

ARR0001483

BOGGABRI COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Monday 1 January 2024 to Tuesday 31 December 2024

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Boggabri Coal
Reference	ARR0001483
Annual report period commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Annual report period end date	Tuesday 31 December 2024
Forward program	FWP0001392
Mining leases	ML 1883 (1992), CL 368 (1973), ML 1755 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Chugoku Electric Power Australia Resources PTY. LTD., Ns Boggabri Pty Limited, Boggabri Coal Pty Limited
Contact	Stewart Dunlop
Date of submission	Thursday 17 April 2025

Important

The department may make the information in your report and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your report to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the NSW Resources Regulator Portal.

Mine details

Project description

Boggabri Coal Mine (BCM) is an open cut coal mine located 15 km north-east of the township of Boggabri in north-western NSW. BCM is managed by Boggabri Coal Operations Pty Ltd on behalf of Idemitsu Australia's (IA) subsidiary Boggabri Coal Pty Ltd and its JV partners (Chugoku Electric Power Australia Resources Pty Ltd and NS Boggabri Pty Limited). BCM operates in accordance with SSD09_0182 which was granted on 18 July 2012 which enables the continuation of open cut mining until the end of 2036. Mining operations are progressing northward, extracting up to 8.6 Mtpa of ROM coal utilising truck and shovel mining methods. Progressive rehabilitation of the overburden emplacement areas is undertaken as areas achieve the final landform design. Up to 4.2 Mtpa of ROM coal can be processed at the CHPP, with the ability to bypass ROM coal to produce high quality semisoft coking, PCI and thermal coal products which is transported to the Port of Newcastle by rail for sale to the export market.

Life of mine

11 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)

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

ML 1883 (1992), CL 368 (1973), ML 1755 (1992)

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

EPL 12407
EPBC 2009/5256 (as varied)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 11)
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 8)

EPBC 2021/8875
SSD 09-0182 (MOD 9)

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

Major Project 09_0182 Modification 8 was approved in January 2024 and EPBC (2021/8875) was approved in December 2024. Both relating to extending mine life and depth of mining. Major Project 09_0182 Modification 11 (SSD 09_0182 (MOD 11) was approved in July 2024 to facilitate the extension to the existing workshop and associated facilities. The preliminary scoping of Modification 10 was submitted to the NSW Government in May 2024. Environmental Assessments for Modification 10 have commenced during the 2024 calendar year and will ultimately support the Modification application to be lodged in 2025.

Changes to land ownership and land use

There have been no changes to land ownership and land use within the Project Boundary during the reporting period.

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities during the reporting period

Surface disturbance and rehabilitation activities that were conducted and an analysis of the progress against the rehabilitation schedule

There was an additional 39.19 ha of surface disturbance during the reporting period. Rehabilitation activities were undertaken within the Eastern extents of the approved Mine Disturbance Area generally in accordance with FWP0001392.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

No additional rehabilitation planning activities were conducted during the reporting period. Ongoing monitoring will continue and associated specialist advice will be sought as rehabilitation activities are scoped and executed. A Tree thinning trial was commenced in August 2024 in areas of 2010 & 2011 rehabilitation. Due to wet weather and ecologist advice, this program has been pushed back until April 2025. This will be included in the 'Rehabilitation Research & Trials' section in the 2025 Annual Rehab Report.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

No underground mining is undertaken at BCM and hence no subsidence repairs were undertaken during the reporting period.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

BCOPL undertakes regular rehabilitation monitoring to assess the progression of rehabilitation as a method to identify maintenance and corrective actions. BCOPL undertook the following management and maintenance activities during 2024: - Weed management - Topsoiling and re-seeding areas of rehabilitation that were poor condition - Maintenance of access tracks - Construction of water management structures - Placement of habitat structures (Habitat logs & Bush rock) across rehabilitation areas

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

BCOPL did not receive any regulatory actions in relation to rehabilitation during the reporting period.

