, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97, the previous MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023) was provided to the MSC for comment/review. No comments were received from the MSC in response.</p> |
| DPE | <p>In accordance with Condition 56, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97, the previous MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023) was provided to DPIE for review/comment.</p> <p>Review comments from DPIE were provided in May 2021 and primarily requested further information to justify the refinement to the target revegetation communities for the MPO final landform. MACH Energy responded directly to DPIE and updated the MOP/RMP where relevant to address DPIE's comments. Outcomes from this consultation have been incorporated into this RMP.</p> |
| NSW Resources Regulator | <p>MACH Energy held discussions with the NSW Resources Regulator in January 2021 to discuss the scope and term of this previous MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023). Further discussions with the Resources Regulator regarding the previous MOP/RMP occurred during the agency's site visit on 23 February 2021. Feedback from the Resources Regulator was received in June 2021. MACH Energy responded directly to the Resources Regulator and revised the MOP/RMP where relevant to address their comments. Outcomes from this consultation have been incorporated into this RMP.</p> |
| DPE-Water | <p>In accordance with Condition 56, Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97, the previous MOP/RMP (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2023) was provided to DPE-Water, BCD and DPI-Agriculture for review/comment.</p> <p>No comments from DPE-Water, BCD and DPI-Agriculture relevant to rehabilitation were provided in response.</p> |
| BCD | |
| DPI-Agriculture | |

Note: CCC = Community Consultative Committee.

5 FINAL LANDFORM AND REHABILITATION PLAN

The MPO final landform and rehabilitation plan is provided in Plan 1 and Plan 2. These figures have been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Form and Way – *Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines* (July 2021), and an electronic copy of the spatial data has been uploaded to the Mine Rehabilitation Portal.

In accordance with clause 12, Schedule 8A of the Regulation 2016, the MPO Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan has been submitted to the NSW Resources Regulator for approval. Following approval of the Final Land Use and Rehabilitation Plan, the RMP will be amended to substitute the proposed version (Plans 1 and 2) with the version approved by the NSW Resources Regulator in accordance with clause 11, Schedule 8A of the *Mining Regulation 2016*, if required.

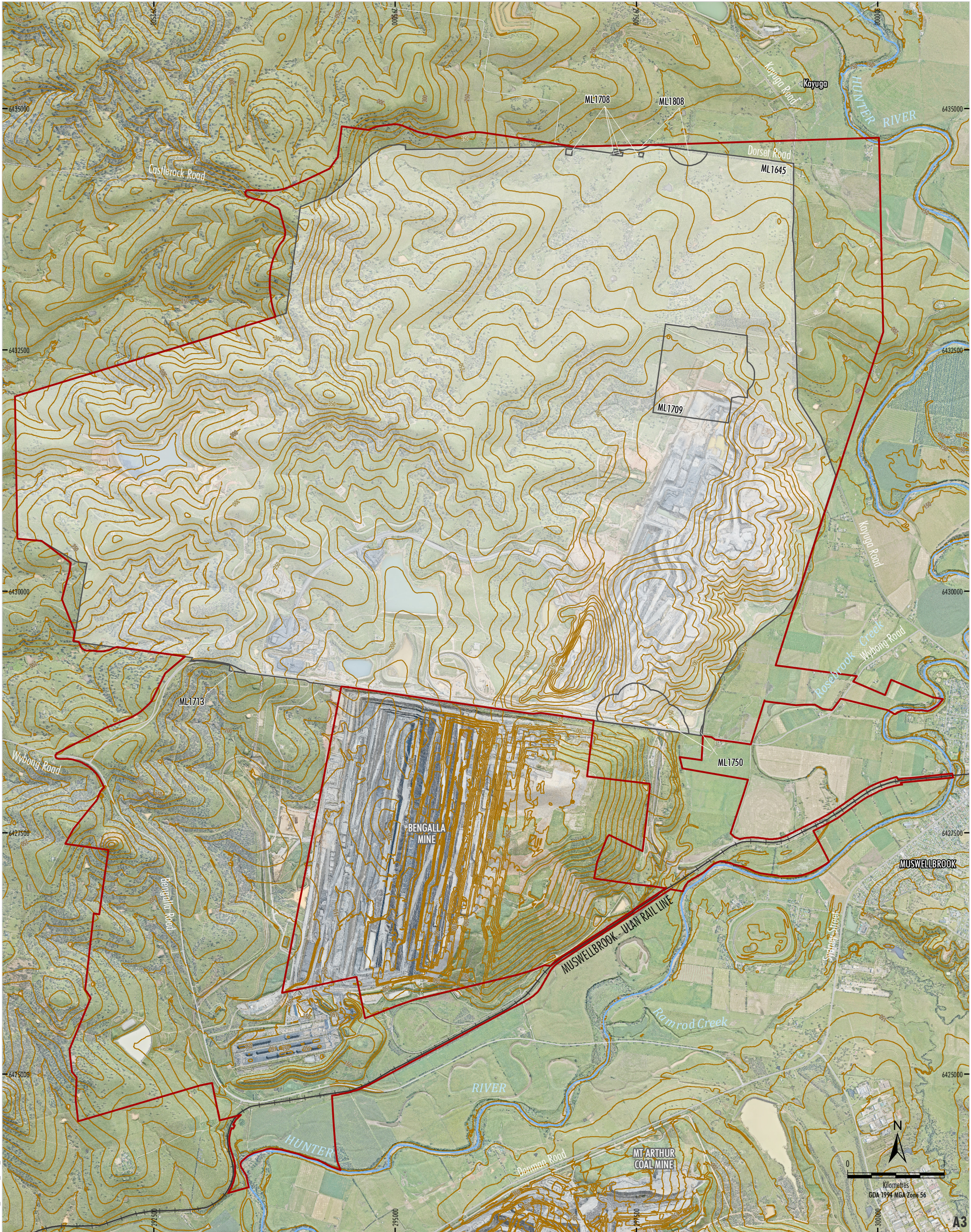


- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Railway
 - Major River
 - Final Landuse Domain
 - Agricultural - Grazing
 - Final Void
 - Native Ecosystem
 - Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)
Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy
MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Final Land Use
and Landform Features

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Railway
 - Major River
 - Final Landform Contour (10 m interval)

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)
Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy
MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Final Landform Contours

6 REHABILITATION IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 LIFE OF MINE REHABILITATION SCHEDULE

Rehabilitation is undertaken progressively as soon reasonably practicable following disturbance from mining activities. Plans 3A to 3D provide the indicative progression of mining activities and rehabilitation at MPO.

MACH Energy prepares internal annual rehabilitation plans which provide a more detailed guide for how and where rehabilitation works are to be undertaken for the next year. The plans include (but are not limited to):

- **Detailed rehabilitation specifications** to be adhered to, including:
 - specifications for landform design; final landform surface profiling;
 - drainage design;
 - topsoil replacement;
 - deep ripping on the contour;
 - planting and seeding; and
 - habitat feature placement.
- **Key rehabilitation stages when Inspection Test Plan (ITP) checks must be undertaken** (note, ITP checks are quality assurance checks which are undertaken to ensure the rehabilitation specifications have been met). MACH Energy implements ITPs for Landform Design, Landform Construction Profiling, Topsoil Placement, Drainage Construction and Ripping and Seeding. Each ITP is required to be signed off by relevant MACH Energy personnel.
- **A rehabilitation schedule**, including **planned rehabilitation areas** and **species lists** and densities for target PCTs.
- Inspection, maintenance and reporting requirements.

MACH Energy's ITP process will be conducted, firstly, during the landform design phase to confirm the design model has been developed in accordance with relevant specifications and, secondly, after landform construction to verify construction has been undertaken as per design. ITPs are then conducted for the remaining steps of the rehabilitation, as mentioned above.

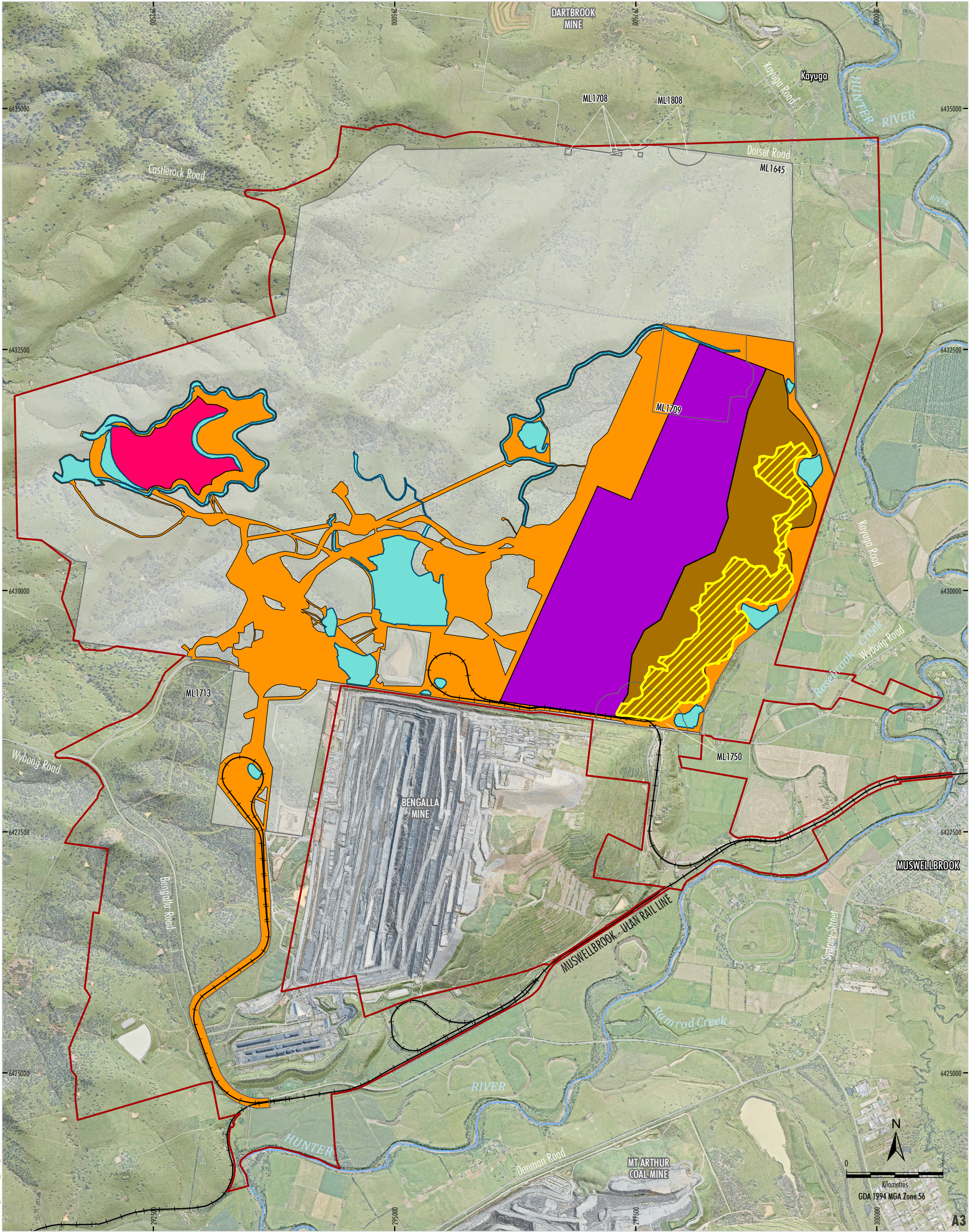
Upon the cessation of mining operations, tenure of MLs will be maintained by MACH Energy until such a time when lease relinquishment criteria have been met and rehabilitation is to the satisfaction of relevant regulatory authorities including the Resources Regulator and the DPE. It is anticipated that lease relinquishment criteria would include:

- Rehabilitated landforms are stable and consistent with the nominated post-mining land use which has been developed in consultation with relevant regulatory agencies and key stakeholders.
- All rehabilitation and mine closure completion criteria have been met.
- All ML conditions (including public safety considerations) have been satisfied.
- Hard-stand areas and infrastructure have been removed (unless otherwise agreed with the ultimate landholder).

As discussed in Section 2.3, in accordance with Condition 21 of EPBC Approval 2011/5795, a Mine Closure Plan for the MPO will be submitted to the DAWE at least 6 months prior to the closure of the MPO.

Key rehabilitation assumptions and principles include:

- MOD 4 existing rail infrastructure will be decommissioned and rehabilitated in 2022.
- All other mine infrastructure, including mine water management structures, will be decommissioned and rehabilitated at mine closure.
- One final void will remain as part of the final landform, which will partially fill with water and act as a long-term groundwater sink.
- Adequate topsoil is available on site for rehabilitation. MACH Energy currently estimates that approximately 1,672,450 cubic metres (m³) of topsoil is required for final landform rehabilitation, with significantly more than this expected to be available.
- The final landform incorporates the haulage of approximately 310 million bank cubic metres (Mbcm) of overburden.
- Highwall and low walls will be constructed in accordance with an approved Final Void Geotechnical Design.
- FEA will be rehabilitated at closure. MACH Energy has commissioned a Fines Emplacement Area Rehabilitation Strategy to be conducted during 2022/23 which will include details of the proposed capping system for the facility.

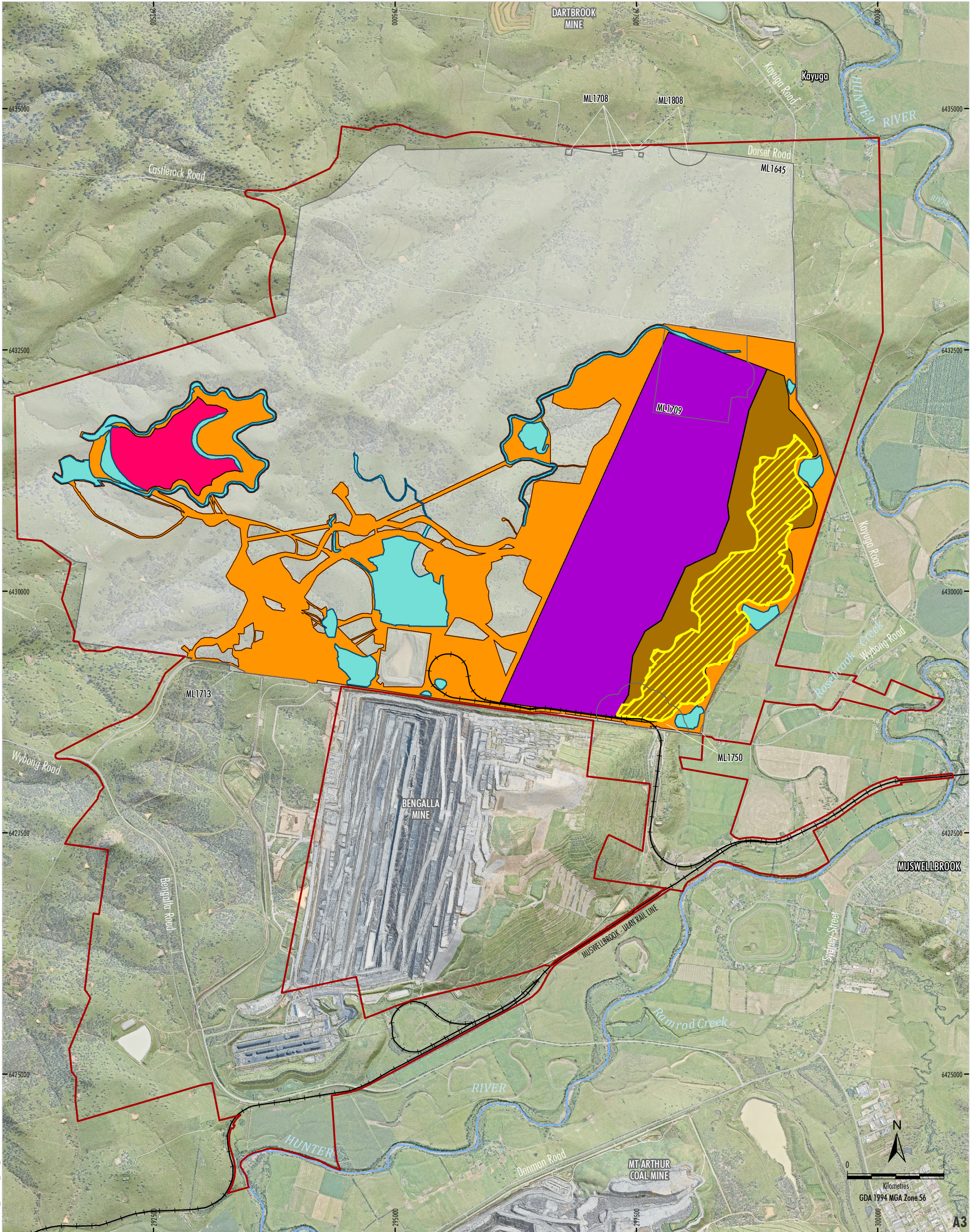


- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Mining Domain Types**
 - Infrastructure Area
 - Coarse Reject and Tailings Emplacement
 - Overburden Emplacement Area
 - Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
 - Water Management Area
 - Rehabilitation Phase**
 - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)
Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy
MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule
- RMP Commencement (2022)

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

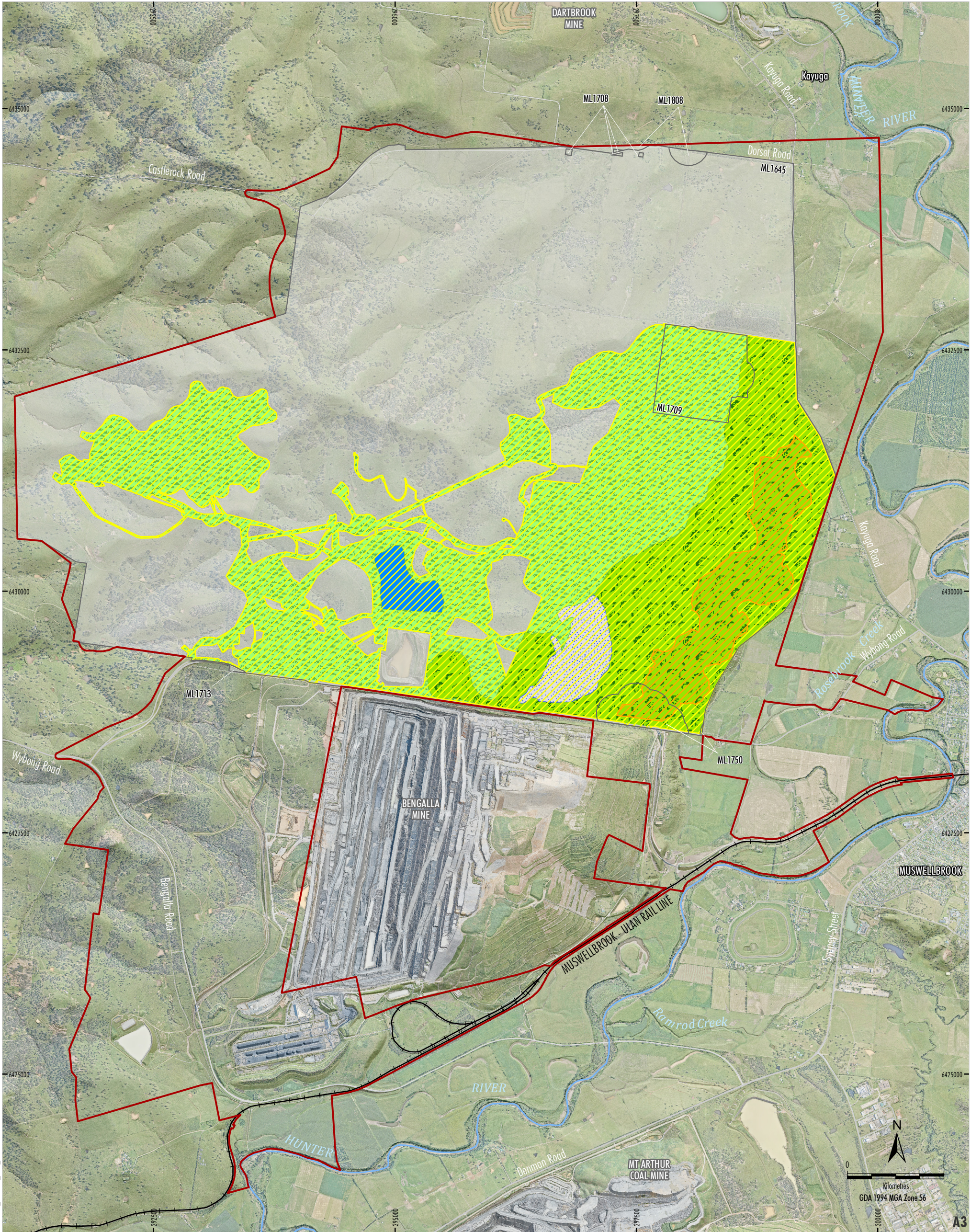


- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Mining Domain Types**
 - Infrastructure Area
 - Coarse Reject and Tailings Emplacement
 - Overburden Emplacement Area
 - Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
 - Water Management Area
 - Rehabilitation Phase**
 - Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)
Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy
MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule
- Year 3 (2025)

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97



LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary*
- Coal - Current Titles
- Final Land Use Domain
- Agricultural - Grazing
- Final Void
- Native Ecosystem
- Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)
- Rehabilitation Phase
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
- Ecosystem and Land Use Development

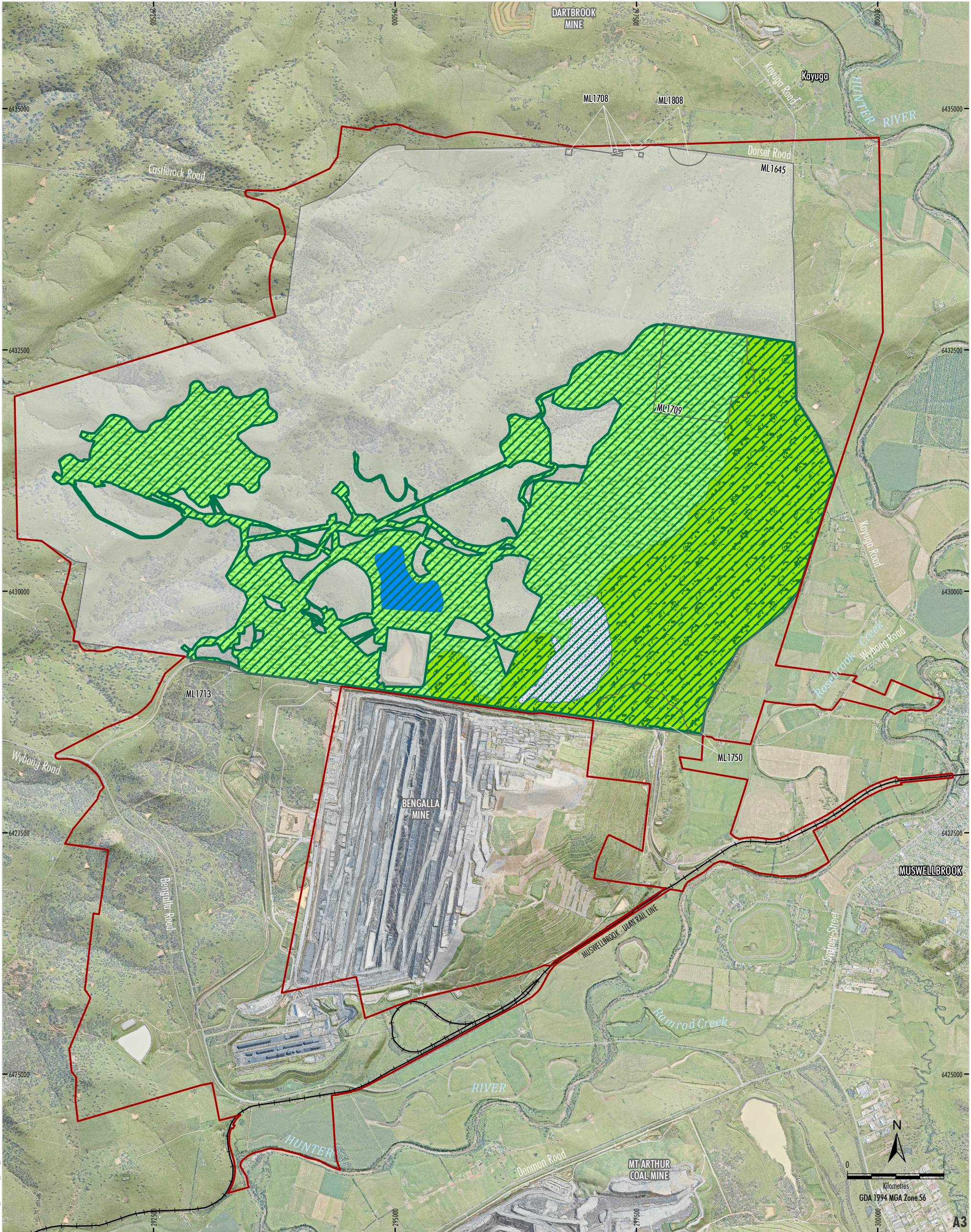
Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)

Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022

Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule
- Year 8 (2030)



- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Final Land Use Domain
 - Agricultural — Grazing
 - Final Void
 - Native Ecosystem
 - Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)
 - Rehabilitation Phase
 - Rehabilitation Completion (Sign-off)

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

Source: MACH Energy (2022); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)
Date prepared: 27-07-2022

MACHEnergy
MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule
- Year 13 (2035)

6.2 PHASES OF REHABILITATION AND GENERAL METHODOLOGIES

Rehabilitation works at the MPO commenced in 2018, and are undertaken in the following phases:

- Active Mining:
 - activities undertaken as part of active mining.
- Decommissioning:
 - removal of hard stand areas, buildings, contaminated materials, hazardous materials.
- Landform Establishment:
 - incorporates gradient, slope, aspect, drainage, substrate material characterisation and morphology.
- Growing Media Development:
 - incorporates physical, chemical and biological components of the growing media and ameliorants that are used to optimise the potential of the media in terms of the preferred vegetative cover.
- Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment:
 - incorporates revegetated lands and habitat augmentation; species selection, species presence and growth together with weed and pest animal control/management; and establishment of flora; and
 - areas at the Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment phase at the MPO reflects lands where habitat features have been placed, and the area has been topsoiled, deep ripped and revegetated with species relevant to the post-mining land use of the area (e.g. native woodland/grassland species or select pasture species). For MPO Overburden Emplacement areas this includes land that has been seeded with stabilising cover crop species and native grass, shrub and tree species.
- Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability:
 - incorporates components of floristic structure, nutrient cycling recruitment and recovery, community structure and function, which are the key elements of a sustainable landscape.
- Rehabilitation Completion (Sign-off):
 - land use and landscape is deemed as suitable to be relinquished from the ML.

Consistent with the rehabilitation objectives within Table 11, Condition 53 of Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97, MACH Energy will undertake measures to retain as much material as practicable from the pre-mining landform and surrounds to use during rehabilitation of the MPO. Such measures will include:

- Implementing a Vegetation Clearance Protocol (VCP) which will identify and retain material for rehabilitation including habitat material (e.g. tree hollows, stag trees, coarse woody debris and rocks) and seeding vegetation for seed collection prior to clearing.
- Seed collection and propagation using the on-site Seed Harvesting Facility or external provider.
- Rehabilitation material characterisation in order to:
 - identify any physical or chemical deficiencies or limiting factors;
 - develop selective placement strategies or develop soil amelioration techniques;
 - identify material for use in the root zone, which is capable of supporting sustainable vegetation establishment;

- identify materials that limit plant growth or which may contaminate surface or groundwater (e.g. salinity), and hence may require special handling, treatment or disposal; and
- identify any propensity for spontaneous combustion.
- Topsoil and subsoil stripping (guided by soil mapping) and management in designated stockpiles.

6.2.1 Active Mining Phase

a. Soils and Materials

Topsoil stripping activities will be undertaken in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Plan (ESCP), to minimise erosion potential. The areas cleared in advance of mining will be delineated to minimise the potential for accidental additional vegetation clearance and potential impacts to fauna. Where possible, the areas will also be deep ripped to alleviate compaction and watered to minimise dust generation, prior to stripping. Following these activities, vehicle movement will be kept to a minimum on areas/soils proposed to be stripped.

Topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and salvaged to maximise its value for re-use in rehabilitation, this process will be guided by soil mapping and suitable soil stripping depths. Given the current “healthy” topsoil balance for use in life-of-mine (LOM) rehabilitation calculations, MACH Energy now has the ability, if deemed necessary, to implement more selective salvage of topsoil for stockpiling. This may be guided by previous soil mapping undertaken at the site, soil sampling and analysis, site knowledge, inspections in the field, and field observations.

Where practicable, soil will be stripped when moist (but not saturated) to reduce air quality impacts, and where possible, will be transported directly to areas available for rehabilitation.

Where direct placement of topsoil on rehabilitation areas is not possible, soil will be stockpiled away from active transport corridors and on level or gently sloping ground, where available, to minimise erosion and potential soil loss. Topsoil and subsoil (including alluvial soils) will be stockpiled separately where practical. Topsoil stockpiles not designated for unavoidable rehandling will be limited to a height of 3 metres (m) (except for two trial topsoil stockpiles which will be limited to a height of 5 m). Subsoil stockpiles (including alluvial soil stockpiles) will be limited to 5 m in height. Both short-term and long-term topsoil and subsoil stockpiles will be managed to minimise soil loss and maintain the viability of the soil. Long-term topsoil and subsoil stockpiles (i.e. stockpiles that will remain for longer than 6 months) will be managed to maintain soil viability, seed reserves and microbial soil associations. Measures will include:

- constructing stockpiles with a “rough” surface condition to reduce erosion hazard, improve drainage and promote revegetation;
- deep-ripping to encourage infiltration, seed set and aerobic conditions;
- seeding with a species mix including sterile pasture species and native grass, shrub and tree species associated with the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act) and EPBC Act listed White Box Endangered Ecological Community (EEC);
- weed management with appropriate herbicide as required; and
- installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of the stockpile to minimise soil loss from erosion prior to vegetation stabilisation as required.

Soil stockpiles will be sign-posted to identify the stockpile and to minimise accidental disturbance. The sign will identify the date of stockpiling and the source and nature of the soil (e.g. subsoil). Following construction, soil stockpiles will be surveyed and incorporated into the MPO mine plan and Topsoil Register, along with the stockpile volume.

At the time of soil replacement on rehabilitation areas, soil conditioning activities will be undertaken with the aim of increasing moisture and organic content and to buffer surface temperatures to improve germination. Activities will involve the application of dust suppressant to minimise dust generation and the application of soil ameliorants (as required) such as gypsum, or organic materials such as wood and hay mulch. Soil testing will be undertaken prior to soil replacement as required to inform amelioration requirements, including the required rate of application. Soil ameliorants will be incorporated by ripping, plough or rotating hoe.

In addition to the above, replaced soil sourced from stockpiles greater than 3 m in height, will be inoculated where practicable with Mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobia bacteria to ameliorate any anaerobic conditions that may have developed during storage. Topsoil stockpiles will also be mixed during spreading to redistribute nutrients which may have leached to the base of the stockpiles (Nussbaumer, *et. al.*, 2012).

Symbiotic microbes can have a dramatic influence on plant establishment, growth and survival. For example, Mycorrhizal fungi are instrumental in soil aggregation, which leads to better soil structure with all its benefits of increased water infiltration and holding capacity, seedling emergence, root penetration and gas exchange. There are two main types of mycorrhizae; ectomycorrhizae and endomycorrhizae (also known as arbuscular mycorrhizae) (Nussbaumer, *et. al.*, 2012).

MACH Energy will also continue the study and associated trial involving soil stockpile microbial sampling to understand the current diversity within stockpiled topsoil and soil respread on rehabilitation areas (prior to resspreading) to understand possible microbial losses and inoculation requirements. The nutrient cycling soil microbes which *“naturally build nutrient pools, especially for nitrogen and phosphorus, in both the standing vegetation and the soil”* (Nussbaumer, *et. al.*, 2012), will be introduced, as required, into the rehabilitation areas to assist with maintaining long-term sustainability of the topsoil resource at the MPO.

Soil will either be dumped at the top of the slope and spread down the slope or dumped at the base of the slope and spread up-slope. The soil will then be spread at a minimum depth of 100 millimetres (mm) across the contour of the slope. Replaced soil, and any applied ameliorants, will then be deep-ripped to a depth of approximately 500 mm to alleviate any soil compaction during landform construction and create a rough surface tilth for vegetation establishment.

Soil re-spreading will not be undertaken during excessively wet days, to avoid compaction of the landform surface from machinery movement, or on excessively windy days, to minimise dust generation and soil loss.

Topsoil is collected and stored on-site with an aim to stockpile sufficient topsoil to rehabilitate the entire final landform. MACH Energy currently estimates that approximately 1,672,450 m³ of topsoil is required for final landform rehabilitation and therefore, MACH Energy is aiming to directly apply or stockpile this amount prior to mine closure. Sufficient soil resources are available for final landform rehabilitation, with current approximate volumes anticipated at end of August 2023 term being 2,419,163 m³.

MACH Energy maintains a Topsoil Register at the MPO to track stockpile volumes, locations, stockpile type and treatments applied to the stockpiles (e.g. whether a stockpile has been seeded). This Register is updated regularly to reflect stockpile use and management actions undertaken. As discussed above, sufficient soil resources are available for final landform rehabilitation.

‘Inadequate or insufficient topsoil to create/enhance the desired ecological communities in mine rehabilitation areas’ was assessed as a medium risk to successful rehabilitation at the MPO, with ‘Inappropriate topsoiling techniques resulting in a failure of rehabilitation’ assessed as posing a low risk to successful rehabilitation at the MPO.

b. Flora and Fauna

A VCP will be implemented at the MPO to minimise impacts on threatened species during native vegetation clearing at the MPO. The VCP is described in detail in the MPO's Biodiversity Management Plan.

The VCP includes the following components:

- Delineation of disturbance areas.
- Pre-clearing procedures, including:
 - a Ground Disturbance Permit process;
 - Pre-clearance Surveys; and
 - salvaging of habitat features for re-use in native vegetation rehabilitation areas.

Pre-clearing surveys will be undertaken (in conjunction with the Ground Disturbance Permit process) to identify potential habitat features (and active threatened fauna) prior to commencing clearing works in any given area and determining appropriate management (i.e. depending on the habitat feature or threatened species identified). The pre-clearance survey would also target the identification of weed infestations that may need treatment prior to, or during disturbance, and/or pest species that may require control prior to disturbance. The pre-clearance survey will be conducted by an appropriately trained and suitably qualified ecologist. Further details of the VCP are provided in the Biodiversity Management Plan.

Management actions for identified potential habitat features or active threatened fauna will be determined on a case by case basis, but may include selective clearing of non-habitat features/vegetation to encourage self-relocation. Where necessary, an appropriately trained and suitably qualified ecologist will be used to attempt removal of remaining fauna from the area should they not leave of their own accord.

MACH Energy also implements a Tiger Orchid (*Cymbidium canaliculatum*) translocation program for Tiger Orchids identified during VCP surveys. The translocation activities are undertaken by MACH Energy and a suitably qualified ecologist and involves removal of host trees (or parts of the tree) containing the Tiger Orchid for replacement in suitable habitat areas outside proposed disturbance areas.

As part of the mine plan, vegetation clearing and topsoil stripping activities will be undertaken throughout the year, however, they may be undertaken on a campaign basis.

Proposed use of felled timber will follow current leading practice and may include salvaging habitat features such as hollows, harvesting of brush material that is laden with fruit/seed, mulching and incorporating understorey and saplings into stripped topsoil, collection of timber for fencing, the installation of stag trees and resspreading coarse timber residue onto re-contoured land.

Seed collection and propagation is undertaken on the mining leases using the on-site Seed Harvesting Facility, and is currently focused on grasses. Seed collected and processed on site is used in areas of rehabilitation, supplemented by external seed providers.

Regular feral animal and weed control is undertaken over the entire MPO area and will continue into closure as described in Section 6.2.6.

c. Rock/Overburden Emplacement

MACH Energy will continue to prioritise construction of the eastern outer batters of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Overburden Emplacement to the final landform profile. The emplacement landform would be developed in 10 m lifts to enable more rapid establishment of the final surface levels, as waste rock placement progresses more rapidly than the alternative of construction in 20 m emplacement lifts that takes significantly longer to develop, and also requires longer to reshape.

MACH Energy targets reshaping to final surface level and initial revegetation of all outer emplacement batter lifts of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement within 6 months of each subsequent dump panel lift being completed (subject to delays associated with climatic extremes).

The design concept, principles and construction methodology for the overburden emplacement includes reshaping the emplacement to include macro and micro relief and geomorphic features to develop a more natural looking and functional landform. Plans 1 and 2 provide the final landform and includes contour and elevation detail.

Sufficient overburden materials are available for final landform rehabilitation.

d. Waste Management

The approved MPO Waste Management Plan (WasteMP) describes the measures that will be implemented to avoid, minimise, reuse and recycle all waste streams generated during the construction and operation stages of the MPO.

Wastes generated on-site will be segregated at source and stored and transported appropriately. The segregation of wastes ensures different waste streams are appropriately managed based on their level of risk to the environment, and in accordance with any legal requirements. Segregation at source reduces the contamination of waste streams, improves the ease of storage, handling, disposal and tracking, and reduces the potential disposal costs for some items. Labelled and numbered bins will be provided at the point where wastes are produced to improve segregation.

There will be no landfill developed on-site, however, some inert waste material (e.g. wood, steel and wire from demolition) may be disposed of in the Overburden Emplacement, in accordance with the MPO WasteMP. Larger quantities of waste will be stored in secure locations on-site until they can be removed. Adequate containment, such as bunding, will be provided to prevent leaching from wastes onto the ground which could affect surface water quality or cause soil contamination. Wastes will also be managed to ensure that they are safe from likely ignition sources, and that the risk of fire is minimised. The disposal of tyres in the backfilled open cuts would be undertaken in accordance with the MPO's WasteMP and EPL.

Regulated wastes as classified under Schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* will be managed in line with these regulations, ensuring compliance with tracking and recording requirements.

There are two sewage management facilities at the MPO. The ongoing operation of these facilities will continue to comply with the conditions of the Development Consent, the requirements of MSC and any applicable legislation.

e. Geology and Geochemistry

Overburden and mine coal reserves will be removed at the MPO progressing north and west, with the overburden and interburden initially being placed in the Overburden Emplacement to the east of the open cuts before being placed behind the advancing open cuts.

Supplementary Report 1 of the 1997 EIS provides a description of the geochemical characterisation of the overburden and interburden materials that are present at the MPO. The sampling program associated with Supplementary Report 1 identified that some of the materials sampled produced leachate that is acidic, saline or sodic on weathering. These are characteristics that are known to produce adverse growing conditions for vegetation growth and an elevated risk of soil erosion and sedimentation, and need to be managed accordingly.

Selective handling of materials is implemented at the MPO, and characterisation of soils and overburden will be undertaken throughout the development of the mine. Topsoil and subsoil characterisation will be undertaken in order to:

- identify any physical or chemical deficiencies or limiting factors (particularly alkalinity, salinity, dispersibility and sodicity) which may affect vegetation establishment, landform stability and propensity for spontaneous combustion; and
- develop selective placement strategies (i.e. separate stockpiles for subsoils and topsoils) and/or develop suitable amelioration techniques.

Overburden characterisation is important for similar reasons, and more specifically to:

- identify material for use in the root zone, which is capable of supporting sustainable vegetation establishment;
- identify materials that limit plant growth or which may contaminate surface or ground water (e.g. salinity), and hence may require special handling, treatment or disposal; and
- identify any propensity for spontaneous combustion.

The rehabilitation risk assessment assessed the risk associated with poor geochemistry of exposed overburden emplacement surfaces leading to a potential off-site contamination or revegetation failure risk. With the MPO's existing active management controls in place, as described above, including the management controls for material prone to spontaneous combustion and material prone to generating acid mine drainage risk was ranked as low.

Geochemical evaluation of the MPO fines material has historically been undertaken based on samples from individual seams and composite samples representative of the full mining sequence and is described in the MPO EIS (ERM Mitchell McCotter, 1997). The results of the combined composite samples indicate that the overall tailings from the MPO's multi-seam mining operation are likely to be non-acid forming (ATC Williams, 2018). Further column leach tests indicated elevated salinity levels in leachate which would decrease with time (ATC Williams, 2007; 2018). MACH Energy is currently undertaking additional geochemical characterisation work of the fines material with the University of Newcastle as part of an existing research project. In addition, the Stage 1 Rehabilitation and Closure Strategy was completed in 2021 (SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd [SLR], 2021) which outlines critical controls and considerations for the proposed final landform and cover design of the Stage 1 FEA and confirms that the fines are considered non acid-forming (NAF) and not considered prone to spontaneous combustion. Controls for final landform of the Stage 1 FEA include capping of both a low permeability clay layer and growth medium layer above the fines.

f. Material Prone to Spontaneous Combustion

A Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan has been developed for the MPO. Spontaneous combustion at the MPO will be managed in accordance with the following objectives:

- ensure that spontaneous combustion outbreaks are minimised;
- endeavour to identify potential areas that may be prone to spontaneous combustion before an outbreak occurs;

- provide for all carbonaceous material to be placed in such a manner that reduces the possible occurrence of spontaneous combustion (carbonaceous material will be placed on lower levels of the overburden emplacements, at a minimum of 5 m from the face of the emplacement);
- where longer term spontaneous combustion problems occur, instigate the Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan to deal with these; and
- creation of final rehabilitation that is free from spontaneous combustion.

Minor spontaneous combustion has been encountered at the neighbouring Bengalla Mine and Mount Arthur Mine. Seams that were found to be more susceptible, when exposed in a normal mining sequence, were the Vaux, Bayswater and Wynn Seams.

Mining at the MPO would encounter these same seams. To date, three occurrences of spontaneous combustion have occurred at the MPO, within a ROM coal storage area and within an in-pit dump area. The Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan includes details of factors that influence self-heating and spontaneous combustion and identifying signs to look for during inspections. The Plan also includes procedures for excavation and management of identified hot material. MACH Energy also conducts reactive ground testing at the MPO to assist with identifying reactive materials.

The occurrences of spontaneous combustion to date have occurred in operational coal storage areas. Notwithstanding, the risk of a spontaneous combustion incident that affects MPO rehabilitation has been assessed as low considering MPO's standard procedure for carbonaceous material placement at a minimum of 5 m from the face of the emplacement, which is consistent with industry best practice (Australian Coal Association Research Program [ACARP], 2008).

g. Material Prone to Generating Acid Mine Drainage

Geochemical characteristics of the overburden material were tested by the Department of Mineral Resources Development Laboratory (Mountford and Wall, 1995). The only acid forming leachate occurred in samples obtained from the Wynn Seam. Material balance calculations undertaken for the 1997 EIS indicated that dilution and neutralisation will negate any acid forming potential.

Therefore, due to the predicted small proportion of potentially acid forming material, it is expected that operational blending during ROM coal dumping will produce a non-acid forming material within the Overburden Emplacement and back-filled open cuts. The management strategy for the MPO will provide that no zones of poorly blended, potentially acid forming material are exposed in the final surface of the Overburden Emplacement and back-filled open cuts. This will be achieved by excluding the material identified as potentially being acid forming (i.e. non-economic coal and identified coal seam roof and floor rock from the Wynn Seam) from the final face of the Overburden Emplacement with a minimum cover of 10 m of inert material overlying the potentially acid forming material.

Locations of potentially acid forming materials have been identified on-site. The mine plan includes sequencing of mining and emplacing of potentially acid forming material to ensure the material is separated from non-acid forming material. Potentially acid forming material will be emplaced on the Overburden Emplacement away from gullies and drainage lines, and away from the outer slopes. Where possible, potentially acid forming material will be emplaced in-pit and covered with a minimum of 10 m of NAF material. A monitoring program is also in place to regularly confirm PAF materials are managed and covered correctly.

The risk of incorrect management of acid forming material resulting in rehabilitation failure and potential off-site water quality issues was assessed as low in the January 2020 rehabilitation risk assessment, with implementation of the MPO's existing management controls, as described above.

The MPO's Water Management Plan (WMP) includes a comprehensive monitoring program that will enable the detection of poor-quality water, and the MPO's Surface and Ground Water Response Plan includes the investigation protocol that will be undertaken in the event of exceedance of WMP trigger levels.

h. Ore Beneficiation Waste Management (Reject and Fines Disposal)

The overarching objective for rehabilitation of the FEA is to establish a safe, stable and non-polluting landform with a sustainable surface cover that minimises erosion (to prevent exposure of the underlying fines material) and sustains grassland vegetation in the long-term.