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

No areas of rehabilitation have achieved the final land use during the reporting period.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001392 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	285,000	142,382
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	60,210,631	57,609,895.86
Ore	(Mt)	8.53	8.6
Reject material ¹	(Mt)	1.41	1.22
Product	(Mt)	7.1	7.24

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	(ha)	1,573.45
B	Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,211.6
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	(ha)	15.21
D	Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	93.97
E	Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	252.67
F	Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	40.53
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	41.31
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	252.67
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	1.02
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	16.06

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses	%	0
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses	%	99.99
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses	%	0

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

Identify the components of the most recent forward program that were not achieved

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

No delays occurred to progressive rehabilitation in 2024.

Outline actions that will be included in the forward program and carried out to minimise disturbance and undertake progressive rehabilitation as far as reasonably practical

Disturbance has been minimised to clear areas required to facilitate mining operations to continue for the upcoming year. Rehabilitation is maximised by progressing all areas where active mining has ceased and shaping to the final landform design can commence.

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Biodiversity monitoring of rehabilitation areas is completed annually to assess the biodiversity status of rehabilitated areas to further guide rehabilitation methodologies, procedures and maintenance activities, in order to achieve site rehabilitation objectives. The monitoring reports on aspects of ecosystem establishment and ecosystem development. Monitoring for the reporting period commenced on 9 September 2024 at all replicate monitoring sites located within the 4, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 16-year-old mine rehabilitation age-classes. Grassy woodland native ecosystem (secondary domain) within the mine rehabilitation area is known from two replicate monitoring sites: being RH2017 and RH2020. Sampling was undertaken at these locations during 2023 as well as a further eight sites associated with shrubby woodland/ forest native ecosystem (RH2008, RH2008D, RH2010, RH2011, RH2016, RH2018A, RH2018B, RH2018C). Monitoring comprised of diurnal bird surveys, bat surveys, invertebrate sampling, diurnal herpetofauna searches, passive infra-red/motion sensor camera detection, vegetation transects and BioBanking plots. There was one area in the South East that was identified in 2024 that had vegetation not performing well. It has been scheduled for additional fertiliser and supplementary seeding when the climatic conditions are more suitable in 2025. That area was also reclassified in the rehabilitation phase to reflect the additional work required in that area.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

The 2024 rehabilitation monitoring program identified rehabilitation areas are generally trending towards their rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. Native species richness has generally increased over time as rehabilitation matures. Native species richness exceeded the averaged BBAM benchmark value across all monitoring locations during 2024. Most rehabilitation met native overstorey projected foliage and mid storey cover benchmarks. Native groundcover percentage was generally high. Many native ground and midstorey species recorded across all rehabilitation areas were observed recruiting from the soil seed bank and/or were producing reproductive structures suggesting the rehab is trending towards a self-sustaining native ecosystem. There was variation in mean exotic species richness during the 2024 monitoring period, with most sites occurring above the Leard State Forest analogue benchmark for the respective rehabilitation domain. The installation of stag trees and fallen timber has assisted in developing structural characteristics which take time to develop. Landform inspections generally showed no visible sign of instability or slumping and no active

erosion within rehabilitated area. No evidence of salinity was detected during 2024. There was one area in the South East with poor vegetation establishment. Further work is proposed in 2025 and this is reflected within the Forward Program.

Are all rehabilitation areas in Landform Establishment phase or higher represented in the monitoring program to assess performance against the rehabilitation objectives and approved or, if not yet approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan?

Yes

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

An appraisal of whether rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the proposed rehabilitation objectives, approved or, if not yet approved, rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan as soon as reasonably practicable.

The completed rehabilitation areas are progressing towards meeting the rehabilitation completion criteria. There was one area that will require further attention with fertiliser and secondary seeding in Autumn 2025 to improve the groundcover success. The erosion in the previous years rehab areas was repaired and additional contour drainage structures installed. This is under monitoring and has effectively prevented a reoccurrence.

Appraisal description

Rehabilitation is moving towards achieving the final land use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Biodiversity monitoring of rehabilitation areas is completed annually to assess the biodiversity status of rehabilitated areas to further guide rehabilitation methodologies, procedures and maintenance activities, in order to achieve site rehabilitation objectives. The monitoring reports on aspects of ecosystem establishment and ecosystem development. Regular inspections were conducted throughout 2024 at the completion of key rehabilitation phases to ensure all works were conducted in accordance with the RMP & BMP.