Current rehabilitation concepts for the FEA as described in the MPO EIS include capping fines with a layer of inert overburden material and then a layer of topsoil (ERM Mitchell McCotter, 1997). MACH Energy maintains capping and topsoil material proximal to the FEA that would be sufficient to rehabilitate the area of fines to be emplaced within the FEA. MACH Energy maintains a soil register to track soil stockpile volumes and soil usage on rehabilitation areas.

In accordance with Condition 52(c), Schedule 3 of the MPO's Development Consent DA 92/97, a Fines Emplacement Plan has been prepared and is provided in Appendix 1 of the MPO's Waste Management Plan. The Fines Emplacement Plan includes details of the FEA design and fine rejects disposal strategies and operating procedures.

MACH Energy operates the FEA using sub-aerial deposition which involves an extended period of air drying that maximises in-situ tailings densities and in turn maximises the storage efficiency of the facility as well as providing a more competent fines surface for future rehabilitation purposes. Other advantages of sub-aerial deposition include earlier facilitation of final rehabilitation due to a more competent fines surface and rapid recovery of water for reuse in the plant process. MACH Energy has completed construction of a permanent flocculant plant to dose secondary flocculant at the discharge point into the FEA which will assist deposited fines to settle more quickly and release water to decant at a faster rate than conventional settling would allow.

i. Erosion and Sediment Control

An ESCP has been developed in accordance with Condition 28(b), Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97. The ESCP is included in Appendix A of the MPO WMP. The ESCP describes the management of potential erosion impacts as well as implementation of a monitoring program to provide early detection of potential issues and to monitor the effectiveness of controls. A detailed construction ESCP has also been prepared to meet internal MACH Energy planning requirements.

In order to reduce the potential for degradation within the MPO area and adjoining lands, there are two zones of focus that will be adequately managed during the construction and mining operations phase:

- areas disturbed by construction and mining activities; and
- undisturbed areas.

The following measures will be adhered to in all areas of the site where disturbance from construction and/or mining activities occurs:

- relevant internal approvals and permits will be obtained before commencement of surface disturbance (e.g. Ground Disturbance Permits);
- the extent of disturbance (including trafficable areas) will be minimised and delineated using appropriate pegging, barriers or signage;

- appropriate erosion and sediment controls will be approved and established prior to land disturbance and will remain in place until exposed areas are stabilised;
- clean water runoff from undisturbed catchments will be diverted around the disturbance areas via diversion drains and banks to discharge into natural watercourses, where practical;
- runoff from disturbed areas will be diverted into sediment dams;
- drains, diversion banks and channels will be stabilised and scour protection will be provided as necessary;
- temporary erosion and sediment control measures will be used on-site and may include silt fences, hay bales, jute mesh, check dams, cross banks, contour banks, armouring and straw mulching; and
- topsoil stockpiled for reuse will be managed.

External and internal drainage considerations will be incorporated into the landform design plan to slow and direct water flow and minimise erosion. Diversion drains will be constructed as per the design plans.

Regular inspection of disturbance areas is undertaken at the MPO using both drone surveys and on the ground visual inspections. These inspections provide for early detection of any areas of erosion, and for appropriate treatment measures to be implemented.

Although the risk of inadequate erosion control on rehabilitated landforms at the MPO was assessed as posing a medium risk to successful rehabilitation of the MPO, this risk is mitigated to a tolerable level with implementation of the existing management practices and controls in place.

j. Ongoing Management of Biological Resources for Use in Rehabilitation

Management of biological resources (e.g. topsoil stockpiles and salvaged habitat features) are described in Section 6.2.1a and 6.2.1b.

k. Mine Subsidence

No subsidence impacts will occur as a result of the operations planned at the MPO, as mining operations are open cut. Minor historical underground workings exist on the northern and southern parts of ML 1645, and parts of ML 1750. These workings do not pose a risk to MPO rehabilitation.

l. Management of Potential Cultural and Heritage Issues

Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage at the MPO is managed in accordance with Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) #C0002053 and AHIP #C0002092 and AHIP #C0004783 and the MPO's Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (AHMP). The AHMP outlines management measures for the protection and management of cultural heritage sites across MPO, in accordance with these AHIPs.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community in relation to the management of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage at the MPO is undertaken through the AHMP, conditions within Development Consent DA 92/97, the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation, 2009* and the OEH policy *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010).

In 2014, detailed recording of historic heritage sites on the MPO MLs was undertaken and, where warranted, specific archaeological management measures for specific sites were developed. Where appropriate, these works will be conducted with the participation of interested community members, such as representatives from local historical societies.

m. Exploration Activities

Completed construction areas will continue to be rehabilitated and would include harrowing to relieve soil compaction and then seeding with temporary cover crop species and native grass species to minimise exposed surfaces, and the potential for dust generation, soil erosion and weed incursion.

All exploration drill holes will be sealed and capped in accordance with the requirements of AUTH 459 and MPO ML Authorities. Decommissioning of each drill pad area would involve the complete removal of all equipment and any temporary fencing.

Rehabilitation measures would aim to return the drill pad area to its prior condition. As vegetation disturbance at drill pad areas would be limited, the area would either be allowed to regenerate or would be seeded with species characteristic of the area. Weed control would be conducted as necessary. An inspection of drill pad areas to review regeneration or rehabilitation performance would be undertaken as required.

6.2.2 Decommissioning

A detailed Mine Closure Plan for the MPO will be completed at least 6 months prior to the closure of the MPO, which will provide further detail on decommissioning at MPO.

a. Site Security

Fencing and warning signs will be installed around the final void following decommissioning. Further detail will be included in the Mine Closure Plan.

b. Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished

Under Condition 37, Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97, MACH Energy is required to remove all infrastructure associated with the development within ML 1645 south of Wybong Road (other than infrastructure which can remain in situ, with the agreement of Bengalla Mine) and transfer ownership to Bengalla Mine. MACH Energy is required to undertake interim rehabilitation on this area, prior to transfer of ownership, as required by Condition 55A, of Schedule 3 of the Development Consent DA 92/97. Following the transfer of ownership, it will be the responsibility of Bengalla Mine to operate and rehabilitate the area.

As soon as reasonably practicable following removal of the existing rail loop and associated infrastructure within the footprint of the Bengalla Mine, initial rehabilitation will be undertaken so the area does not pose an ongoing material source of dust emissions.

Initial rehabilitation will include levelling/reforming the infrastructure area, followed by application of a dust suppressant, if required, and sowing of sterile cover crop vegetation and/or native grasses. The MPO rail spur erosion and sediment control water management structures (e.g. sediment fences) within the footprint of Bengalla Mine will be left in place, subject to the agreement of Bengalla Mine.

As required by Condition 37, Schedule 3 of Development Consent DA 92/97, the above decommissioning and interim rehabilitation works will be completed by 31 October 2022.

Decommissioning of the remainder of the infrastructure at MPO will be undertaken at mine closure. Further detail will be included in the Mine Closure Plan. Infrastructure to be removed includes:

- mine infrastructure areas including administration buildings;
- rail and train loading facilities;
- CHPP and associated infrastructure;

- water management structures not required post-mining; and
- services including powerlines.

c. *Buildings, Structures and Fixed Plant to be Retained*

Infrastructure will only be retained post-mining in agreement with the relevant regulatory authority and landowner. The Mine Closure Plan will include detail on the process that will be implemented for any retained infrastructure including risk management. Infrastructure to be retained post-mining includes:

- Water management structures including sediment dams and clean water diversion drains; and
- Mine Water Dam if requested for use in agricultural activities post-mining.

d. *Management of Carbonaceous/Contaminated Material*

Land contamination is managed through the MPO Site Contamination Prevention and Control Procedure and Non-Mineral Waste Management Procedures.

Prior to cessation of mining activities, an assessment will be undertaken to determine whether potential contamination issues exist on-site and if remediation is required. Issues expected to be addressed by this assessment will include, but not be limited to, decontamination of areas such as those impacted by carbonaceous material (e.g. coal spillage, coal storage), by hydrocarbon spillage (e.g. workshops, fuel storage areas) or by sedimentation (e.g. dams that have directly received pit water). Any identified contaminated land will be disposed of at either the bioremediation facility located adjacent the open cut pit, or taken off-site for bioremediation at an appropriate facility.

e. *Hazardous Materials Management*

Hazardous substances will be managed through the MPO Environmental Management System procedures for Site Contamination Prevention and Control. Additionally, the MPO will register all chemicals used on-site in a central database. The central database will contain all information in the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and an inventory of chemicals held on-site. The information will be accessible at any computer terminal within the MPO, and will provide guidance on storage, use and disposal.

Hazardous and explosive materials will be transported and stored on-site in accordance with the NSW *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and supporting *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*, the *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013* and the supporting *Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014*, as well as the NSW *Explosives Act 2003* and supporting *Explosives Regulation 2013*.

The procedures and controls will minimise the potential for land and water contamination from the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous substances. These controls will include storage within properly sealed containers and controlled areas, and bunding areas used for medium to long-term storage requirements. These storage and waste receival areas will be isolated from clean water catchments to minimise the risk of land or water pollution should an unplanned spill occur.

The response to any accidental spills or ground contamination will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, and remediated using biodegradable spill absorbent, and in accordance with any requirements of the SDS for the material. Emergency response procedures will also be enacted as required in accordance with the relevant environmental procedures. Hydrocarbon or chemical spills will also be reported in the mine site incident reporting and management system with corrective and preventative measures taken as appropriate, in accordance with the MPO's Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP).

The PIRMP has been developed by MACH Energy to satisfy the requirements under Condition O5 of EPL 20850. The PIRMP outlines the process of managing pollution incidents associated with development works, open cut mining, operation of the CHPP, rail spur/loop and FEA and the supply of water to the MPO operations. As outlined in the PIRMP, the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* requires pollution incidents causing or threatening material environmental harm to the environment to be reported immediately to appropriate authorities. The PIRMP describes management processes related to communication of pollution incidents to staff and appropriate authorities, minimisation, and control of the risk of a pollution incident and implementation of the PIRMP to staff,

Hydrocarbon spills will be managed using bioremediation of the contaminated soils within a bioremediation facility located adjacent the open cut pit, or taken off-site for bioremediation at an appropriate facility. Following a spill, the contaminated soil is transported to the facility (generally via loader) and the details of the incident are recorded in the MPO Bioremediation Tracking Spreadsheet. Routine testing is undertaken on contaminated soils stored within the facility, until the soils reach a level where they are deemed safe for storage. The soils are then disposed of in-pit (with placement to target areas as low in the pit as possible).

Notwithstanding the above, the treatment of hydrocarbon spills is assessed on a case-by-case basis and is dependent upon the nature and scale of the spill. Should bioremediation not be an appropriate treatment for a spill, other options may include land farming (in accordance with the EPA's *Best Practice Note: Landfarming* [EPA, 2014]) or transporting the contaminated soils off-site for treatment at a treatment facility.

f. Underground Infrastructure

There is currently no underground infrastructure associated with MPO. Minor historical underground workings exist on the northern and southern parts of ML 1645, and parts of ML 1750, with no known associated underground infrastructure.

6.2.3 Landform Establishment

a. Water Management Infrastructure

Decommissioning of water management infrastructure at MPO will be detailed in the Mine Closure Plan and include:

- Confirmation of any water management infrastructure to be retained post-mining.
- Drainage and desilting of structures.
- Reshaping, topsoiling and seeding of structures.

Infrastructure to be retained post-mining includes:

- Water management structures including sediment dams and clean water diversion drains.
- Mine Water Dam if requested for use in agricultural activities post-mining.

The Mine Closure Plan will include detail on the process that will be implemented for any retained infrastructure including risk management.

b. Final Landform and Construction: General Requirements

MACH Energy is aware of the level of local interest with respect to the shape and form of MPO final mine landforms. MACH Energy has therefore developed the following design principles for the MPO final landform as detailed in Section 2.2:

- The emplacement landform will be designed to look less “engineered” when viewed from Muswellbrook (i.e. incorporation of macro-relief to avoid simple blocky forms).
- Surface water drainage from the waste emplacement landform will incorporate micro-relief to increase drainage stability and avoid major engineered drop structures where practical.
- The final void (and associated drainage network) will be shaped to reflect a less engineered profile that is more consistent with the surrounding natural environment.

General Design Concepts – Outer Batters of Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement

The design improvement work conducted by MACH Energy to date for the outer batters of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement has maintained an average outer emplacement slope of approximately 10 degrees (°), to be generally consistent with the approved final landform of the MPO.

In order to develop a more natural looking landform, MACH Energy has incorporated significant areas of the outer emplacement batters at slopes of less than 10° (lower slopes), and more limited areas of slopes up to approximately 14° (upper slopes), to provide visually important slope variation, while also maintaining waste rock emplacement capacity.

In practice, significantly steeper slopes than 14° in post-mining landforms can be sufficiently stable in the long term (as in the natural Hunter Valley environment), provided that they are utilised in positions in the final landform that have minimal upslope catchment (e.g. upper slopes) and are part of an integrated geomorphologically robust landform design that reflects the composition of the waste rock material.

MACH Energy will continue to refine the design of the proposed final landform, and where relevant, will justify areas to be constructed at steep grades (including slopes greater than 14°) on the basis of maintaining waste emplacement capacity and how this is acceptable due to its hydrological/drainage position and/or geomorphically robust design in the final landform.

General Design Concepts – External Drainage

It is noted that the final landform is representative of the final landform that will remain if the MPO does not obtain suitable future authorisations to continue mining beyond 2026. In the event that mining did not proceed past 2026, the final landform will involve a range of earthworks to push down areas of the final highwalls and low-walls; the outcome being a single void remaining in the south with a relatively natural looking shape (Plans 1 and 2).

In the final landform (Plans 1 and 2) MACH Energy has sought to minimise the catchment area that reports to the eastern face of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement, to minimise the volume of water reporting to drainage features on the outer batters, and therefore minimise the need for highly visible traditional engineered linear drop structures.

The southern and eastern batters of the rehabilitated emplacement final landforms will drain externally to local tributary streams and ultimately to the Hunter River.

General Design Concepts – Internal Drainage

To minimise the area of steep slopes and the land sterilised by the final void, MACH Energy has designed the final landform to provide for gently sloping areas to the west of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement. These areas can potentially be utilised for productive agricultural industries.

This includes a central area where incident rainfall will report to the final void, in part because there is a natural ridgeline to the immediate west of the open cut that remains as a topographic constraint to potential off-site site drainage of the central area if mining were to cease in 2026. It is noted that this ridgeline would be mined through in the originally approved 21 year mine life.

The design of the final void will be refined as required to ensure that the final void will not spill to the environment and will provide a groundwater sink. Final void modelling will be re-evaluated when revised groundwater inflow estimates are available from the MPO contemporary groundwater model (in preparation by HydroSimulations).

General Design Concepts – Out-of-Pit Emplacement – Outer Batters Construction Methodology

To facilitate the more rapid establishment of the final landform profiles, MACH Energy will generally construct the outer batters of the eastern face of the overburden emplacement in 10 m lifts that also facilitate the construction of more variable compound final landform slopes.

To maximise the topographic shielding of the evening and night-time mining operations, daytime only construction and final shaping of the outer parts of the Eastern Out-of-Pit Emplacement will be prioritised. This approach has the advantage of providing a visual and noise attenuation barrier between the open cut operations and the town of Muswellbrook, as well as facilitating the rapid establishment of initial rehabilitation on the lower portions of the emplacement.

c. Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dams

As fines emplacement in the FEA only commenced in late 2019, detailed rehabilitation concepts for the final landform remain in preparation. MACH Energy has completed the FEA Stage 1 Rehabilitation and Closure Strategy (SLR, 2021), and will update this plan following each staged lift of the FEA. MACH Energy will continue to develop the final landform rehabilitation concepts which will be informed by the results of future tailings characterisation test work, geotechnical sampling, soil sampling and mapping, water quality and geochemistry results, dam compaction testing, groundwater and piezometer data and other research project results (Section 8.2) and will be guided by relevant industry guidelines (e.g. Guidelines for the Decommissioning of Tailings Facilities (NSW Resources Regulator, July 2020 and Australian National Committee on Large Dams *Guidelines on Tailings Dams* (July 2019)).

d. Final Landform Construction: Final Voids, Highwalls and Low Walls

In developing a more natural looking landform, MACH Energy has incorporated significant areas of the outer emplacement batters at slopes of less than 10° (lower slopes), and more limited areas of slopes up to approximately 14° (upper slopes), to provide visually important slope variation, while also maintaining waste rock emplacement capacity. Slopes greater than 14° will be constructed in accordance with a geomorphically robust design.

The final void, low walls and ramps cannot be rehabilitated progressively over the mine life as they are required up to the end of production for accessing coal and related infrastructure services. All areas of the site, with the exception of the final voids and their surrounding catchments, will be free draining. This will allow effective catchment contribution and yield to the Hunter River, following the cessation of mining.

The final void landform will be rehabilitated with vegetation species and diversity that are appropriate for the complex landform. The highwall will also be rehabilitated using the best reasonable and feasible rehabilitation technologies available and re-vegetated with species that are appropriate for its steepness and aspect.

Design alternatives for the final void will be continually evaluated and will be prepared as part of the closure planning process at the MPO. Regardless of the final design alternative selected, the location of the final void will be outside the 100-year recurrence interval flood prone area of the Hunter River. Appropriate measures will be used to limit access to steep areas around the final void to restrict cattle, pedestrian and vehicle access. These measures may include large rock placement, landform shaping, or fencing, as agreed with relevant government authorities prior to closure.

The rehabilitation risk assessment assessed the risk associated with construction of MPO final landforms that are inconsistent with the geomorphic design principles resulting in landform instability and rehabilitation failure and assessed the risk of instability of the final void. With the MPO's existing active management controls in place (i.e. ITP check processes of landform design and as-constructed verification checks, which are signed-off by relevant MPO managers), these risks were ranked as having a low and medium risk, respectively.

e. Construction of Creek/River Diversion Works

There are no constructed creek/river diversions at MPO.

6.2.4 Growth Media Development

A Rehabilitation Procedure has been developed to provide an overarching guide to rehabilitation activities at the MPO and to ensure rehabilitation methods/practices are replicated during each rehabilitation campaign. In general, areas are prepared with growth media suitable for establishing vegetation in accordance with the rehabilitation methodology:

- Establishment of a natural landform.
- Spreading topsoil onto rehabilitation areas, at a minimum depth of approximately 100 mm, that is mixed with gypsum at a standard application rate of 10 tonnes/ha. Replaced soil sourced from soil stockpiles greater than 3 m in height will be inoculated where practicable with Mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobia bacteria to assist with alleviating potential problems with anaerobic conditions that may have developed within the soil during stockpiling.
- Deep ripping the rehabilitation area along the contour to a minimum depth of 500 mm to encourage infiltration. Where practicable, ripping will be undertaken immediately prior to seeding to assist root/vegetation establishment.
- Seeding the rehabilitation area with a native seed mix including native grass, shrub and tree species and temporary cover crop species.
- To limit ant predation of seed, all seed is chemically treated prior to dispersal.
- Installation of habitat features including habitat/stag trees, log piles and rock piles across the rehabilitation area. Where practicable, a minimum of two habitat/stag trees, two log piles and two rock piles will be installed per hectare.
- Planting of tubestock including ground, middle and upper stratum species of the relevant target PCTs when suitable climatic conditions prevail (preferably in the cooler months of spring or autumn within 1 to 2 days after 25 mm of rainfall, where possible).

- Installation of signage denoting rehabilitation area to restrict access and minimise potential for disturbance to the area if considered necessary.
- Rehabilitation management including weed and pest controls.

Planting of rehabilitation areas will be undertaken by qualified ecologist, and in accordance with the revegetation rationale, with plant placement varying depending on species, rehabilitation area and aspect, timing and research and/or trial results.

6.2.5 Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

In accordance with the rehabilitation objectives in Table 11 of Condition 53, of Schedule 3 of the Development Consent, the proposed native ecosystem areas would aim to restore self-sustaining native woodland ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area. In addition, MACH Energy is required to include development of:

- riparian habitat, within any diverted and/or re-established creek lines and retained water features;
- potential habitat for threatened flora and fauna species including the installation habitat material (e.g. tree hollows, stag trees, coarse woody debris and rocks); and
- wildlife corridors, as far as is reasonable and feasible.

The following subsections provide a description of how MACH Energy will meet these objectives.

Target vegetation communities are outlined below, including typical seed mixes provided in Table 6-1 and 6-2. It is anticipated that the species lists will be further augmented and refined over the life of the MPO based on the results of on-site rehabilitation monitoring performance, on-site rehabilitation investigations and trials and consultation with key stakeholders.

MPO utilise ITP processes to ensure seed mixes are applied in correct areas. Rehabilitation will focus on flora species endemic to the local area, while acknowledging that seed supply may be a limiting factor. In this case, other appropriate native species that have performed well in the region will also be considered. Subject to seed and seedling supply availability and suitability, flora species to be used in rehabilitation will aim to include those typical of the NSW BC Act and EPBC Act listed *White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland* EEC.

Seasonal variations will also be considered, including planning to seed and plant immediately after rain and not during days of excessive heat.

Exotic grass species and other cover crops may also be used to provide early groundcover while native woodland species develop. Highly competitive exotic grasses (e.g. Rhodes Grass) and non-local Australian species (e.g. *Acacia saligna*) will not be used anywhere on-site. Use of exotic grass species would be undertaken in consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist/specialist.

Native Woodland Ecosystems and Habitat for Threatened Flora and Fauna

Updated vegetation mapping of the whole MPO area was undertaken following approval of MOD 3 (Hunter Eco, 2018) in order to align vegetation communities with contemporary PCT definitions and inform target woodland ecosystems and species selection for rehabilitation.

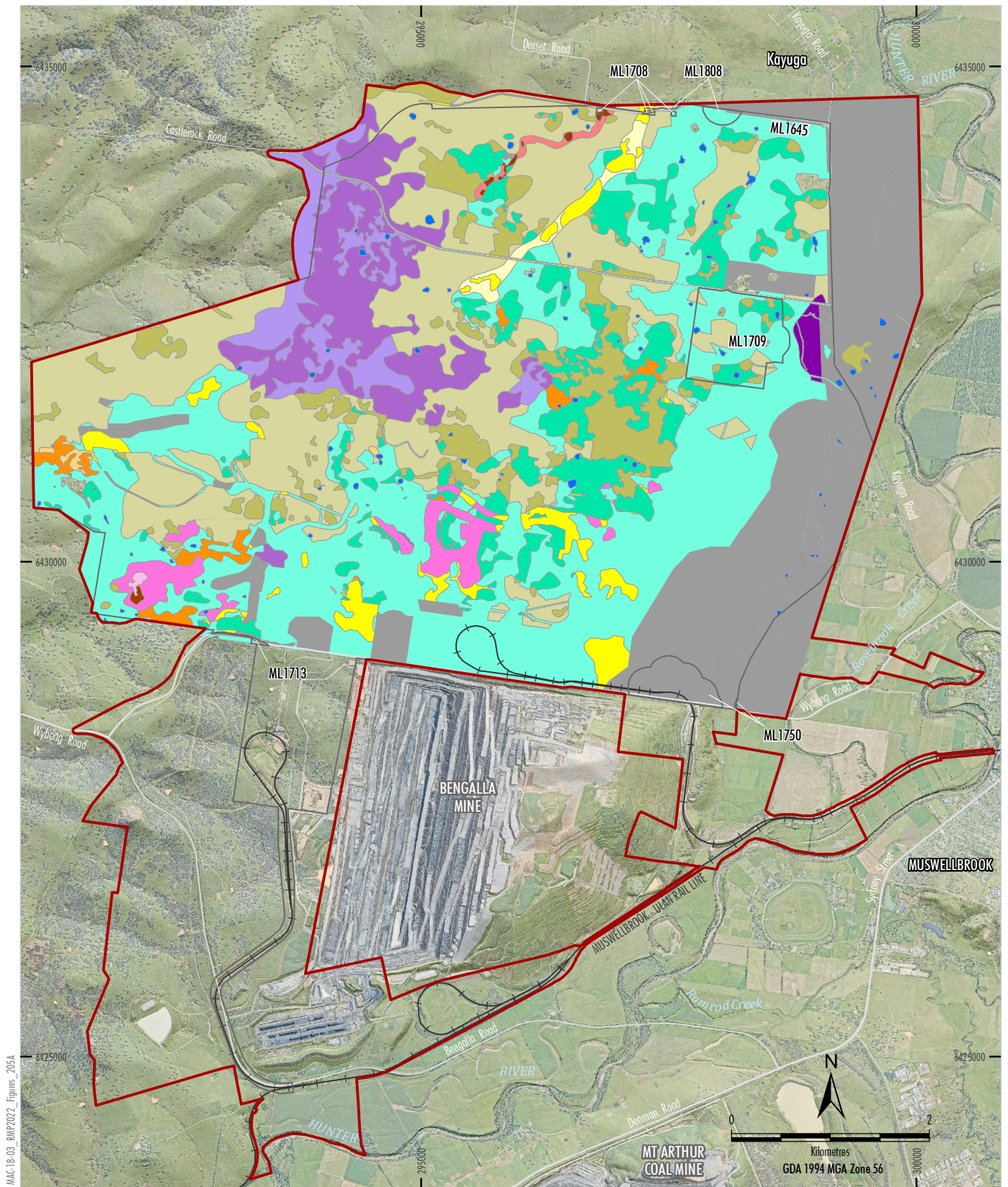
Analysis of this vegetation mapping indicates that the most widespread communities being disturbed by the MPO are the following:

- PCT 483 - Grey Box - White Box grassy open woodland on basalt hills in the Merriwa region, upper Hunter Valley (represents White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland endangered ecological community).
- PCT 1604 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box - Spotted Gum shrub - grass woodland of the central and lower Hunter.
- PCT 1605 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Native Olive shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter.

These communities would be targeted for rehabilitation as ecosystems characteristic of vegetation communities found in the local area and also to provide potential habitat for threatened flora and fauna. In addition to these key PCTs, PCT 1543 *Rusty Fig - Native Quince - Native Olive dry rainforest of the Central Hunter Valley* is being trialled in aspect planting surrounding drainage areas of rehabilitated landforms.

Provisional species lists for the targeted PCT communities as well as a targeted native grass species list have been developed by MACH Energy and are provided in Tables 6-1 and 6-2. These species lists and seed mixes may be subject to amendment due to availability from MPO's Seed Harvesting Facility and/or from external provider.

Vegetation community boundaries surrounding MPO is shown on Figure 5.



MAC-18-03_RMP2022_Figures_205A

- LEGEND**
- Project Approval Boundary*
 - Coal - Current Titles
 - Vegetation Mapping**
 - White Box - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Blakely's Red Gum [DNG] ¹
 - White Box - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Blakely's Red Gum ¹
 - Spotted Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark Woodland [DNG]
 - Spotted Gum - Narrow-leaved Ironbark Woodland ²
 - Spotted Gum - Grey Box x White Box Woodland/Forest [DNG]
 - Spotted Gum - Grey Box x White Box Woodland/Forest ²
 - Slaty Box Woodland [DNG]
 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box Grassy Woodland [DNG]
 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box Grassy Woodland ³
 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark Shrubby Forest [DNG]
 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark Shrubby Forest ³

- Grey Box x White Box Grassy Woodland [DNG] ¹
- Grey Box x White Box Grassy Woodland ¹
- Forest Red Gum Grassy Open Forest [DNG] ¹
- Forest Red Gum Grassy Open Forest ¹
- Non-native
- Dam

- ¹ TEC Listed BC Act: White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland
- ² TEC Listed BC Act: Central Hunter Ironbark-Spotted Gum-Grey Box Forest in the New South Wales North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions
- ³ TEC Listed BC Act: Central Hunter Grey Box-Ironbark Woodland in the New South Wales North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions

* Appendix 1 of Development Consent DA 92/97

Source: Hunter Eco (2018); NSW Spatial Services (2022)
Orthophoto: MACH Energy (Dec 2021)

Date prepared: 29-07-2022

MACHEnergy

MOUNT PLEASANT COAL MINE
REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022
Vegetation Community Boundaries

Figure 5

Table 6-1
Plant Community Types and Species Proposed for Native Ecosystem Rehabilitation

| Species | Common Name |
|--|------------------------|
| PCT 483 Grey Box/White Box Grassy Open Woodland | |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> | Grey Box |
| <i>E. albens</i> | White Box |
| <i>E. melliodora</i> | Yellow Box |
| <i>Angophora floribunda</i> | Rough-bark Apple |
| <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> | Kurrajong |
| <i>Notelaea microcarpa</i> | Native Olive |
| <i>Psydrax odorata</i> | Shiny-leaved Canthium |
| <i>Acacia falcata</i> | Falcata Wattle |
| <i>Acacia decora</i> | Western Golden Wattle |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i> | Green Wattle |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush |
| <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> | Gorse-bitter Pea |
| <i>Sida hackettiana</i> | Spiked Sida |
| <i>Calotis lappulaceae</i> | Burr Daisy |
| <i>Einadia hastata</i> | Nodding Saltbush |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Creeping Saltbush |
| <i>Einadia trigonos</i> | Fishweed |
| Native grass and cover crop mix (see below) | |
| PCT 1605 Narrow leaved Ironbark / Native Olive Shrubby Open Forest | |
| <i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> | Narrow-leaved Ironbark |
| <i>Notelaea microcarpa</i> | Native Olive |
| <i>Myoporum montanum</i> | Boobialla |
| <i>Olearia elliptica</i> | Sticky Daisy Bush |
| <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> | Coffee Bush |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Wattle |
| <i>Acacia falcata</i> | Falcate Wattle |
| <i>Acacia decora</i> | Western Golden Wattle |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush |
| <i>Sida hackettiana</i> | Spiked Sida |
| <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> | Matt Rush |
| <i>Solanum cinereum</i> | Nawarra Burr |
| <i>Calotis lappulaceae</i> | Burr Daisy |
| <i>Einadia hastata</i> | Nodding Saltbush |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Creeping Saltbush |
| Native grass and cover crop mix (see below) | |
| PCT 1604 Narrow leaved Ironbark/ Grey Box/ Spotted Gum Shrub / Grass Woodland | |
| <i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i> | Grey Box |
| <i>E. crebra</i> | Narrow-leaved Ironbark |
| <i>Corymbia maculata</i> | Spotted Gum |

Table 6-1 (Continued)
Plant Community Types and Species Proposed for Native Ecosystem Rehabilitation

| Species | Common Name |
|--|--|
| <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> | Forest Red Gum |
| <i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i> | Broad-leaved Ironbark |
| <i>Acacia parvipinnula</i> | Silver-stem Wattle |
| <i>Acacia amblygona</i> | Fan Wattle |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Blackthorn |
| <i>Olearia elliptica</i> | Sticky Daisy Bush |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush |
| <i>Acacia decora</i> | Western Golden Wattle |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn |
| <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> | Gorse Bitter Pea |
| <i>Acacia falcata</i> | Falcate Wattle |
| <i>Indigofera australis</i> | Native Indigo |
| <i>Kunzea ambigua</i> | Tick Bush |
| <i>Breynia oblongifolia</i> | Coffee Bush |
| <i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> | Bull Oak |
| <i>Einadia hastata</i> | Nodding Saltbush |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Creeping Saltbush |
| <i>Sida hackettiana</i> | Spiked Sida |
| <i>Dysphania carinata</i> | Green Crumbweed |
| Native grass and cover crop mix (see below) | |
| Native Grass and Cover Crop Mix* | |
| Aristida mix (includes <i>A. ramosa</i> , <i>A. vagans</i>) | Purple Wiregrass, Threeawn Speargrass |
| Austrodanthonia mix (includes <i>A. setacea</i> , <i>A. fulva</i> , <i>A. caespitosa</i>) | Smallflower Wallaby Grass, Wallaby Grass, Ringed Wallaby Grass |
| <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> | Speargrass |
| <i>Austrostipa verticillata</i> | Slender Bamboo Grass |
| <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> and <i>B. decipiens</i> | Red Grass |
| <i>Dichelachne micrantha</i> | Shorthair Plumegrass |
| <i>Chloris truncata</i> | Windmill Grass |
| <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> | Barbed Wire Grass |
| <i>Dichanthium sericeum</i> | Queensland Bluegrass |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> | Weeping grass |
| <i>Panicum effusum</i> | Hairy Panic |
| <i>Eragrostis</i> sp. | Lovegrass |
| <i>Elymus scaber</i> | Common Wheatgrass |
| <i>Digitaria</i> sp. | Umbrella Grass |
| <i>Sporobolus creber</i> | Western Rat-tail Grass |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> # | Couch Grass |
| <i>Echinochloa esculenta</i> # | Japanese Millet |
| <i>Avena sativa</i> # | Oats |

* Includes but is not limited to the above species and includes species endemic to the area.

Cover crop species.

Table 6-2

Plant Community Types and Species Proposed for Native Ecosystem Rehabilitation – Trial PCT

| Species | Common Name | Species | Common Name |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| TRIAL PCT 1543 Rusty Fig - Native Quince - Native Olive Dry Rainforest of the Central Hunter Valley | | | |
| <i>Alectryon subcinereus</i> | Native Quince | <i>Geijera parvifolia</i> | Wilga |
| <i>Ficus rubignosa f rubignosa</i> | Rusty Fig | <i>Geijera salicifolia</i> | Scrub Wilga |
| <i>Melia azedarach</i> | White Cedar | <i>Olearia elliptica</i> | Sticky Daisy Bush |
| <i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i> | Forest Oak | <i>Teucrium juncea</i> | Bead Bush |
| <i>Angophora floribunda</i> | Rough-barked Apple | <i>Einadia trigonos</i> | Fishweed |
| <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> | Kurrajong | <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> | Matt Rush |
| <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> | River Oak | <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge |
| <i>Acacia falcata</i> | Falcate Wattle | <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush |
| <i>Acacia decora</i> | Western Golden Wattle | <i>Sida hackettiana</i> | Spiked Sida |
| <i>Acacia paradoxa</i> | Kangaroo Thorn | <i>Dysphania carinata</i> | Green Crumbweed |
| <i>Acacia implexa</i> | Hickory | <i>Gahnia aspera</i> | Saw Sedge |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Hop Bush | <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Berry Saltbush |
| <i>Melicope micrococca</i> | White Euodia | Native grass and cover crop mix | |
| <i>Myrsine howittiana</i> | Brush Muttonwood | | |
| <i>Myrsine variabilis</i> | Muttonwood | | |
| <i>Streblus brunonianus</i> | Whalebone Tree | | |
| <i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i> | Hairy Clerodendrum | | |
| <i>Notelaea microcarpa</i> | Native Olive | | |
| <i>Breynia obongifolia</i> | Coffee Bush | | |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Blackthorn | | |
| <i>Ficus coronata</i> | Sandpaper Fig | | |

A revegetation rationale has been developed to guide where each PCT will be re-established on MPO final landforms (e.g. Ironbark communities would be more suited to upper slope areas and Grey Box - White Box communities would be more suited to lower slopes and flatter areas, with Dry Rainforest communities specifically within the south-facing drainage lines). The annual rehabilitation plans include details of target PCTs and PCT planting plans/maps. It is anticipated that the PCTs targeted for rehabilitation and the revegetation rationale would be further augmented and refined over the life of the MPO based on the results of on-site investigations and rehabilitation trials, and consultation with key stakeholders.

Consistent with the MPO's Rehabilitation Strategy and MSC's recommendations, highly competitive exotic grasses (e.g. Rhodes Grass [*Chloris gayana*]) and non-local Australian species (e.g. Golden Wreath Wattle [*Acacia saligna*]) will not be used anywhere on-site.

Habitat features including habitat/stag trees, rock piles and log piles, will be installed to provide fauna habitat across MPO rehabilitation areas. Where practicable, a minimum of two habitat/stag trees, two log piles and two rock piles will be installed per hectare across Native Ecosystem areas (excluding inappropriate areas e.g. drainage features and water managements structures). Where this is not possible, further augmentation of habitat will consider the use of supplementary features such as nest and bat boxes.

The habitat requirements of the fauna species will be considered when selecting and placing features across the landscape. Habitat/stag trees will be selected based upon the presence of hollows, loose bark, height and branches for nesting. Rock for rock piles where possible will be of sandstone of similar material. Log piles will be used to recreate 'fallen timber' within the landscape, and will be placed parallel to the contour so minimise erosion potential downslope.

Riparian Habitat

The main drainage feature within the vicinity of the MPO is the Hunter River, which flows in a southerly direction approximately 1 km to the east of the MPO area. The pre-mining environment of the MPO consists of a number of ephemeral drainage lines that drain into the Hunter River, however no perennial streams/creeks exist on-site. The final landform design therefore has not considered re-establishing creek lines. The only retained water features in the final landform will be the final void and potentially the Mine Water Dam on the southern boundary of ML 1645.

Revegetation of the final void will use species that are appropriate for its steepness and aspect, however this is not envisaged to create a riparian ecosystem, rather this vegetation will be used for stabilisation and aesthetic purposes.

The Mine Water Dam at the southern boundary of ML 1645 will potentially be retained for high intensity agriculture, and may potentially provide conditions for establishment of riparian habitat. If the water storage (excluding final void) is retained, vegetation species occurring in riparian areas of the surrounds will be used for revegetation. Species that would be targeted for revegetation of this area may include:

- Upper stratum - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana*, *Angophora floribunda*.
- Middle stratum - *Melicytus dentatus*, *Callistemon salignus*.
- Lower stratum - *Austrostipa verticillata*, *Austrodanthonia* spp., *Cynodon dactylon*, *Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*, *Bothriochloa macra*, *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Carex appressa*.

During the operational phase of the MPO, riparian vegetation (including sedge and rush species) would also be established around sediment dams to provide areas of riparian habitat.

Wildlife Corridor

Consistent with MSC's recommendations for the Bengalla Mine final landform, the eastern face of the MPO final landform would be revegetated with native tree species as shown in Plans 1 and 2. This would allow the landform to assimilate with the open woodland communities within the surrounding environment.

The revegetated eastern face would provide a contiguous wildlife corridor with the revegetated eastern face of the Bengalla Mine for native woodland bird species. Given the close proximity of the revegetated woodland areas, bird species could utilise both areas for habitat establishment and foraging. In addition, the vegetation on the eastern face of the MPO Eastern Out-of-Pit Overburden Emplacement would develop a contiguous wildlife corridor with the Bengalla Mine rehabilitation and surrounding remnant woodland, and also be visually consistent with the revegetation of the eastern face of the Bengalla Mine landform. MACH Energy has also established a "connectivity corridor" on buffer lands to the east of the site and adjacent to the Hunter River. The objective of the "connectivity corridor" is to connect the Hunter River Riparian one to the mine rehabilitation for fauna ingress and egress, with tube stock planting having been undertaken in 2021.

Low Intensity Agriculture

Consultation with MSC indicated a preference for intensive agricultural/industrial post-mining land uses that provide employment for the local community. Consequently, rehabilitation of the MPO will consider both low and high intensity agricultural land uses.

Low intensity agriculture would consist of reinstating grazing country and high intensity agriculture may include feedlots, poultrys or agricultural produce processing facilities, however until such a time a proposal is developed for such uses, these areas would be rehabilitated to low intensity agriculture. Descriptions of currently proposed low and high intensity agriculture post-mining land uses is provided below. These land uses may be refined through further consultation with MSC and other stakeholders (including the MPO's CCC) during the MPO mine life.

The areas proposed for low intensity agriculture are shown on Plans 1 and 2 and would be prepared to accommodate sustainable agricultural activities such as sustainable/managed livestock grazing. The objective will be to establish areas to be classified as Land Capability Class 4, Class 5 or Class 6 lands, which are suitable for grazing, but not cropping, forestry or other high intensity uses. The definitions of Land Capability Class 4, 5 and 6 lands (as defined by the OEH [2012] *The land and soil capability assessment scheme: second approximation - a general rural land evaluation system for New South Wales*) are provided in Table 6-3. It should be noted that although the definitions of Land Capability Class 5 and 6 lands include land uses such as forestry and nature conservation (in addition to grazing), MACH Energy does not propose to establish forestry on the rehabilitation areas proposed for low intensity or high intensity agriculture.

Table 6-3
Land Capability Classes Proposed for Low Intensity Agriculture Areas

| Class | Definitions |
|-------|--|
| 4 | Moderate capability land: Land has moderate to high limitations for high-impact land uses. Will restrict land management options for regular high-impact land uses such as cropping, high-intensity grazing and horticulture. These limitations can only be managed by specialised management practices with a high level of knowledge, expertise, inputs, investment and technology, |
| 5 | Moderate–low capability land: Land has high limitations for high-impact land uses. Will largely restrict land use to grazing, some horticulture (orchards), forestry and nature conservation. The limitations need to be carefully managed to prevent long-term degradation, |
| 6 | Low capability land: Land has very high limitations for high-impact land uses. Land use restricted to low-impact land uses such as grazing, forestry and nature conservation. Careful management of limitations is required to prevent severe land and environmental degradation, |

Source: OEH (2012).

Low intensity agricultural rehabilitation areas would be cultivated and then broadcast sown with pasture species. The species mix would be developed in consultation with an agronomist, and depend on the growth media available and environmental conditions at the time of rehabilitation. Species selection would also take into consideration its ability to encroach on rehabilitation areas proposed for native ecosystem re-establishment.

Improved pasture species commonly present in the surrounding grazing country that would be considered for rehabilitation of low intensity agricultural areas include:

- Subterranean clover (*Trifolium subterranean*).
- White Clover (*Trifolium repens*).
- Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).
- Green Panic (*Panicum coloratum*).
- Kikuyu Grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*).
- Perennial Rye (*Lolium perenne*).
- Phalaris (*Phalaris aquatica*).
- Oat (*Avena sativa*).

Native grass species will also be considered in pasture species such as *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch), *Austrodanthonia* spp. (Wallaby grasses) and *Austrostipa* spp. (Spear grasses) which have been shown to develop well in post mining landscapes of the Hunter Valley (Huxtable, Koen and Waterhouse, 2005).

Consistent with the MPO's Rehabilitation Strategy and MSC's recommendations, highly competitive exotic grasses (e.g. Rhodes Grass [*Chloris gayana*]) and non-local Australian species (e.g. Golden Wreath Wattle [*Acacia saligna*]) will not be used anywhere on-site.

High Intensity Agriculture

High intensity agriculture areas have been proposed as a result of consultation with MSC who has indicated its preference for post mining land uses that may provide local employment. Activities that may be classed as high intensity include feedlots, poultries and glasshouse. Until such a time a proposal is developed for such uses, these areas would be rehabilitated to low intensity agriculture. Areas currently proposed for high intensity agriculture have been identified on Plans 1 and 2 and have been nominally located at this stage due to their topography and proximity to a potential water storage dam for water supply.

High intensity agriculture areas will be refined in consultation with MSC and relevant stakeholders (including the MPO's CCC) throughout the life of the MPO and will depend on such factors as commercial interest. Any development of high intensity agriculture will be subject to development approval with the relevant consent authority.

6.2.6 Ecosystem and Land Use Development

Rehabilitated areas at MPO are actively management to ensure rehabilitation achieves approved rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and this RMP. Management activities include measures such as:

- Weed and pest management.
- Bushfire management.
- Rehabilitation monitoring including water quality monitoring.
- Maintenance activities including erosion management, replanting/reseeding, repair of fencing and access tracks, etc.

Weeds and Pests

The key weed and pest species on the MPO landscape include: African Boxthorn (*Lycium Ferocissimum*); St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*); Galenia (*Galenia pubescens*); Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*); Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*); feral dogs; foxes; feral pigs; and mice. Ongoing management activities are undertaken to control the presence of these species.

Weed management at the MPO will be undertaken in accordance with advice from the Upper Hunter Weeds Authority, and in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The MPO also has a weed management procedure which will be implemented across the MPO area. The procedure includes a description of the Weeds of National Significance, priority and environmental weed species which pose a threat to the site. Monitoring of weed presence, extent and other factors which may contribute to growth/decline of populations will occur regularly.