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

The Final Void and Mine Closure plan is currently being prepared for submission in December 2025. There was one area in the South East that was identified in 2024 that had vegetation not performing well. It has been scheduled for additional fertiliser and supplementary seeding when the climatic conditions are more suitable in 2025. That area was also reclassified in the rehabilitation phase to reflect the additional work required in that area.

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001069	Flora and Fauna Monitoring	To collect baseline information (including from analogue sites beyond CL 368) to provide comparative data for assessment of the success of rehabilitation works.	As part of the ongoing biodiversity monitoring program for the BCM as described within the approved Biodiversity Management Plan, this monitoring of flora and fauna communities will be conducted within and beyond the surrounding Leard State Forest (including analogue sites beyond CL 368).	14 Dec 2033	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001070	Nest Box Management Plan	Installation of nest boxes in rehabilitation areas to provide suitable habitat for displaced fauna.	Further detail is described within the approved Biodiversity Management Plan. The total hollow numbers for rehabilitation areas are to match the estimated loss of hollows in the clearing area, with 50% of these to be installed within 10 years of rehabilitation age and all nest boxes are to be installed within 15 years of offset establishment. Each nest box will be monitored every five years.	31 Dec 2033	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001071	Eucalypt Thinning Monitoring Program Trial	To determine the baseline condition and any subsequent changes to biodiversity values within the BCM mine rehabilitation in response to the thinning trials (as per biodiversity audit recommendation).	Monitoring to evaluate the success of the thinning trials and/or identify potential failures to enable adaptive management of future thinning activities to occur within the mine rehabilitation areas.	31 Dec 2033	Ongoing	Yes

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RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001072	Growth Media Evaluation	Analysis to confirm the adequacy of the were any limitations	xx	31 Dec 2033	Superseded	Yes
RRT0001073	Growth Media Evaluation (Full Detail)	To investigate the suitability of growth media utilised on mine rehabilitation and to determine any limitations requiring remediation.	In early 2016, BCOP commissioned a preliminary evaluation of growth media within the 2008 to 2014 rehabilitation areas (Landloch, 2016). The assessment was conducted in accordance with the procedure detailed in the Soil Management Protocol (SMP). Samples were subject to soil surface descriptions, morphological descriptions, field tests and laboratory analysis. Recommendations from this work have been incorporated into the rehabilitation methodology implemented onsite.	31 Dec 2033	Ongoing	Yes

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	Total disturbance footprint – surface disturbance	<p>All areas within a mining lease that either have at some point in time or continue to pose a rehabilitation liability due to surface disturbance activities.</p> <p>The total disturbance footprint is the sum of the total active disturbance, decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development, ecosystem and land use establishment, ecosystem and land use development and rehabilitation completion (see definitions below).</p> <p>Underground mining operations should not include the footprint of underground mining areas/subsidence management areas in the total disturbance footprint.</p>
A2	Underground Mining Area	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
B	Total active disturbance	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	<p>Includes the sum of all disturbed land within a mining lease that have commenced any, or all, of the following phases of rehabilitation – decommissioning, landform establishment and growth medium development.</p> <p>Refer to the glossary of terms in this document for the definition of these phases of rehabilitation.</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	<p>Includes the area which has been seeded/planted with the target vegetation species for the intended final land use. However, vegetation has not matured to a stage where it can be demonstrated that it will be sustainable for the long term and or require only a maintenance regime consistent with target reference/analogue sites.</p> <p>Typically, rehabilitation areas would be in this phase for at least two years (and usually more) before rehabilitation can be classified as being in the ecosystem and land use development phase. This phase does not apply to infrastructure areas that are being retained as part of final land use for the site.</p>
E Ecosystem and Land Use Development	<p>Rehabilitation has matured to a level where target revegetation outcomes are on a trajectory towards meeting the final rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria (as verified by monitoring).</p> <p>This phase includes infrastructure areas that are to be retained for an approved post mining land use, following completion of all necessary measures to render the infrastructure fit for this purpose (for example structural integrity).</p>
F Rehabilitation Completion	<p>The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of <i>Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i>.</p>
G New active disturbance area	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p>
H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	<p>The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).</p>
I Established rehabilitation (hectares)	<p>The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (H/G) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the year. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that year are the same.
K	% Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	The proportion of the total mine footprint (area of land that has been disturbed by past or present surface disturbance activities) that has established rehabilitation ($I/A1 \times 100$). For open cut mining, the proportion of the total mine footprint verified to be “established rehabilitation” should substantially increase as an operation progresses towards mine closure.
L	Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to an agricultural final land use.
M	Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to native ecosystem final land use.
N	Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)	The percentage of total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5) that have been returned to other/non-vegetated final land use.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	<p>The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	<p>The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> application by the lease holder.</p>
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water ² .
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