As described in the Biodiversity Management Plan, weed management measures that may be undertaken at the MPO include (but are not limited to):

- Regular inspections of MACH Energy-owned lands to identify areas requiring the implementation of weed management measures.
- Regular inspections and maintenance of topsoil stockpiles.
- Management of cattle movement to mitigate the risks associated with the control of weeds in manure, around stockyards, and key access corridors.
- Consultation with neighbouring landowners and the relevant government stakeholders, such as the Upper Hunter Weeds Authority, regarding regional weed management strategies.
- Implementation of appropriate weed management measures, which may include mechanical removal, application of approved herbicides and biological control.
- Control of priority weeds, or plants identified as key threatening processes on MACH Energy-owned land in accordance with the relevant DPI control category and the regional Weed Management Plan.
- Identification of weed infestations adjacent to or within the proposed disturbance area during pre-clearance surveys.
- Follow-up inspections to assess the effectiveness of the weed management measures implemented and the requirement for any additional management measures.

The outcomes of these weed and pest management activities will be reported in the Annual Review.

The risk of failure of MPO rehabilitation due to weed and/or pest infestation has been assessed as moderate and is mitigated by implementation of the MPO's existing management practices and controls, as described above.

Bushfire Management

The main objectives of bushfire management within the MPO Development Consent DA 92/97 boundary and on MACH Energy owned land are to minimise the risk of bushfires and to rapidly control any outbreaks that might occur. A Bushfire Management Plan has been developed and is implemented at the MPO (and for all MACH Energy-owned lands). The Plan includes control measures to protect people, property, assets, places of heritage value, threatened flora and fauna and to minimise the potential spreading of bushfires in and around the MPO.

The control measures implemented to prevent and manage bushfires focus on minimising the amount of fuel available at the MPO and its surrounding land. These measures include:

- slashing of vegetation along roads and internal tracks which are used as fire trails and assist in dividing the site into control zones;
- the use of livestock to reduce pasture-based fuel loads on land suitable for grazing; and
- a network of water supply points to assist the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) with logistical support.

In the event of a bushfire at the MPO, the MPO's Bushfire Management Plan and emergency response procedures will be enacted. Trigger events relevant to a fire/bushfire on-site affecting rehabilitation areas are addressed in the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).

6.3 REHABILITATION OF AREAS AFFECTED BY SUBSIDENCE

No subsidence impacts will occur as a result of the operations planned at the MPO, as mining operations are open cut. Minor historical underground workings exist on the northern and southern parts of ML 1645, and parts of ML 1750. These workings do not pose a risk to MPO rehabilitation.

7 REHABILITATION QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

A Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process will be implemented which details rehabilitation, key actions and/or processes nominated for each phase throughout the life of the operations to ensure that

- Rehabilitation is implemented in accordance with the nominated methodologies.
- Identified risks to rehabilitation are adequately addressed before proceeding to the next phase of rehabilitation.

The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process will be integrated into day to day operations at the MPO and implemented throughout the life of the operation, including into closure. The Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process is outlined in Table 7-1. Rehabilitation validation monitoring is undertaken as described in Section 8.

**Table 7-1
Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process**

| Rehabilitation Phase | Quality Assurance Process | Responsibilities for Implementation | Documentation / Recording Process | Review Process and Timeframes |
|------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| Active Mining | ITPs for each stage of rehabilitation Mine planning, both 5 year plan and LOM plan Weed and pest management programs Erosion and sediment control programs and inspections Monthly inspections Survey control | Technical Services Manager Environment Superintendent | ITPs Monthly inspections Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program Topsoil inventory Quarterly weed management reports | Annually and/or following an incident |
| Decommissioning | Inspections and demolition reporting processes Contaminated land assessments | Technical Services Manager Environment Superintendent | Monthly waste reports Decommissioning reports As-constructed final landform plan | Annually and/or following an incident |
| Landform Establishment | ITPs for each stage of rehabilitation Mine planning, both 5 year plan and LOM plan Erosion and sediment control programs and inspections Monthly inspections Survey control | Technical Services Manager Environment Superintendent | ITPs Annual rehabilitation monitoring Monthly inspections | Annually and/or following an incident |

Table 7-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Quality Assurance Process

| Rehabilitation Phase | Quality Assurance Process | Responsibilities for Implementation | Documentation / Recording Process | Review Process and Timeframes |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Growth Media Development | ITPs for each stage of rehabilitation Topsoil inventory and management plan processes Weed and pest management programs Erosion and sediment control programs and inspections Monthly inspections Survey control | Environment Superintendent | ITPs Annual rehabilitation monitoring Monthly inspections Topsoil inventory Quarterly weed management reports | Annually and/or following an incident |
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment | ITPs for each stage of rehabilitation Topsoil inventory and management plan processes Weed and pest management programs Erosion and sediment control programs and inspections Monthly inspections | Environment Superintendent | ITPs Annual rehabilitation monitoring Monthly inspections Quarterly weed management reports | Annually and/or following an incident |
| Ecosystem and Land Use Development | ITPs for each stage of rehabilitation Topsoil inventory and management plan processes Weed and pest management programs Erosion and sediment control programs and inspections Monthly inspections | Environment Superintendent | ITPs Annual rehabilitation monitoring Monthly inspections Quarterly weed management reports | Annually and/or following an incident |

8 REHABILITATION MONITORING PROGRAM

MACH Energy has collaborated with Umwelt Environmental Consultants to develop a Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (RMM) for the MPO. The RMM has been prepared to guide rehabilitation monitoring at the MPO so that the monitoring program can be consistently replicated year to year and produces statistically robust and consistent data.

The RMM describes MPO rehabilitation objectives, performance indicators and completion criteria for the progressive rehabilitation phases, and the rehabilitation monitoring methodologies and monitoring parameters. An Ecosystem Function Analysis (EFA) data collection form is included in the RMM to ensure accurate data collection.

The RMM will also include a TARP for actions required to be undertaken should rehabilitation monitoring results indicate that the rehabilitation area is not trending towards meeting the performance indicators and completion criteria.

A rehabilitation monitoring program has been implemented at MPO based on the performance indicators and completion criteria. The monitoring program described in this RMP is the responsibility of the Environmental Superintendent. Details of rehabilitation performance will be reported in the MPO Annual Review and updated in this report.

Where necessary, rehabilitation procedures will be amended based on the monitoring results, to continually improve rehabilitation standards.

8.1 ANALOGUE SITE BASELINE MONITORING

Analogue monitoring sites have been and will continue to be established in areas of the relevant PCTs to be targeted for rehabilitation. The target PCTs relevant to Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas include:

- PCT 483 - Grey Box - White Box grassy open woodland on basalt hills in the Merriwa region, upper Hunter Valley (representative of the White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland EEC listed under the EPBC Act);
- PCT 1604 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Grey Box - Spotted Gum shrub - grass woodland of the central and lower Hunter; and
- PCT 1605 - Narrow-leaved Ironbark - Native Olive shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter.

Four analogue monitoring sites were established in 2019 in sloped and eastern areas of PCT 483 within the MPO Development Consent boundary. Analogue monitoring sites in PCTs 1604 and 1605 were established in 2020/21, with additional analogue sites for these PCTs to be identified and established in 2022/23.

Two analogue monitoring sites were initially established in 2019 in PCT 1606 (White Box – Narrow leaved Ironbark – Blakely's Red Gum shrubby open forest of the central and upper Hunter). However, upon further assessment and scrutiny of this PCT 1606 patch, this vegetation is more associated with ephemeral watercourses, which is not considered to be a suitable vegetation community for establishment surrounding overburden emplacement drainage areas. Therefore, these two analogue monitoring sites are considered inappropriate for use as analogue sites for Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas, and will not be included in the rehabilitation monitoring program at this stage. These analogue sites may be included in the rehabilitation monitoring program once MPO rehabilitation include revegetation activities for gullies/drainage areas on lower slopes.

8.2 REHABILITATION ESTABLISHMENT MONITORING

Three permanent rehabilitation monitoring transects have been established across the Eastern Out-of-Pit Overburden Emplacement rehabilitation areas, with additional monitoring transects to be established once rehabilitation activities have been completed. A rehabilitation monitoring schedule is also included in the RMM, which will continually be updated to include the rehabilitation and analogue monitoring sites as they are added to the rehabilitation monitoring program.

The rehabilitation monitoring program includes:

- EFA monitoring;
- visual Inspection Monitoring;
- ecosystem and rehabilitation monitoring assessment using drone technology;
- low intensity agriculture monitoring programme; and
- stream health monitoring.

8.2.1 Ecosystem Function Analysis

The objective of this component of the monitoring program is to evaluate the progress of rehabilitation towards fulfilling long-term land use objectives and completion criteria. Monitoring of rehabilitation areas will be undertaken annually¹ to:

- compare monitoring results against rehabilitation objectives, performance indicators and completion criteria;
- identify possible trends and areas for improvement;
- link to records of rehabilitation to determine causes and explain results;
- assess effectiveness of environmental controls implemented;
- where necessary, identify modifications required for the monitoring program, rehabilitation practices or areas requiring research;
- compare flora species present against original seed mix and/or reference sites;
- assess vegetation health;
- assess vegetation structure (density of upper, mid and lower storey); and
- where applicable, assess native fauna species diversity and the effectiveness of habitat creation for target fauna species.

Where necessary, rehabilitation procedures will be amended based on rehabilitation monitoring results to continually improve rehabilitation standards, or as more data becomes available regarding reference sites or the targeted vegetation community, completion criteria can be updated to ensure rehabilitation is improving on the right trajectory.

¹ Post-closure, monitoring may be undertaken at an alternative frequency if a suitably qualified and experienced person considers that annual monitoring is not warranted due to the advanced/mature condition of the rehabilitation.

The methodology used to undertake this monitoring is EFA. EFA consists of the LFA methodology and vegetation/ecological monitoring and assessment components.

LFA assesses the landscape's ability to retain water and nutrients within the system. In terms of LFA, a soil landscape that is on a self-sustaining trajectory toward (in context of vegetative cover and soil stability) will have (Tongway and Hindley, 2004):

- A high Landscape Organisation Indicator (i.e. a low number of bare soil patches, referred to as inter-patches, between obstruction components, referred to as patches, in the soil landscape).
- High Soil Surface Assessment indices, indicating that the site had favourable nutrient, infiltration and stability characteristics.

Vegetation monitoring components are the other component of the EFA monitoring tool. This component is limited to the woodland areas, as woody vegetation is typically not represented within pasture areas.

An assessment of woody species density, species richness and canopy cover all contribute to the findings of the LFA in terms of available nutrients, soil stability and water infiltration. In terms of vegetation dynamics, a soil landscape that is on a self-sustaining trajectory in the context of vegetative cover will generally have:

- high percentage ground cover vegetation and/or leaf litter components with a corresponding low percentage of bare soil areas;
- high percentage canopy cover;
- high density of woody species; and
- high species richness (particularly pertinent to habitat complexity components).

Soil testing at both rehabilitation monitoring sites and analogue sites will also be conducted for the following parameters:

- pH, Electrical Conductivity, and sulphate (SO₄);
- Cation Exchange Capacity and Exchangeable Sodium Percentage;
- Emerson Dispersion Test; and
- Organic Carbon.

Soil sampling will be undertaken at all monitoring sites in years 1 to 3 and then every 5 years to allow the detection of positive and negative changes in soil properties.

Diagnostic soil testing will also be undertaken at rehabilitation areas that exhibit persistent poor performance in groundcover, erosion and vegetative growth/vigour. Where soil test results are inconclusive in relation to the cause of poor rehabilitation performance, soil samples would be tested using an extractable elemental analysis method (e.g. Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry or Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry) for detection of metals or other contaminants.

Utilising the EFA (including LFA and ecological monitoring components) method and soil testing, scientifically robust data is provided on the rehabilitation sites which, when compared to the data collected from analogue sites, will enable MACH Energy to accurately track if the rehabilitation site is on a self-sustaining trajectory. The interpretation of this data will enable the identification of those rehabilitation sites exhibiting lower EFA rankings and instigation of corrective actions to improve performance.

8.2.2 Visual Inspection Monitoring

Visual Inspection Monitoring of existing and recently completed rehabilitation areas will be undertaken monthly. A Visual Inspection Monitoring involves recording of:

- erosion presence, including type (e.g. rill, gully, tunnel), dimension and active state of the erosion;
- weed presence, including species, infestation area (square metres), and cover (%) or count; and
- groundcover description; and
- comments and photo numbers to provide additional information on the status of the area, and if the area requires any remediation measures.

The Visual Inspection Monitoring process allows comparison between different rehabilitation sites and over time. It also allows the identification of areas requiring remediation.

8.2.3 Low Intensity Agricultural Land Monitoring

Monitoring of areas proposed for low intensity agricultural end land uses (i.e. grazing) would include a range of parameters including soil, water supply and pasture parameters and may include livestock parameters (when adequately advanced). Table 8-1 provides the proposed parameters to be measured for the Low Intensity Agricultural Land monitoring programme.

Table 8-1
Low Intensity Agricultural Land Monitoring Programme

| Agricultural Land Aspect | Parameter |
|--|--|
| Soil | pH, Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Sulphur, Potassium, Calcium, Electrical Conductivity (EC)/Salinity, Sodicity, Cation Exchange Capacity, Organic Carbon, and some trace elements (e.g. Copper) on advice from Agronomist. |
| Water Supply | pH, EC/Salinity, and potentially toxic elements on advice from Agronomist (e.g. Iron, Magnesium and Nitrates). |
| Pasture | Dry matter yield, pasture quality (e.g. Protein, Digestibility, Metabolisable Energy), ground cover, species composition and LFA indices. |
| Livestock (when adequately advanced)* | Weight, health (i.e. blood testing). |

* Adequately advanced is when an Agronomist is satisfied that all other monitoring parameters indicate the landform is stable, pasture development is comparable to analogue sites, and the soil, water and pasture is safe for livestock.

8.2.4 Stream Health Monitoring

Stream health monitoring is undertaken under the MPO WMP bi-annually in spring and autumn each year at monitoring sites on the Hunter River, Sandy Creek, Dart Brook and Muscle Creek. Stream health monitoring includes aquatic invertebrate sampling, fish observations, site water quality, stream condition and presence of aquatic and riparian edge plants.

8.3 MEASURING PERFORMANCE AGAINST REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

A rehabilitation monitoring program has been implemented at MPO under the RMM to assess rehabilitation, identify developing trends and to confirm rehabilitation is on track to achieve final land use objectives. The objectives of the program are to track the progress of rehabilitation works and assess any changes in completed rehabilitation in relation to performance indicators and completion criteria. Where identified trends are not on a trajectory to achieve final land use objectives, management activities are undertaken post-monitoring (e.g. identified areas of high weed load or erosion).

The current monitoring program (as of July 2022) includes a total of 22 rehabilitation sites and 12 analogue sites that are monitored each year. The monitoring sites are located across the four major PCTs, with key aspects of the monitoring sites relating to:

- rehabilitation across all project years (2019 – 2022);
- long term analogue sites across all PCTs and aspects aligned to rehabilitation areas;
- current focus on Phase 4 – Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment;
- soil sampling; LFA/EFA; and floristic (native and non-native) and biometric surveys are all undertaken;
- fauna habitat values and any species present; and
- completion of report cards for each monitoring site.

In addition to the formal annual monitoring program, the ITP process occurs across all rehabilitation areas as described in Section 7.

9 REHABILITATION RESEARCH, MODELLING AND TRIALS

The rehabilitation program at the MPO aims to incorporate management practices that have resulted from industry research into the establishment of woodland and grassland communities across mined landscapes, and in particular in the Hunter Valley region. The outcomes of the rehabilitation trials will be used to refine the rehabilitation program at the MPO.

9.1 CURRENT REHABILITATION RESEARCH, MODELLING AND TRIALS

MACH Energy is collaborating with the University of Newcastle on several rehabilitation related research projects including:

- a research project that aims to integrate treated fines material with topsoil material to create a usable soil resource for crop production or native vegetation establishment (this project is being conducted by ACARP);
- a research project that analyses MPO topsoil and subsoil characteristics for input into the SIBERIA software program that supports geomorphic landform design modelling;
- a topsoil stockpile trial to assess soil condition and microbial characteristics of emplaced soil;
- a research project utilising LiDAR to measure dust levels; and
- ongoing trial cultural heritage cool burns when conditions are suitable.

ACARP Tailings to Topsoil Research Project

MACH Energy has entered into a collaboration agreement with the University of Newcastle on the ACARP Project “Tailings to topsoil” (#C29042) which commenced in January 2020 and is anticipated to be completed by December 2022. The project involves collaboration between MACH Energy (and other NSW coal mining operations), University of Newcastle, MSC, JORD International, and NSW DPI of Soils Unit.

The project methodology involves four major processes:

1. characterisation and pre-treatment of tailings;
2. delivery of tailings slurry to the trial site via a high-efficiency solids separation mobile tailings handling plant;
3. de-watering of tailings via a mobile dewatering plant; and
4. integrating the upgraded tailings with the existing soil profile at the trial site to improve soil resources for crop production or native vegetation establishment.

The project aims to optimise existing tailings processes and technologies and provide a commercially viable system for tailings utilisation. MACH Energy has committed cash contributions and in-kind support in addition to engaging a PhD student as part of the project. MACH Energy will also dedicate a trial site for the project proximal to the MPO FEA.

It is anticipated that results from the research project will inform FEA cover system material depth requirements, and vegetation species that may be suited to and successfully establish across the facility.

Rehabilitated Landform Erosion Monitoring

MACH Energy has entered into an agreement with University of Newcastle to establish a field data collection program to support landform design and rehabilitation practices at the MPO.

Rehabilitation monitoring sites have been identified in representative rehabilitation and analogue locations. Each monitoring site will consist of a flume to measure surface water runoff and soil erosion rate and a weather station that records rainfall (pluviograph), air temperature, incoming and outgoing radiation as well as soil moisture. This allows both surface and subsurface hydrology to be quantified. Deeper soil moisture and temperature probes may be added depending on the depth of the soil material.

Data from each monitoring site will be used to quantify and understand:

- Plot hydrology, water quality and sediment transport both for individual rainfall events as well as performance.
- Vegetation response.
- Calibrate and validate the SIBERIA landscape evolution model.
- Potential completion criteria for long-term erosional stability.

Data from the rehabilitation monitoring sites will be reviewed on an annual basis and used to inform future rehabilitation monitoring and adaptive management of the geomorphic landform design. Information would also be made available to the community via presentations to the CCC, conference presentations and/or periodic research papers jointly published by MACH Energy and the University of Newcastle.

Topsoil Stockpile Investigation

MACH Energy has engaged the University of Newcastle to design and conduct a topsoil stockpile investigation and trial. The investigation and trial aim to assess the effectiveness of the stockpile management and soil replacement practices undertaken at the MPO.

Previous microbial testing and agronomic soil testing undertaken at MPO topsoil stockpile trials indicate sampled stockpiles to be generally low in nutrients, however total soil nutrient parameters are within standard agricultural reference ranges and generally indicate poor soil structure within control stockpiles compared to undisturbed reference sites. Topsoil stockpile trials will continue during the Forward Program term to inform soil stockpile management practices at the MPO.

Replaced soil sourced from stockpiles greater than 3 m in height is inoculated where practicable with Mycorrhizal fungi and rhizobia bacteria to assist with amelioration of anaerobic conditions which may have developed during storage.

Accordingly, the objectives of the ongoing investigation(s) are to:

- understand existing microbial diversity and soil condition characteristics of the 5 m topsoil stockpiles and within control sites including the existing rehabilitation area with soil sourced from 3 m high stockpiles;
- understand possible microbial losses that may occur during storage; and
- inform inoculation requirements for when soil is to be replaced on rehabilitation areas.

Soil sampling and microbial sampling and testing will be conducted, where possible, pre-inoculation, post-inoculation, every 12 months post-inoculation and at placement on rehabilitation areas.

Soil samples will be taken at 10 centimetre depths at each soil stockpile and rehabilitation area, with soil sample testing including:

- pH and Electrical Conductivity (1:5 water);
- available Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium, Ammonium, Nitrate, Phosphate, Sulfur;

- exchangeable Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Hydrogen, Aluminium, Cation Exchange Capacity, Bray I and II Phosphorus, Colwell Phosphorus;
- available Macronutrients Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Boron, Silicon;
- total Carbon (TC), Total Nitrogen (TN), TC/TN ratio, Organic Matter;
- basic Colour, Basic Texture;
- total Sodium, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sulfur, Phosphorus, Silicon, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Selenium, Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Copper, Boron and Aluminium.

The investigation methodology will also include:

- observation points where photographs are taken quarterly;
- microbial biomass analysis;
- quarterly collection and weighing of above ground biomass;
- germination counts post-soil emplacement; and
- recording of erosion and any other observations noted.

Results from the trial will be used to inform soil stockpile management practices at the MPO and will allow site-specific inputs to be incorporated into the SIBERIA software program that supports geomorphic landform design modelling (including erosion modelling) at the MPO. Results from the trial will be progressively reported in the MPO's Annual Review.

Agronomic soil testing and microbial testing and analysis has continued in the trial. Initial results from these control samples indicate that soils are generally low in nutrients, however total soil nutrient parameters are within standard agricultural reference ranges, and soil structure is generally poor. Results from the trial are not yet conclusive.

Investigations (including soil test work) will also be undertaken to assess the characteristics of replaced soil and assess its suitability for rehabilitation of Class 4, 5 and 6 Land Capability agricultural lands, in consultation with a Certified Professional Soil Scientist.

MACH Energy will continue to conduct geochemical characterisation of soils and overburden materials as mining progresses to inform selective handling of materials.

Cultural Heritage Cool Burn

MPO undertook a cultural cool burn in August 2020 in an analogue site area outside of the mining footprint. This was ineffective due to an excessive amount of moisture present in the understorey. Opportunistically, a cultural cool burn may be undertaken in Spring each year, subject to weather and fire hazard conditions.

9.2 FUTURE REHABILITATION RESEARCH, MODELLING AND TRIALS

Over the MPO life of mine, MACH Energy proposes to build on industry research results and conduct various research studies and trials to inform the most suitable practices that will enable the re-establishment of woodland and grassland areas on final mine landforms and disturbed areas of the MPO. Details of the research may include:

- Potential variables impacting on rehabilitation programs and causes of localised rehabilitation failure.
- Assessing rehabilitation strategies that have successfully reinstated woodland communities (or rehabilitation with species typical of various communities) on other mine sites, including:
 - establishing appropriate soil substrate: direct application of topsoil; stockpiled native topsoil; raw overburden and interburden material plus addition of biosolids/organic growth medium; addition of other organic material; rehabilitation trials on fines material;
 - establishment of the grassy understorey: grass species suitable for mine rehabilitation; low and high photosynthetic pathway species; establishing native herbs and forbs;
 - establishing the shrubby understorey;
 - establishing the overstorey;
 - seed distribution methods: hand-broadcasting; brush-matting; hydro-mulching; spreading seed-bearing hay; direct seeding; air seeding; and
 - progressive rehabilitation strategy: pre-stripping requirements; sequence of rehabilitation strategies.
- Rehabilitation irrigation trials, subject to weather conditions and water availability for the trial.
- Tiger Orchid (*Cymbidium canaliculatum*) propagation trial. MACH Energy currently conducts a Tiger Orchid translocation program, in collaboration with an ecologist, for the translocation of Tiger Orchids identified during MPO VCP works. The trial will involve excising parts of existing Tiger Orchids for propagation in a nursery. If successful, MACH Energy proposes to replace the propagated Tiger Orchids within MPO rehabilitation areas.

10 INTERVENTION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The following TARP in Table 10-1 identifies the proposed contingency strategies in the event of unexpected variations or impacts to rehabilitation outcomes. The TARP reflects the key risks to successful rehabilitation at the MPO identified by the risk assessments conducted to date, as described in Section 3, and will be identified through the rehabilitation monitoring program, as described in Section 8. The TARP in Table 10-1 and risk assessment in Section 3 will be reviewed regularly to continuously improve rehabilitation practices, as outlined in Form and Way – *Rehabilitation Management Plan for Large Mines* (July 2021).

In addition to the statutory environmental management plans, additional procedures and instructions associated with operational controls have been prepared and implemented, including:

- Environmental Compliance Register;
- Supervisors and Open Cut Examiner Induction;
- Ground Disturbance Permit Procedure;
- Ground Disturbance Permit Form;
- Ground Disturbance Toolbox Talk;
- Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan;
- Topsoil Management Procedure (including ITP procedures);
- Topsoil Register;
- Bushfire Management Plan;
- Rehabilitation Procedure (including ITPs);
- RMM;
- Site Contamination and Prevention Control;
- Weed Control Procedure; and
- Erosion and Sediment Control Standard.

Table 10-1
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Landform design | Geomorphic landform model | Trigger | Geomorphic landform model includes macro and micro relief and drainage features as per design (i.e. SIBERIA software) specifications. | ITP check process (undertaken by mine planning personnel) of geomorphic landform model indicates the model is not in accordance with design. | |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue ITP check processes. | Correct specifications to ensure geomorphic landform model is in accordance with design. | |
| | Construction of geomorphic landform | Trigger | Landform constructed as per geomorphic landform model design. | ITP check process identifies that constructed final landform marginally deviates from the design. | ITP check process identifies that constructed final landform significantly deviates from the design, and the landform is unlikely to function as designed. |
| | | Response | No response required. | Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. | Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. Re-train operator/contractor in design requirements, if determined to be necessary. |
| | Slope gradient | Trigger | Constructed slopes above 10° (i.e. of high walls low walls, safety berms, top batter of final void, and locally steepened areas of overburden emplacement for drainage) constructed in accordance with design gradient. | ITP check process identifies that the gradient of a constructed slope is marginally outside of the gradient design. | ITP check process identifies that the gradient of a constructed slope is significantly outside of the gradient design. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue ITP processes and monitoring program. | Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. | Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. Re-train operator/contractor in design requirements, if determined to be necessary. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Landform stability | Slump/Slip/ Movement | Trigger | Rehabilitation areas show no signs of slumping/slip/movement. | Monitoring indicates some minor slumping/slip or movement of rehabilitation area. | Monitoring indicates some significant slumping/slip or movement of rehabilitation area. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Monitor and assess stability of area. Undertake reprofiling and revegetate area if required. | Undertake a review of landform design. Confirm if any changes to landform design specifications required. Remediate area including reprofiling and revegetation. |
| | Erosion | Trigger | No gully or tunnel erosion. No active rilling > 300mm deep. | Minor gully or tunnel erosion present and/or active rilling > 300 mm but < 600 mm deep. | Significant gully or tunnel erosion present and/or active rilling > 600 mm deep. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Assess options to remediate erosion, including consideration of slope and material type, and determine appropriate action. Implement action if determined necessary. | Implement MPO Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Undertake a review of landform drainage design, landform slope and material type. Review to include recommendations for remediation. Remediate area as per review recommendation. |
| | Drainage feature/structure function | Trigger | Drainage feature/structure functioning as designed. | Drainage feature/structure exhibits some minor issues but functioning as designed and does not threaten to cause rehabilitation failure. | Drainage feature/structure not functioning as designed and is threatening or causing rehabilitation failure. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | A suitably trained and experienced person within mine planning department to inspect drainage feature/structure and assess appropriate action, if required. Implement action determined, if necessary. | A suitably trained and experienced person within mine planning department to inspect drainage feature/structure and assess appropriate action for remediation. Implement action determined for remediation of the feature/structure. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Soil | Soil stockpiles – weed presence | Trigger | Long-term soil stockpile (to be maintained for longer than 6 months) does not have weeds or weeds do not pose a threat to the viability of the soil. | Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have a weed infestation (up to 50% of stockpile area) that has potential to threaten viability of the soil if not controlled. | Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have a significant weed infestation (>50% of stockpile area) that is threatening the viability of the soil. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Implement appropriate weed control methods as soon as suitable conditions permit. Review soil stockpile weed control methods and frequency. Review appropriateness or suitability of herbicides used. Review soil source. Determine if changes to weed control program required. | Implement appropriate weed control methods as soon as suitable conditions permit. Review soil stockpile weed control methods and frequency. Review appropriateness or suitability of herbicides used. Review soil source. Increase frequency of weed control program and subsequent monitoring until weeds controlled. |
| | Soil stockpiles – lack of vegetation establishment and erosion incidence | Trigger | Long-term soil stockpile (to be maintained for longer than 6 months) has adequate vegetation cover and no or minimal erosion that does not pose a threat to stockpile stability. | Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have <50% vegetation cover and areas of erosion that has potential to threaten stockpile stability. | Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have <50% vegetation cover and areas of significant erosion that is threatening stockpile stability. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Investigate options to improve vegetation cover and minimise erosion potential, including additional seeding, re-ripping the stockpile, requirement for soil testing and additional ameliorant (e.g. gypsum) application. Implement actions recommended from investigation, as soon as suitable conditions permit. | Investigate options for immediate return of vegetation cover and to remediate erosion (e.g. additional seeding, re-ripping the stockpile, requirement for additional gypsum application). Conduct soil testing to inform actions required. Implement actions recommended from investigation, as soon as suitable conditions permit. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Soil (Continued) | Soil quality as plant growth medium | Trigger | Soil test results and vegetation growth performance results during annual rehabilitation monitoring program indicate that soil quality (chemistry/physical/biological properties) is not limiting plant growth. | Soil test results and vegetation growth performance results during annual rehabilitation monitoring program indicate that soil quality (chemistry/physical/biological properties) may be limiting plant establishment and growth over a rehabilitation stage area. | Soil tests results and vegetation growth performance results during annual rehabilitation monitoring program indicate that soil quality (chemistry/physical/biological properties) is likely to be significantly affecting plant establishment and growth (i.e. plant mortality > 75% of rehabilitation stage area). |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Investigate additional soil amelioration options in consultation with suitably qualified person, and implement action recommended. | Review rehabilitation records for the area, including the source of soil used for rehabilitation area, and soil stockpiling management activities. Consult a suitably qualified person to determine recommended action to remediate and re-plant area if necessary. Implement actions recommended. |
| | Soil availability | Trigger | Soil Register indicates sufficient soil resources for proposed rehabilitation over the Forward Program term and for life of mine. | Soil Register indicates a minor deficiency of soil resources for life of mine, but sufficient resources available for rehabilitation activities over Forward Program term. | Soil Register indicates a deficiency of soil resources significant enough to delay rehabilitation activities for Forward Program term. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Investigate options available in order to meet life of mine soil resource requirements, including undertaking review of soil stripping depths and amelioration of subsoil stocks. | Investigate options available in order to progress rehabilitation over Forward Program term, including options for amelioration of subsoil stocks. Undertake a review of soil stripping depths and re-application depths. Implement actions required to continue progressive rehabilitation. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Spontaneous combustion | Evidence of spontaneous combustion | Trigger | No evidence of spontaneous combustion in rehabilitation areas. | Isolated incident of spontaneous combustion in rehabilitation area. | Repeated or widespread incidences of spontaneous combustion in rehabilitation areas. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Initiate MPO Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan. Investigate reason for incident including a review of site records for the area including whether placement occurred at required depth (i.e. 5 m from emplacement surface). Review to determine requirement for rehabilitation remediation. Implement remediation if necessary. | Implement MPO Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan excavation procedures, re-cap and rehabilitate area. Investigate reason for incident including a review of site records for the area including whether placement occurred at required depth (i.e. 5 m from emplacement surface). Determine if an increase to capping depth for carbonaceous material is required. |
| Acid forming material | Evidence of acid forming material | Trigger | No evidence of acid forming material in rehabilitation areas. | Rehabilitation monitoring (soil test) results and/or surface water monitoring results indicate acid forming material is close to the outer surface of overburden emplacement, resulting in a small/isolated area of revegetation failure. | Rehabilitation monitoring (soil test) results and/or surface water monitoring results indicate acid forming material is close to the outer surface of overburden emplacement, resulting in a widespread area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of revegetation failure. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Investigate extent of acid forming material, and review operational blending procedures and potential reason for incident. Determine requirement for change to blending procedures and a course of action for remediation. Implement outcomes from investigation. | Review operational blending procedures, and acid forming material emplacement procedures and implement more frequent geochemical testing of overburden material. Determine a course of action for remediation, including excavation requirements. Implement outcomes from investigation. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Grazing | Pasture establishment | Trigger | Monitoring indicates perennial pasture establishment is on a trajectory towards analogue grazing sites as determined by a suitably qualified person. | Monitoring indicates perennial pasture establishment for a small area is on a stagnant trajectory compared with analogue grazing sites as determined by a suitably qualified person. | Monitoring indicates perennial pasture establishment for a significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) is on a declining trajectory compared with analogue grazing sites as determined by a suitably qualified person. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review grazing practices, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action, e.g. reduce head of cattle to reduce grazing pressure, requirement for re-seeding, increased weed control effort. | Review grazing practices, revegetation seeding ratios, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action. Remove cattle, and re-seed as soon as practicable (subject to suitable conditions) to minimise potential for weed incursion and erosion. |
| | Land Capability Class | Trigger | Monitoring indicates Agricultural areas are at or on a trajectory towards relevant Land Capability Classes 4, 5 or 6, as determined by a suitably qualified person. | Monitoring indicates a small area of Agricultural land is on a stagnant trajectory towards meeting its relevant Land Capability Class. | Monitoring indicates a significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of Agricultural grazing is on a declining trajectory towards meeting its relevant Land Capability Class. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review grazing practices, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action, e.g. reduce head of cattle to reduce grazing pressure, requirement for re-seeding, or other management/intervention measures. | Review grazing practices, revegetation seeding ratios, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action. Remove cattle, and re-seed as soon as practicable (subject to suitable conditions) to minimise potential for weed incursion and erosion. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Native Ecosystem | Revegetation species availability | Trigger | Seed/seedling supply for key native species available for rehabilitation activities over Forward Program term, including sufficient contingency supply. | A number of key native revegetation species (e.g. species typical of White Box EEC) are not available for proposed rehabilitation activities over Forward Program term from MPO Seed Harvesting Facility or from nursery supplier, however the majority of rehabilitation activities can be undertaken. | Due to unavailability of key native revegetation species (either from MPO Seed Harvesting Facility or from nursery supplier), other native species are required to be planted with key species planted once available. |
| | | Response | No response required. | Investigate options available to source required seed/seedling stocks of key species to meet rehabilitation requirements e.g. instruct existing nursery supplier to source or grow more stock, or engage alternate nursery supplier. | Undertake a review of long-term revegetation species supply plan, including an assessment of likely seed supply volume from MPO seed collection campaigns, and capability of existing nursery supplier to supply volumes required. Investigate other alternate nursery suppliers available. Review timing for rehabilitation activities over Forward Program term. |
| | Species composition | Trigger | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on a timely trajectory for achieving the species composition completion criteria. | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on a stagnant trajectory towards achieving the species composition completion criteria. | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on an ongoing declining trajectory away from achieving the species composition completion criteria. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | Species composition (Continued) | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review native species lists for the relevant target PCT and species ratios. Review ability of revegetation area to improve trajectory without intervention. Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or patch seeding to achieve required target species richness. | Engage suitably qualified person to review native species list for the relevant target PCT, species ratios and monitoring results and inspect rehabilitation area. Review to recommend remediation options to achieve required target species richness. Implement recommended actions. |
| | Vegetation structure and density | Trigger | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on a timely trajectory for achieving the vegetation structure and density completion criteria. | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on a stagnant trajectory towards achieving the vegetation structure and density completion criteria. | Monitoring results indicate Native Ecosystem rehabilitation area is on an ongoing declining trajectory away from achieving the vegetation structure and density completion criteria. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review density of key species in relevant analogue sites of the target PCT and review species ratios. Review ability of revegetation area to improve trajectory without intervention. Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or seeding to achieve over-storey cover, midstorey cover and native groundcover percentages. | Engage suitably qualified person to review density of key species of the target PCT, species ratios and monitoring results and inspect rehabilitation area. Review to recommend remediation options to achieve over-storey cover, midstorey cover and native groundcover percentages. Implement recommended actions. |
| | Non-native plant cover | Trigger | Monitoring results indicate non-native plant cover percentage within Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas is <60% as required by the completion criteria. | Monitoring results indicate non-native plant cover percentage within Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas is on an increasing trajectory and is close to, but <60% cover. | Monitoring results indicate non-native plant cover percentage within Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas is on an increasing trajectory and is >60% cover. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---|---|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Native Ecosystem (Continued) | Non-native plant cover (Continued) | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review planting and seeding ratios. Review weed management program. Review capability of revegetation area to improve trajectory without intervention. Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or seeding or other management actions to reduce non-native plant cover percentage. | Engage suitably qualified person to review cover and density of key species the target PCT, and planting and seeding ratios, and monitoring results to date and to inspect rehabilitation area. Review to recommend appropriate management actions and/or remediation options to achieve to reduce non-native plant cover percentage to <60%. Implement recommended actions from review. |
| Agricultural - Grazing and Native Ecosystem | Drought | Trigger | Despite dry conditions, rehabilitation performance monitoring results are comparable with analogue sites. | Monitoring results indicate that ongoing drought conditions are likely affecting revegetation performance, but results continue to be trending towards completion criteria, yet on a slower trajectory. | Monitoring results indicates widespread revegetation failure as a result of drought conditions. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review capability of revegetation area to improve trajectory without intervention. Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or seeding or other management actions including whether watering is required. Assess potential water source/supply options and trials. | Engage suitably qualified person to inspect drought affected rehabilitation area and recommend appropriate management actions including whether re-planting/ re-seeding feasible option considering drought conditions. |
| | Loss of revegetation due to frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event | Trigger | No damage to Agricultural - Grazing and Native Ecosystem rehabilitation areas due to a frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event. | Damage to a small area of Agricultural - Grazing and/or Native Ecosystem rehabilitation due to a frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event. | A significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of damage to Agricultural - Grazing or Native Ecosystem rehabilitation due to a frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|--|---|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Agricultural - Grazing and Native Ecosystem (Continued) | Loss of revegetation due to frost/storm/ flood/pest invasion event (Continued) | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review capability of revegetation to improve trajectory without intervention. Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss or implement other management actions to remediate the area. | As soon as suitable conditions permit, replace revegetation loss by re-planting or re-seeding. Review adequacy of pest management practices. Review adequacy of flood mitigation/drainage structures. Implement any recommendations from reviews undertaken. |
| | Weed presence | Trigger | Weed presence is within range found at analogue sites and does not pose a risk to rehabilitation establishment or progression. | Weeds present a risk to rehabilitation establishment or progression. | Weeds are posing a significant threat to establishment of rehabilitation or rehabilitation progression. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review weed management practices including timing that weed management is undertaken. Implement weed control measures to reduce threat, including follow-up weed control if required. Determine requirement for other management actions, including requirement for remediation (e.g. re-seeding/re-planting) of rehabilitation area. | Review weed management practices including timing that weed management is undertaken. Review rehabilitation records to identify source of topsoil. Inspect topsoil source area (i.e. soil stockpile or area soil stripped from) to determine weed presence. Implement weed control measures at rehabilitation area and at topsoil source, if identified as likely source of weed issue, as soon as suitable conditions permit. Remediate (re- plant, re-seed) as soon as suitable conditions permit. Investigate adequacy of revegetation planting and seeding ratios, and weed control practices on soil stockpiles or proposed soil stripping areas and any other management measures to assist native plant establishment in consultation with suitably qualified person. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---|---|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Fauna habitat | Habitat feature presence | Trigger | Various fauna habitat features including stags, logs, rock piles have been incorporated in rehabilitation areas that are representative of habitat capable of supporting relevant threatened fauna species, or is equivalent to relevant analogue site. Fauna observed utilising habitat features. | Various fauna habitat features including stags, logs, rock piles have been incorporated in rehabilitation areas that are representative of habitat capable of supporting relevant threatened fauna species, or is equivalent to relevant analogue site. Fauna not yet observed to be utilising habitat features. | ITP check process indicates that inadequate fauna habitat features including stags, logs, rock piles have been incorporated in rehabilitation areas (at the set rates) and are not representative of habitat capable of supporting relevant threatened fauna species, or are not equivalent to relevant analogue site. Fauna not yet observed to be utilising habitat features. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Confirm habitat features have been installed as per set rate. Investigate whether sufficient habitat resources are available and with time whether fauna are likely to use the habitat features. Consider requirement for additional or more varied habitat features. | Install habitat features at set rates. Conduct ITP check process to verify installation as per set rate. Investigate whether sufficient habitat resources are available and with time whether fauna are likely to use the habitat features. Consider requirement for additional or more varied habitat features. |
| Neighbouring landowner practices and wildlife corridors | Incompatible neighbouring landowner practices and wildlife corridor establishment | Trigger | Neighbouring landowner (including the Bengalla Mine and adjoining private landholders) practices are aligned with MPO practices and wildlife corridors have been or are likely to be successfully established. | Some key land management practices (e.g. weed control, pest control or inappropriate fencing) by neighbouring landowners (including the Bengalla Mine and adjoining private landholders) are impacting short-term rehabilitation performance at the MPO and may affect the establishment of wildlife corridors in the long term. | Land management practices (e.g. weed control, pest control or inappropriate fencing) by neighbouring landowners (including the Bengalla Mine and adjoining private landholders) are incompatible with MPO land management practices and are impacting rehabilitation performance at the MPO and do not facilitate wildlife movement. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---|--|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Neighbouring landowner practices and wildlife corridors (Continued) | Incompatible neighbouring landowner practices and wildlife corridor establishment (Continued) | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Communicate MPO rehabilitation and land use objectives, including wildlife corridor goals, with neighbouring landowners, and with the MPO CCC. Communicate details of MPO land management practices including timing and practices and propose implementation collaboration. | Implement required control measures to contain threats to MPO rehabilitation (e.g. weed control, pest control, re-seeding/re-planting). Communicate MPO rehabilitation and land use objectives, including wildlife corridor goals, with neighbouring landowners (including key mine management team at Bengalla Mine if necessary), and with the MPO CCC and relevant regulatory authorities if necessary. Communicate details of MPO land management practices including timing and practices and propose implementation collaboration. |
| Bushfire | Fuel loads | Trigger | Fuel loads in rehabilitation areas are assessed and managed as required by MPO Bushfire Management Plan. | Fuel loads in rehabilitation areas are at a level that have the potential to risk rehabilitation. | A fire on site damages rehabilitation. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Implement Bushfire Management Plan procedures such as maintenance of fire breaks, auditing of fire fighting equipment, and looking into trials for mosaic or cool burning to reduce fuel loads. Inspect water sources and assess adequate availability of water. | Re-plant/re-seed affected area with those species that do not naturally regenerate over a 2 year period post-fire (Pickup <i>et.al.</i> , 2012). |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Surface water | Surface water quality | Trigger | Surface water quality monitoring results are outside of relevant trigger level ranges defined in the MPO Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP). | As per Section 6 'Surface Water Impact Trigger Levels' of the SWMP, an investigation is triggered when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a water quality indicator at a downstream receiving water monitoring location is above (or outside the range) of trigger investigation level for three consecutive sampling events; and a water quality indicator at a downstream water monitoring location is above (or below in event of a trigger of the lower pH limit) the corresponding upstream monitoring location (where such a monitoring location exists) sampled on the same day. | |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Conduct Surface Water Investigation in accordance with 'Surface Water Quality Response Protocol' as described in Section 3.1 of the MPO Surface and Ground Water Response Plan (SGWRP), and implement response measures identified by investigation, if required. | |
| | Water retained on-site post-mining | Trigger | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water retained on-site is fit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. Agriculture - Grazing or Native Ecosystem). | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water retained on-site is not yet fit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem), yet does not pose a risk to achieving completion criteria. | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water retained on-site is not fit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem), and requires remediation to achieve completion criteria. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review trends of water quality monitoring results and review requirement for active management measures or remediation. Implement any recommendations from review. | Engage suitably qualified person to investigate possible reasons for poor water quality issues, and to provide recommendations for remediation. Implement remediation recommendation as soon as possible. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | Water discharged from the site post-mining | Trigger | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates water discharged from site is comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water discharged from site is not yet comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation, but does not pose a risk to achieving completion criteria. | Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water discharged from site continues to show a declining trend in comparison to surrounding analogue sites and is not suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation and on-site intervention is required to achieve completion criteria. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Review trends of water quality monitoring results and review requirement for active management measures or remediation. Implement any recommendations. | Engage suitably qualified person to investigate possible reasons for poor water quality issues, and to provide recommendations for remediation. Implement remediation recommendation as soon as possible. |
| Groundwater | Groundwater level and quality | Trigger | Groundwater level and groundwater quality monitoring results are below relevant trigger levels defined in the MPO Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP). | As per Section 7 'Groundwater Impact Trigger Levels' of the GWMP, an investigation is triggered when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A groundwater level measurement at a relevant alluvial monitoring bore falls below the trigger value specified within Table 10 of the GWMP. A monitoring bore records an electrical conductivity or pH value above (or outside the range of) the trigger values specified in Table 12 of the GWMP at three successive monitoring rounds. | |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Conduct Groundwater Investigations in accordance with 'Groundwater Level Response Protocol' or 'Groundwater Quality Response Protocol' as described in Section 3.2 of the SGWRP, and implement response measure identified by investigation, if required. | |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|---|
| FEA | Geotechnical stability | Trigger | Geotechnical monitoring results indicate FEA embankments are stable. | Geotechnical monitoring results indicates a small area of FEA embankment is compromised (e.g. slumped) or small/minor expression of water/seepage at toe of embankment observed. | Geotechnical monitoring results indicates a significant area of FEA embankment is compromised (e.g. slumped) or significant expression of water/seepage at toe of embankment observed. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | MPO geotechnical and relevant mine design personnel to investigate possible causes and determine appropriate course of action. Implement determined action. | Suitably qualified person/consultant to be engaged to conduct geotechnical assessment of FEA with input from relevant MPO geotechnical and mine design personnel, and provide recommendations for options for remediation. Remediate as soon as possible. |
| | Rehabilitation capping | Trigger | FEA rehabilitation capping is functioning as designed and is supporting target revegetation. | Monitoring of FEA revegetation indicates revegetation performance of a small area is stagnating. | Monitoring of FEA revegetation indicates a significant area of revegetation has failed or revegetation performance is on an ongoing declining trend. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Relevant MPO Environment and mine design personnel to investigate possible causes and determine appropriate course of action, if required. Implement determined action, if necessary. | Suitably qualified person/consultant to be engaged to conduct assessment of FEA rehabilitation performance/capping design and FEA drainage design with input from relevant MPO Environment and mine design personnel. Assessment to propose recommendations for remediation. Remediate as soon as possible. |

Table 10-1 (Continued)
Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan

| Aspect/ Category | Element of Aspect/Category | Trigger/ Response | Condition Green | Condition Amber | Condition Red |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Final void | Final void water balance | Trigger | Final void monitoring results confirm final void water balance modelling predictions. | Final void monitoring results indicate some minor inconsistencies with final void water balance modelling predictions, e.g. groundwater inflows or surface water runoff inflows marginally above predictions, and are continuing to trend marginally above predictions. | Final void monitoring results indicate significant inconsistencies with final void water balance modelling predictions, e.g. groundwater inflows or surface water runoff inflows significantly above predictions, and are continuing to trend above predictions, and may result in overtopping of final void. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Suitably qualified person to undertake a review of final void water monitoring results and final void water balance, and determine possible reasons for results, and if any ameliorative/management actions are required. | Suitably qualified person/s and key MPO mine design personnel to undertake a review of final void design and MPO final landforms (including final void catchment) and determine options for amending final void design and/or design of other final landforms to prevent final void overtopping. Implement recommended course of action as soon as possible. |
| | Geotechnical stability post-mining | Trigger | Geotechnical monitoring results indicate ongoing stable trend and Geotechnical Assessment of final void post-mining verifies long-term stability of final void high walls and low walls. | Geotechnical monitoring results of final void post-mining indicates a marginal change to a Factor of Safety rating for a final void high wall or low wall, however the change does not pose a threat to the long-term stability of the final void. | Geotechnical monitoring results of final void post-mining indicates a significant change to a Factor of Safety rating for a final void high wall or low wall, and could pose a threat to the long-term stability of the final void. |
| | | Response | No response required. Continue monitoring program. | Suitably qualified person/s and key MPO geotechnical and mine design personnel to review trend of monitoring results and determine whether any management actions required. | Engage suitably qualified person/consultant to conduct Geotechnical Assessment, including options for amending final void design. Implement recommended course of action as soon as possible. |

11 REVIEW, REVISION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The triggers for reviewing and revising this RMP as required by Development Consent DA 92/97 and the relevant ML conditions (Table 11-1).

This RMP may be reviewed and, if necessary, revised due to:

- a change in the activities or operations associated with the MPO;
- deficiencies of mining and/or rehabilitation activities being identified;
- results from the monitoring and review program;
- recommendations resulting from the monitoring and review program;
- changing project approval requirements;
- significant improvements in knowledge or technology becoming available;
- a change in legislation; and risk assessment identifying the requirement to alter the RMP.

Table 11-1
Review, Revision and Implementation

| Condition | Review Trigger Requirement |
|---|--|
| Development Consent DA 92/97 Schedule 5, Condition 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Within three months following the submission of an Annual Review.</i> • <i>Within three months following the submission of an incident report.</i> • <i>Within three months following the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit.</i> • <i>Following any modification to the conditions of Development Consent DA 92/97.</i> |
| Mining Amendment Regulation 2016 clause 11, Schedule 8A | <p><i>In accordance with Clause 11 of Schedule 8A to the Mining Regulation 2016, the lease holder must amend the prepared rehabilitation management plan in the following circumstances:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>as a consequence of an amendment made to the rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria or final landform and rehabilitation plan</i> • <i>to reflect any changes to the risk control measures in the rehabilitation management plan that are identified in a rehabilitation risk assessment</i> • <i>whenever directed in writing to do so by the Secretary.</i> |

11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

An Annual Review is produced for the MPO to fulfil the reporting requirements of Development Consent DA 92/97 and is provided to regulatory agencies and stakeholders. This report compiles monitoring results and discusses trends, system changes and responses to any potential issues identified during monitoring.

In accordance with Condition 11 of Schedule 5 of Development Consent DA 92/97, the MPO's Annual Review is provided on MACH Energy's website (www.machenergyaustralia.com.au).

Annual rehabilitation reporting will be described in the Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program.

11.2 IMPLEMENTATION

Table 11-2 defines personnel who are responsible for the implementation and review of this RMP.

Table 11-2
Rehabilitation Management Plan Responsibilities

| Title | Responsibility |
|------------------------------|---|
| General Manager Operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the mining operations and procedures referenced in this RMP. • Undertake training in relevant Management Plans and procedures as required. • Provide resources required and support to implement these procedures. • Allow for forward planning to prepare and bulk shape areas. |
| Environmental Superintendent | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the relevant Management Plans. • Implement, monitor and review the programs and procedures linked to this RMP. • Consult with regulatory authorities as required. • Undertake monitoring as required. • Undertake maintenance as required. • Provide measures for continual improvement to this RMP and procedures. • Ensure all personnel undertaking works in relation to this RMP are trained and competent. • Report the progress of any rehabilitation in the Annual Review and ML Rehabilitation Report. |
| Senior Environmental Advisor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to Environmental Superintendent responsibilities. |
| Environmental Advisor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to Senior Environmental Advisor and Environmental Superintendent responsibilities. |

12 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A
LAND OWNERSHIP

Table A-1
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|------|---------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | 2 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | 4 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | 5 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | 6 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 4 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 2 | 5 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 6 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 3 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 5 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 4 | 2 | 2770 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 4 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 4 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 5 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 6 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 4 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 6 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | 1 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | 3 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 14 | 8 | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 17 | | 2770 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7001 | | 93329 | Crown | The State of New South Wales |
| 1 | | 104563 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 104563 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|-----|---------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7 | | 112742 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 11 | | 112742 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 12 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 13 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 14 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 15 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 16 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 17 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 18 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 19 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 20 | | 112742 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 114090 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 114090 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 30 | | 137297 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| A | | 174071 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| B | | 174071 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 189134 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 1 | 1 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | 2 | 192121 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 194043 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 194043 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 194043 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 213293 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 236668 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 7 | | 236668 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 10 | | 236668 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1 | | 254339 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 8 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 9 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 10 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 11 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 12 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 13 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 14 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------------|
| 15 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 16 | | 255048 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 312392 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 318999 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 401237 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| A | | 432713 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| B | | 432713 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 544039 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 21 | | 554140 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 22 | | 554140 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 641 | | 554159 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 132 | | 558246 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 561117 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 261 | | 561919 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 268 | | 567444 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 269 | | 567444 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 91 | | 620639 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 71 | | 626353 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 72 | | 626353 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1453 | | 628493 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | | 629491 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 629491 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 629491 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 634490 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 634490 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 164 | | 635272 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 655691 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 12 | | 659924 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 94 | | 665393 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 123 | | 700578 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 124 | | 700578 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1 | | 706645 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 706645 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 505 | | 711996 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1 | | 718834 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 29 | | 731706 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 742324 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 24 | | 742543 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 744333 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 745369 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 27 | | 745897 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|-----|---------|--------|----------|---------------------------|
| 20 | | 747226 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 6 | | 749716 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | | 749716 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 9 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 10 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 13 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 15 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 16 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 19 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 21 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 26 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 28 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 38 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 39 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 41 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 42 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 43 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 44 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 45 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 71 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 72 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 73 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 74 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 86 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 90 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 91 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 92 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 93 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 122 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 123 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 124 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 126 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 127 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 130 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 131 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 132 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 133 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 135 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 143 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 146 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|-----|---------|--------|----------|---------------------------|
| 149 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 150 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 151 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 152 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 153 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 154 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 177 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 181 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 184 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 188 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 189 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 190 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 193 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 195 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 196 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 199 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 200 | | 750926 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 211 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 212 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 213 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 214 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 215 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 216 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 217 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 218 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 219 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 220 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 221 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 224 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 236 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 237 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 238 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 239 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 240 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 241 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 242 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 251 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 253 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 254 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 256 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 258 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|-----|---------|--------|----------|---------------------------|
| 259 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 260 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 261 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 262 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 263 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 264 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 265 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 268 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 269 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 270 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 271 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 272 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 273 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 274 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 275 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 276 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 278 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 279 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 280 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 282 | | 750926 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 28 | 758554 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | 29 | 758554 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 4 | 28 | 758554 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | 29 | 758554 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 2 | 758554 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | 28 | 758554 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 8 | | 770911 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 22 | | 776758 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 780673 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 780673 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | | 784436 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | | 791576 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 791576 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 791576 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 801249 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | | 801249 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | 28 | 801249 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 50 | | 809718 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 51 | | 809718 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | | 821183 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | | 821183 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|-----|---------|---------|----------|------------------------------|
| 22 | | 870608 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | | 904885 | Crown | The State of New South Wales |
| 1 | | 905281 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 906668 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 911212 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 1 | | 915913 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 915913 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 944232 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 997931 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1 | | 998239 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 998239 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 998239 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 998477 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 22 | | 1041946 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 23 | | 1041946 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 11 | | 1051153 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 25 | | 1053537 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 1072667 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 8 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 9 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 10 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 11 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 12 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 16 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 17 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 18 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 19 | | 1072668 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 20 | | 1072668 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 22 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 24 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 25 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 26 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 27 | | 1072668 | Freehold | - |
| 35 | | 1076510 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 1080962 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 1081385 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 2 | | 1081385 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 147 | | 1083411 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 1100374 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 36 | | 1108421 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 12 | | 1112792 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|------|---------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13 | | 1112792 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 14 | | 1112792 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 15 | | 1112792 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 16 | | 1112792 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 144 | | 1120266 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 145 | | 1120266 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1 | | 1129338 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 1 | | 1137590 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7304 | | 1146786 | Crown | The State of New South Wales |
| 100 | | 1148907 | Road | Bengalla Controlled |
| 101 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 102 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 103 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 104 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 105 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 106 | | 1148907 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1031 | | 1164040 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 3 | | 1170997 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 4 | | 1170997 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 5 | | 1170997 | State Rail Authority (Crown) | The State of New South Wales |
| 7 | | 1170997 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 8 | | 1170997 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 100 | | 1177385 | Freehold | Muswellbrook Shire Council |
| 3 | | 1183514 | Freehold | Privately Owned Land |
| 10 | | 1184928 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 11 | | 1184928 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 8 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 9 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 10 | | 1199733 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |

Table A-1 (Continued)
Land Ownership Surrounding MPO

| Lot | Section | DP | Tenure | Land Ownership |
|------|---------|---------|----------|------------------------------|
| 90 | | 1215947 | Crown | The State of New South Wales |
| 2 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 3 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 4 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 5 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 6 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 7 | | 1234475 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1006 | | 1235827 | Freehold | Mount Pleasant Controlled |
| 1007 | | 1235827 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1008 | | 1235827 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |
| 1009 | | 1235827 | Freehold | Bengalla Controlled |

ATTACHMENT 1
REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT

Meeting Attendance Sheet

Rehabilitation Risk Assessment Review – 22 March 2022

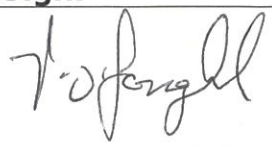

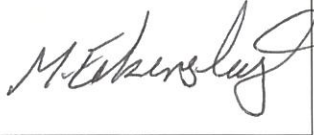



| Name: | Title: | Experience in Industry: | Sign: |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| PAUL O'LOUGHLIN | TECH SERVICE MANAGER | 25 Yrs |  |
| A. REID | SUPERINTENDENT ENVIRONMENT | 30 YEARS |  |
| Michelle Ekersley | Environment + Community Officer | 8 years |  |
| Peter York | EdC Superintendent | 15 years |  |
| Terry Rosenblatt | Senior Mining Eng. | 25 years |  |
| CHRIS MASTERS | SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISOR | 10 YEARS |  |
| Manah Lane | Environmental Advisor | 5 years | Teams meeting |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Table 1 – Likelihood Ratings

| Class | Likelihood | Likelihood Description | Frequency |
|-------|----------------|--|---|
| A | Almost certain | Recurring event during the life – time of the operation/project. | Occurs more than twice per year |
| B | Likely | Event that may occur frequently during the life – time of an operation/project. | Typically occurs once or twice per year |
| C | Possible | Event that may occur during the life – time of an operation/project. | Typically occurs in 1-10 years |
| D | Unlikely | Event that is unlikely to occur during the life – time of an operation/project. | Typically occurs in 1-100 years |
| E | Rare | Event that is very unlikely to occur during the life – time of an operation/project. | Greater than 100 year event |

Table 2 – Maximum Reasonable Consequence Ratings

| C | Title | Environmental – On Site |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | Minor | Near-source confined and promptly reversible impact. |
| 2 | Medium | Near-source confined and short term reversible impact. |
| 3 | Serious | Near-source confined and medium-term recovery impact. |
| 4 | Major | Impact that is confined and requiring long term recovery, leaving residual damage. |
| 5 | Catastrophic | Impact that is widespread-unconfined and requiring long –term recovery, leaving major residual damage (typically years). |

Table 3 – Risk Matrix

| Likelihood | Consequence | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| | 1 – Minor | 2 – Medium | 3 – Serious | 4 – Major | 5 – Catastrophic |
| A – Almost Certain | Moderate | High | Critical | Critical | Critical |
| B – Likely | Moderate | High | High | Critical | Critical |
| C – Possible | Low | Moderate | High | Critical | Critical |
| D – Unlikely | Low | Low | Moderate | High | Critical |
| E – Rare | Low | Low | Moderate | High | High |

Table 4 – Risk Classification

| Risk Class | Risk Management Response |
|------------|---|
| Critical | Risks that significantly exceed the risk acceptance threshold and need urgent and immediate attention. |
| High | Risks that exceed the risk acceptance threshold and require proactive management. Includes risks for which proactive actions have been taken, but further risk reduction is impracticable. However active monitoring is required and the latter requires the sign-off from business unit senior management. |
| Moderate | Risks that lie on the risk acceptance threshold and require active monitoring. The implementation of additional measures could be used to reduce the risk further. |
| Low | Risks that are below the risk acceptance threshold and do not require active management. Certain risks could require additional monitoring. |

Table 5 – Risk Assessment and Treatment Plan

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Land Clearance Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Soil stripping | Ineffective stripping of topsoil and subsoil, mixing of poor quality soils. | - Lack of communication of soil stripping procedures to equipment operator by MPO manager. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Training of machinery operator to identify/differentiate change in soil profile. - ITP process with Environment Team as required - Field Inspections as required - Topsoil Management Procedure ME-EMS-PRO-09 - Regular topsoil inventory | Satisfactory | 1 | C | L |
| Active Mining / Production Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Fines Emplacement Area (FEA) instability | Failure of the Fines Emplacement Area embankment could potentially lead to release of fines material from the site | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Geotechnical monitoring results indicates a small area of FEA embankment is compromised (e.g. slumped) or small/minor expression of water/seepage at toe of embankment observed. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Geotechnical monitoring results indicates a significant area of FEA embankment is compromised (e.g. slumped) or significant expression of water/seepage at toe of embankment observed. | High Risk Activity Notification. FEA Operations and Maintenance Manual. | - FEA is to be designed in accordance with NSW Dams Safety Guidelines. - ITP check process conducted to confirm FEA embankments are constructed in accordance with DSC design. - Daily site inspections. - Attendance at Dams Safety Training. - Internal and External Audits. TARP Response Condition Amber: MPO geotechnical and relevant mine design personnel to investigate possible causes and determine appropriate course of action. Implement determined action. TARP Response Condition Red: Suitably qualified person/consultant to be engaged to conduct geotechnical assessment of FEA with input from relevant MPO geotechnical and mine design personnel, and provide recommendations for options for remediation. Remediate as soon as possible. | Satisfactory | 4 | E | H |
| FEA rehabilitation capping | Failure of FEA rehabilitation capping and/or revegetation. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring of FEA revegetation indicates revegetation performance of a small area is stagnating. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring of FEA revegetation indicates a significant area of revegetation has failed or revegetation performance is on an ongoing declining trend. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Investigate emerging technologies TARP Response Condition Amber: Relevant MPO Environment and mine design personnel to investigate possible causes and determine appropriate course of action, if required. Implement determined action, if necessary. TARP Response Condition Red: Suitably qualified person/consultant to be engaged to conduct assessment of FEA rehabilitation performance/capping design and FEA drainage design with input from relevant MPO Environment and mine design personnel. Assessment to propose recommendations for remediation. Remediate as soon as possible. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|--|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Active Mining / Production Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Geochemistry of exposed surfaces of overburden emplacements | Poor geochemistry of exposed surfaces of overburden emplacements leading to off-site contamination and/or revegetation failure | - Annual rehabilitation monitoring results or visual rehabilitation inspections indicate an area of revegetation failure. - Surface water monitoring programme results indicate water quality not in compliance with relevant criteria | MPO PAF Procedure. Surface Water Management Plan including Surface Water Monitoring Program. RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Monitoring Program. | - MPO PAF Procedure which includes placing PAF material within overburden emplacements and encapsulating with 10 m of inert/buffering materials i.e. not placing PAF material near emplacement surface). - Overburden emplacement design and construction of overburden emplacements in accordance with design. - Knowledge of site geochemistry - Analysing water quality monitoring results from sediment collection facilities to detect any poor quality results. - Implementation of SWMP investigation procedure should water quality results exceed parameter trigger levels. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Spontaneous combustion | Spontaneous combustion incident results in failure of an area of rehabilitation. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Isolated incident of spontaneous combustion in rehabilitation area. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Repeated or widespread incidences of spontaneous combustion in rehabilitation areas. | Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan. RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Dumping to final landform design; TARP Response Condition Amber: Initiate MPO Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan. Investigate reason for incident including a review of site records for the area including whether placement occurred at required depth (i.e. 10 m cover from emplacement surface). Review to determine requirement for rehabilitation remediation. Implement remediation if necessary. TARP Response Condition Red: Implement MPO Spontaneous Combustion Management Plan excavation procedures, re-cap and rehabilitate area. Investigate reason for incident including a review of site records for the area including whether placement occurred at required depth (i.e. 5 m from emplacement surface). Determine if an increase to capping depth for carbonaceous material is required. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Decommissioning Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Waste, chemicals, structures not removed during mine decommissioning | Chemicals, lubricants and constructed (not landform) structures (including demolition activities) which remain at mine completion lead to water quality and public/fauna safety issues from the site | Findings of Land Contamination Assessment (undertaken during mine decommissioning phase) indicates residual areas of contamination requiring remediation. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program (at the time of decommissioning). MPO Waste Management Plan. | It is anticipated that at the time of decommissioning, an MPO Decommissioning Plan (separate from the MPO Mine Closure Plan) would be developed and implemented. The Plan would include completion criteria for decommissioning of all MPO plant, equipment, buildings/structures not required in the final landform. It is anticipated that the MPO General Manager would be responsible for implementation of the plan. The Plan would include a completion criteria assessment and verification process to confirm the decommissioning process has been completed in accordance with completion criteria. | Not yet applicable | 2 | D | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Landform Establishment Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Landform design - geomorphic landform model | Incorrect geomorphic landform model and/or drainage design leads to unstable landform. | ITP check process (undertaken by mine planning personnel) of geomorphic landform model indicates the model is not in accordance with design. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program ITP process. Natural landform design model and software. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct specifications to ensure geomorphic landform model is in accordance with design; - Third party independent review and internal review; - Rehabilitation Monitoring; - Siberia modelling; - Calibration of model; - Use of task specific software. | Satisfactory | 3 | D | M |
| Landform design - construction of geomorphic landform | Landform and drainage structures not in accordance with geomorphic design. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design change not communicated to equipment operators TARP Trigger Condition Amber: ITP check process identifies that constructed final landform marginally deviates from the design. TARP Trigger Condition Red: ITP check process identifies that constructed final landform significantly deviates from the design, and the landform is unlikely to function as designed. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program ITP process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey checks weekly, sign-off and drone flights; - ITP Process (Industry Best Practice); TARP Response Condition Amber: Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. TARP Response Condition Red: Identified area outside of design is reworked to ensure alignment with design prior to ITP being signed off. Re-train operator/contractor in design requirements, if determined to be necessary. -Bulk shaping dozers are fitted with GPS. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Unstable overburden emplacements | Instability due to construction of landform not in accordance with geomorphic design leading to failure (slumping/slip) of an area of overburden emplacement and revegetation failure, and mobilised sediment from the final landform. | Rehabilitation monitoring results or visual rehabilitation inspections indicate an area of slumping, slip or erosion and/or drainage structure failure. TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring indicates some minor slumping/slip or movement of rehabilitation area. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring indicates some significant slumping/slip or movement of rehabilitation area. | Erosion and Sediment Control Standard (internal). MPO Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan. MPO Water Management Plan. RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITP process is undertaken at the landform design stage to check the emplacement has been designed in accordance with geomorphic design specifications - Another ITP process is undertaken after construction of the emplacement to verify constructed in accordance with design. - Various monitoring programs and inspection procedures are in place to identify instability or erosion incidence, including monthly site-wide drone surveys, annual ortho-imagery and more frequent LiDAR surveys if required, as well as the MPO surface water monitoring program (which includes sediment dams) and rehabilitation monitoring program (which includes visual inspection monitoring process). TARP Response Condition Amber: Monitor and assess stability of area. Undertake reprofiling and revegetate area if required. TARP Response Condition Red: Undertake a review of landform design. Confirm if any changes to landform design specifications required. Remediate area including reprofiling and revegetation. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|---|---|---|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Landform Establishment Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Unstable or failure of water management drains/structures | Instability or failure of water management drain/structure due to construction of structure not in accordance with geomorphic design leading to failure of a rehabilitation area, and mobilised sediment from the final landform. | Rehabilitation monitoring results or visual rehabilitation inspections indicate drainage structure failure. TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Drainage feature/structure exhibits some minor issues but functioning as designed and does not threaten to cause rehabilitation failure. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Drainage feature/structure not functioning as designed and is threatening or causing rehabilitation failure. | Erosion and Sediment Control Standard (internal). MPO Erosion and Sediment Control Management Plan. MPO Water Management Plan. RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - ITP process is undertaken at the landform design stage to check the water management structure has been designed in accordance with geomorphic design specifications - Another ITP process is undertaken after construction of the drainage structure to verify constructed in accordance with design. - Various monitoring programs and inspection procedures are in place to identify instability or erosion incidence, including monthly site-wide drone surveys annual ortho-imagery and more frequent LiDAR surveys if required, as well as the MPO surface water monitoring program (which includes sediment dams) and rehabilitation monitoring program (which include visual inspection monitoring process). TARP Response Condition Amber: A suitably trained and experienced person within mine planning dept. to inspect drainage feature/structure and assess appropriate action, if required. Implement action determined, if necessary. TARP Response Condition Red: A suitably trained and experienced person within mine planning dept. to inspect drainage feature/structure and assess appropriate action for remediation. Implement action determined for remediation of the feature/structure. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Erosion | Unpredicted or increased rate of erosion beyond design limits causing failure of an area of rehabilitation | Rehabilitation monitoring results or visual rehabilitation inspections indicate an area of erosion causing failure of an area of rehabilitation. TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring indicates minor gully or tunnel erosion present and/or active rilling > 300 mm but < 600 mm deep. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring indicates significant gully or tunnel erosion present and/or active rilling > 600 mm deep. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (internal). Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. | - Another ITP process is undertaken after construction of the drainage structure to verify constructed in accordance with design - Various monitoring programs and inspection procedures are in place to identify instability or erosion incidence, including monthly site-wide drone surveys, annual ortho-imagery and more frequent LiDAR surveys if required, as well as the MPO surface water monitoring program (which includes sediment dams) and rehabilitation monitoring program (which include visual inspection monitoring process). TARP Response Condition Amber: Assess options to remediate erosion, including consideration of slope and material type, and determine appropriate action. Implement action if determined necessary. TARP Response Condition Red: Implement MPO Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Undertake a review of landform drainage design, landform slope and material type. Review to include recommendations for remediation. Remediate area as per review recommendation. | Satisfactory | 1 | C | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Growth Medium Development Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Soil | Poor soil structure/geochemistry leads to failure to establish required vegetation communities subsequently leads to failure to rehabilitate the MPO to committed standards. | Soil testing results undertaken during annual rehabilitation monitoring programme indicates soil/growth medium properties not suitable for long-term plant growth. Annual rehabilitation monitoring results or visual rehabilitation inspections indicate an area of revegetation failure. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (internal). Rehabilitation Strategy | - Soil stripping and management procedures described in RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program (including stripping and storage of topsoil and subsoil separately). Implementing 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (Table 9-1 of MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events, including additional soil amelioration options in consultation with a suitably qualified person and implementing actions recommended and a review of rehabilitation records for the area, including the source of soil used for rehabilitation area, and soil stockpiling management activities. - Consult a suitably qualified person to determine recommended action to remediate and re-plant area if necessary. Implement actions recommended. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Soil | Inadequate or insufficient topsoil to create/enhance the desired ecological communities in mine rehabilitation areas. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Soil Register indicates a minor deficiency of soil resources for life of mine, but sufficient resources available for rehabilitation activities over RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program term. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Soil Register indicates a deficiency of soil resources significant enough to delay rehabilitation activities for RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program term. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Implement 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events, including soil stripping and soil management procedure, soil inventory survey, review of soil stripping depths and amelioration of subsoil stocks, and/or re-application depths. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Soil stockpiles - weed presence | Weed presence or infestation of soil stockpile leads to decreased quality of soil seed bank and increased presence of weeds in rehabilitation areas. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have a weed infestation (up to 50% of stockpile area) that has potential to threaten viability of the soil if not controlled. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Long-term soil stockpile observed during visual inspection or monitoring to have a significant weed infestation (>50% of stockpile area) that is threatening the viability of the soil. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Weed Management Procedure (internal). Weed Action Plan (internal). | - Budgeting for weed spraying; - weed mapping; - ongoing review of soil stockpile weed control methods and frequency and appropriateness or suitability of herbicides used. - Review soil source, and determine if changes to weed control program required and subsequent monitoring until weeds controlled. | Satisfactory | 2 | C | M |
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase | | | | | | | | |
| Landform revegetation failure - drought | Failure of revegetation due to sustained drought leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring results indicate that ongoing drought conditions are likely affecting revegetation performance, but results continue to be trending towards completion criteria, yet on a slower trajectory. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring results indicates widespread revegetation failure as a result of drought conditions. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Additional tubestock planting or seeding or other management actions including whether watering is required. Assess potential water source/supply options and trials. - Engagement of a suitably qualified person to inspect drought affected rehabilitation area and recommend appropriate management actions including whether re planting/ re seeding is a feasible option considering drought conditions. - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events, | Satisfactory | 2 | C | M |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Landform revegetation failure - frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event | Failure of revegetation due to frost/storm/flood/pest infestation leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Damage to a small area of agricultural land and/or native woodland/grassland rehabilitation due to a frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event. TARP Trigger Condition Red: A significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of damage to agricultural land or native woodland/grassland rehabilitation due to a frost/storm/flood/pest invasion event. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events; - Improve trajectory without intervention. - Additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss or implement other management actions to remediate the area. - Replace revegetation loss by re-planting or re-seeding. - Pest Management Processes; - Flood mitigation/drainage structures. - Engagement of a suitably qualified person to inspect affected rehabilitation area and recommend appropriate management actions including whether re-planting/ re-seeding is a feasible option considering conditions. | Satisfactory | 2 | C | M |
| Landform revegetation failure - weed presence | Failure of revegetation due to weed infestation leads to a failure to rehabilitate the site to committed standards. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Weeds present a risk to rehabilitation establishment or progression. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Weeds are posing a significant threat to establishment of rehabilitation or rehabilitation progression. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events; - Budgeting for weed spraying; - Weed mapping; - Rehabilitation Monitoring; - Dendra Weed Mapping; - ongoing review of soil stockpile weed control methods and frequency and appropriateness or suitability of herbicides used. - Review soil source, and determine if changes to weed control program required and subsequent monitoring until weeds controlled. - Implementation of weed control measures to reduce threat, including follow up weed control if required; - Determine requirement for other management actions, including requirement for remediation (e.g. re-seeding/re-planting) of rehabilitation area. - Implementation of weed control measures at rehabilitation area and at topsoil source, if identified as likely source of weed issue, as soon as suitable conditions permit. Remediate (re-plant, re-seed) as soon as suitable conditions permit. - Revegetation planting and seeding ratios, and weed control practices on soil stockpiles or proposed soil stripping areas; - Native plant establishment in consultation with suitably qualified person. | Satisfactory | 2 | C | M |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Fauna habitat feature presence | Failure to establish required habitats leads to a subsequent inability for species to be reintroduced on the site | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Various fauna habitat features including stags, logs, rock piles have been incorporated in rehabilitation areas that are representative of habitat capable of supporting relevant threatened fauna species, or is equivalent to relevant analogue site. TARP Trigger Condition Red: ITP check process indicates that inadequate fauna habitat features including stags, logs, rock piles have been incorporated in rehabilitation areas (at the set rates defined in Section 7.2.4 of MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program and are not representative of habitat capable of supporting relevant threatened fauna species, or are not equivalent to relevant analogue site. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Procedure (internal) | - Habitat features have been installed as per set rate (as defined in Section 7.2.4 of MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program). - Regular inspection of habitat resources; - Additional and more varied habitat features; - ITP check process to verify installation as per set rate. - Reviews of existing habitat features. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Bushfire | High fuel loads in rehabilitation areas leads to increased risk of bushfire or bushfire event impacts rehabilitation areas. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Fuel loads in rehabilitation areas are at a level that have the potential to risk rehabilitation. TARP Trigger Condition Red: A fire on site damages rehabilitation. | MPO Bushfire Management Plan (internal). RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | - Implementation of Bushfire Management Plan procedures; - Maintenance of fire breaks, auditing of fire-fighting equipment, and trials for mosaic or cool burning to reduce fuel loads. - Inspection of water sources and assessment of adequate availability of water. - Additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss; - Implementation of management actions to remediate the area including re-plant/re-seed affected area with those species that do not naturally regenerate over a 2 year period post fire - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Contaminated surface water - during operations phase | Contamination of off-site surface waters with sediment or saline/acidic waters due to a storm or flooding event or inadequate quality of rehabilitation. | As per Section 6 'Surface Water Impact Trigger Levels' of the SWMP, an investigation is triggered when: - a water quality indicator at a downstream receiving water monitoring location is above (or outside the range) of trigger investigation level for three consecutive sampling events; and - a water quality indicator at a downstream water monitoring location is above (or below in event of a trigger of the lower pH limit) the corresponding upstream monitoring location (where such a monitoring location exists) sampled on the same day. | Water Management Plan | - Dam water sampling; - Drone flights of toe drains reporting on sediment build-up; - Surface Water Investigation in accordance with 'Surface Water Quality Response Protocol' as described in Section 3.1 of the MPO Surface and Ground Water Response Plan (SGWRP); - Implementation of response measures identified by investigation, if required. | Satisfactory | 3 | D | M |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Surface water retained on-site post-mining in approved water management areas/dams. | Water quality in retained water management areas/dams during post-mining phase remains unfit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem). | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water retained on-site is not yet fit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem), yet does not pose a risk to achieving completion criteria. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Water quality monitoring during post mining phase indicates that water retained on-site is not fit for relevant post-mining land use (i.e. agriculture or native ecosystem), and requires remediation to achieve completion criteria. | Water Management Plan | - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events. | Not yet applicable | 3 | D | M |
| Surface water discharged from site post-mining. | Water quality discharged from site during post-mining phase is not yet comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving water, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Water quality monitoring during post-mining phase indicates that water discharged from site is not yet comparable to surrounding analogue sites and suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation, but does not pose a risk to achieving completion criteria. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Water quality monitoring during post mining phase indicates that water discharged from site continues to show a declining trend in comparison to surrounding analogue sites and is not suitable for receiving waters, aquatic ecology and riparian vegetation and on-site intervention is required to achieve completion criteria. | Water Management Plan | - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events. | Not yet applicable | 3 | D | M |
| Contaminated groundwater | Groundwater released from site (dominantly through water pressure from waters in the final void and within the overburden emplacement or migrated hydrocarbons from workshops etc.) leading to degradation of groundwater quality for surrounding users and being expressed in surface intersecting aquifers. | As per Section 7 'Groundwater Impact Trigger Levels' of the GWMP, an investigation is triggered when: - A groundwater level measurement at a relevant alluvial monitoring bore falls below the trigger value specified within Table 10 of the GWMP. - A monitoring bore records an EC or pH value above (or outside the range of) the trigger values specified in Table 12 of the GWMP at three successive monitoring rounds. | Water Management Plan | - Ongoing Groundwater Investigations in accordance with 'Groundwater Level Response Protocol' or 'Groundwater Quality Response Protocol' as described in Section 3.2 of the SGWRP; - Implementation of response measures identified by investigation, if required. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|---|--|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Rehabilitation completion criteria | Not implementing rehabilitation in accordance with MPO rehabilitation requirements leading to inability to achieve landform and biodiversity completion criteria. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring results indicate native woodland/grassland rehabilitation area is on a stagnant trajectory towards achieving the species composition, vegetation structure and density and non-native plant cover completion criteria. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring results indicate native woodland/grassland rehabilitation area is on an ongoing declining trajectory away from achieving the species composition, vegetation structure and density and non-native plant cover completion criteria. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Procedure (internal) | - Annual Rehabilitation Monitoring; - Florabank guidelines for native seed, native species lists for the relevant target PCT and species ratios; - Ability of revegetation area to improve trajectory without intervention. - Additional tubestock planting or patch seeding to achieve required target species richness, over-storey and mid-storey cover and native ground cover percentages or to reduce non-native plant cover percentage; - Additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss or implement other management actions to remediate the area. - Engagement of a suitably qualified person to review native species list for the relevant target PCT, species ratios and monitoring results and inspect rehabilitation area. - Implementation of recommended actions; - Specialist reputation. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Revegetation methods | Inappropriate topsoiling, planting and/or direct seeding techniques resulting in a failure of rehabilitation. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring results and/or initial rehabilitation inspection observations indicate poor plant establishment and some patches of where plant mortality has occurred. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring results and/or initial rehabilitation inspection observations indicate poor plant establishment and wide-spread (>50% of rehabilitation area) plant mortality has occurred. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Procedure (internal) | - Implementation of 'Rehabilitation Trigger Action Response Plan' (MOP/RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program) procedures for Condition Amber and Condition Red events - Additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss; - Rehabilitation training package including step by step guide for tubestock planting methods. | Requires improvement | 2 | D | L |
| Revegetation species | Inadequate or insufficient (incorrect species mix/quality) seed/seedlings for rehabilitation works. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: A number of key native revegetation species (e.g. species typical of White Box EEC) are not available for proposed rehabilitation activities over RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program term from MPO Seed Harvesting Facility or from nursery supplier, however the majority of rehabilitation activities can be undertaken. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Due to unavailability of key native revegetation species (either from MPO Seed Harvesting Facility or from nursery supplier), other native species are required to be planted with key species planted once available. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Procedure (internal) | TARP Response Condition Amber: Investigate options available to source required seed/seedling stocks of key species to meet rehabilitation requirements e.g. instruct existing nursery supplier to source or grow more stock, or engage alternate nursery supplier Consider requirement for additional tubestock planting or seeding to replace revegetation loss or implement other management actions to remediate the area. TARP Response Condition Red: Undertake a review of long-term revegetation species supply plan, including an assessment of likely seed supply volume from MPO seed collection campaigns, and capability of existing nursery supplier to supply volumes required. Investigate other alternate nursery suppliers available. Review timing for rehabilitation activities over RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program term. | Satisfactory | 3 | D | M |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|--|---|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas | Perennial pasture establishment on Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas is not comparable to with representative grazed analogue site. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring indicates perennial pasture establishment for a small area is on a stagnant trajectory compared with analogue grazing sites as determined by a suitably qualified person. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring indicates perennial pasture establishment for a significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) is on a declining trajectory compared with analogue grazing sites as determined by a suitably qualified person. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (internal) | - Agricultural Land Monitoring Program in RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program. - Not yet applicable as no agricultural land rehabilitation areas have been established at the MPO. - Once Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas are established and grazing conducted, the following controls would be implemented: TARP Response Condition Amber: Review grazing practices, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action, e.g. reduce head of cattle to reduce grazing pressure, requirement for re seeding, or other management/intervention measures. TARP Response Condition Red: Review grazing practices, revegetation seeding ratios, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action. Remove cattle, and re seed as soon as practicable (subject to suitable conditions) to minimise potential for weed incursion and erosion. | Not yet applicable | 1 | C | L |
| Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas | Agricultural land rehabilitation area has not achieved its relevant Land Capability Class. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Monitoring indicates a small area of Agricultural land is on a stagnant trajectory towards meeting its relevant Land Capability Class. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Monitoring indicates a significant area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of Agricultural land is on a declining trajectory towards meeting its relevant Land Capability Class. | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Monitoring Manual (internal) | - Agricultural Land Monitoring Program in RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program. - Not yet applicable as no agricultural land rehabilitation areas have been established at the MPO. - Once Agricultural Land rehabilitation areas are established, the following controls would be implemented: TARP Response Condition Amber: Review grazing practices, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action, e.g. reduce head of cattle to reduce grazing pressure, requirement for re seeding, or other management/intervention measures. TARP Response Condition Red: Review grazing practices, revegetation seeding ratios, weed presence and remediation requirements. Determine and implement appropriate course of action. Remove cattle, and re seed as soon as practicable (subject to suitable conditions) to minimise potential for weed incursion and erosion. | Not yet applicable | 1 | C | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Land management | Incompatible neighbouring land owner practices (including interactions with the Bengalla Mine) leading to failure of rehabilitation and revegetation works. | <p>TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Some key land management practices (e.g. weed control, pest control or inappropriate fencing) by neighbouring landowners (including the Bengalla Mine and adjoining private landholders) are impacting short-term rehabilitation performance at the MPO and may affect the establishment of wildlife corridors in the long term.</p> <p>TARP Trigger Condition Red: Land management practices (e.g. weed control, pest control or inappropriate fencing) by neighbouring landowners (including the Bengalla Mine and adjoining private landholders) are incompatible with MPO land management practices and are impacting rehabilitation performance at the MPO and do not facilitate wildlife movement.</p> | Biodiversity Management Plan. RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weed control, pest control and planting; - Communication of MPO rehabilitation and land use objectives, including wildlife corridor goals, with neighbouring landowners (including key mine management team at Bengalla Mine if necessary), and with the MPO CCC and relevant regulatory authorities if necessary. - Communication of MPO land management practices including timing and practices and propose implementation collaboration; - Cumulative Framework Committee MACH, BMC and MAC | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |
| Acid forming material | Evidence of acid forming material leading to failure of an area of rehabilitation. | <p>TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Rehabilitation monitoring (soil test) results and/or surface water monitoring results indicate acid forming material is close to the outer surface of overburden emplacement, resulting in a small/isolated area of revegetation failure.</p> <p>TARP Trigger Condition Red: Rehabilitation monitoring (soil test) results and/or surface water monitoring results indicate acid forming material is close to the outer surface of overburden emplacement, resulting in a widespread area (>50% of rehabilitation stage area) of revegetation failure.</p> | Water Management Plan. MPO PAF Procedure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scheduled PAF material extraction and that dumping is separately managed and monitored by the OCE; - All coal reject is treated as PAF deposited in-pit, irrespective of seam and source; - Fine coal reject is to be placed in the fine coal reject cells/systems only; - Coal reject transport and in-pit deposition is separately managed and monitored by the OCE; - All waste coal (e.g. oxidised coal) is treated as PAF, irrespective of seam source; - Geotechnical planning and monitoring in compliance to the Mt Pleasant Principal Mining Hazard Management Plan (2018). - Final landform surface conformance and ITP signoff systems. | Satisfactory | 2 | C | M |
| Unstable pit or final void | Geotechnical monitoring results indicate instability of active pit or final void (post-closure) which leads to a degradation of site safety with potential impacts on public safety and inability to meet final void completion criteria. | <p>Geotechnical stability monitoring of active pits (during operational phase) and of final void (during post-closure phase) indicates an area of stability failure (e.g. wall slip).</p> <p>TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Geotechnical monitoring results of final void post-mining indicates a marginal change to a Factor of Safety rating for a final void high wall or low wall, however the change does not pose a threat to the long-term stability of the final void.</p> <p>TARP Trigger Condition Red: Geotechnical monitoring results of final void post-mining indicates a significant change to a Factor of Safety rating for a final void high wall or low wall, and could pose a threat to the long-term stability of the final void.</p> | Geotechnical analysis (internal). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MACH Energy/Theiss mine planning team designing pit/void in accordance with relevant geotechnical standards. - MPO Principal Mining Engineer completes/signs off ITP process to verify pit/void design. - Daily active pit inspections undertaken by MPO Open Cut Examiner. TARP Response Condition Amber: Suitably qualified person/s and key MPO geotechnical and mine design personnel to review trend of monitoring results and determine whether any management actions required. TARP Response Condition Red: Engage suitably qualified person/consultant to conduct Geotechnical Assessment, including options for amending final void design. Implement recommended course of action as soon as possible. | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |

| Element/Aspect | Risk Description | Cause/Trigger | Existing Control - Document | Existing Controls and Processes | Risk Control Effectiveness | Risk Likelihood Rating | Risk Consequence Rating | Risk Classification |
|---|--|--|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase and Ecosystem and Land Use Sustainability Phase (Continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Final void water balance | Final void monitoring results indicate final void system is inconsistent with final void water balance modelling. | TARP Trigger Condition Amber: Final void monitoring results indicate some minor inconsistencies with final void water balance modelling predictions, e.g. groundwater inflows or surface water runoff inflows marginally above predictions, and are continuing to trend marginally above predictions. TARP Trigger Condition Red: Final void monitoring results indicate significant inconsistencies with final void water balance modelling predictions, e.g. groundwater inflows or surface water runoff inflows significantly above predictions, and are continuing to trend above predictions, and may result in overtopping of final void. | MPO EIS and Mod 4 EA. Water Management Plan. | - MPO water monitoring program for final void. TARP Response Condition Amber: Suitably qualified person to undertake a review of final void water monitoring results and final void water balance, and determine possible reasons for results, and if any ameliorative/management actions are required. TARP Response Condition Red: Suitably qualified person/s and key MPO mine design personnel to undertake a review of final void design and MPO final landforms (including final void catchment) and determine options for amending final void design and/or design of other final landforms to prevent final void overtopping. Implement recommended course of action as soon as possible. | Not yet applicable | 3 | D | M |
| General | | | | | | | | |
| Insufficient skills and experience in rehabilitation design and execution | A failure to engage appropriately skilled employees/contractors or subject matter experts, leads to poor rehabilitation design and execution, inadequate rehabilitation monitoring programs, analyses and/or response to deteriorating conditions. | Rehabilitation execution ITP processes indicates poor rehabilitation execution (i.e. not in accordance with approved designs). | RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program Rehabilitation Procedure (internal) | - Employing personnel with qualifications, skills and experience which meet MACH Energy's set position/role descriptions and requirements. - Conducting performance reviews. - Conducting ITP check processes of rehabilitation campaigns. - Conducting internal and external audits against RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program requirements. - Maintaining sufficient budget to conduct rehabilitation activities in accordance with RMP - Rehabilitation Management Plan and Forward Program and also maintain budget to employ and retain personnel; - Procurement policy and procedures in place | Satisfactory | 2 | D | L |