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

Attachment 3 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)
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Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
21 Mar 2024	Community	Rehabilitation Strategy and Management Plan placed on BCM website	Rehabilitation Strategy and Rehabilitation Management Plan	No stakeholder issues or concerns have been raised
27 Oct 2022	NSW Resources Regulator	Phone discussions and Teams Meeting	Discussion in relation to the Spatial Data submission & issues with KPI data.	Resubmission of Spatial Data to revise KPI data for submission of Forward Program.
13 Oct 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Response via the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal	Proposed rehabilitation objectives for BCM	NSW Resources Regulator provided approval of Rehabilitation Objectives
30 Jul 2024	NSW Resources Regulator	NSW Resources Regulator completed a Targeted Assessment Program (TAP) in relation to revegetation practices across the NSW mines. BCM was visited as part of this TAP to review the revegetation practices that are implemented and to identify areas of further improvement.	Mine revegetation practices that were implemented at BCM.	BCOPL received written feedback following the completion of the revegetation TAP. BCOPL will report on the progress of the implementation of these recommendations during the 2025 Annual Rehabilitation Report.
1 Feb 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Response from NSW Resources Regulator via the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal	Spatial theme data to support the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	NSW Resources Regulator refused spatial theme data and provided comments

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15 Mar 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Submission via the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal	Spatial theme data to support the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	Updated in response to the comments provided 1 February 2023
6 Sep 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Response via the NSW Resources Regulator's online portal	Proposed rehabilitation objectives for BCM	NSW Resources Regulator refused Objectives and provided comments
21 Mar 2024	Narrabri Shire Council	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by Narrabri Shire Council, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	North West Local Land Services	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by North West Local Land Services, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	Forestry Corporation of NSW	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by Forestry Corporation of NSW, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	NSW DCCEEW BCS	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by NSW DCCEEW BCS, prior to

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
		prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.		lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	NSW DCCEEW Water Group	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by the NSW DCCEEW Water Group, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	BCM Community Consultative Committee	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182. The Rehabilitation Strategy was discussed during CCC meetings on 15 February 2024, 16 May 2024, 29 August 2024 and 14 November 2024.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by the BCM CCC, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.
21 Mar 2024	NSW Resources Regulator	Distribution of the draft Rehabilitation Strategy prepared in accordance with Schedule 3, Condition 71 of SSD 09_0182 via the Major Projects Portal.	Draft Rehabilitation Strategy	Revision and update of the Rehabilitation Strategy to address comments raised by NSW Resources Regulator, prior to lodgement to Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) for approval. The Rehabilitation Strategy was approved by DPHI on 21 August 2024.

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
29 Sep 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Submission via the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal	Spatial theme data to support the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	Updated in response to the comments provided 6 September 2023
25 Nov 2022	NSW Resources Regulators	Submission via the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal	Spatial theme data to support the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	NSW Resources Regulator to provide approval or feedback
15 Mar 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Submission via the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal	Proposed rehabilitation objectives for BCM	NSW Resources Regulator to provide approval or feedback
6 Oct 2023	NSW Resources Regulator	Submission via the NSW Resources Regulator’s online portal	Proposed rehabilitation objectives for BCM	Updated in response to the comments provided 6 September 2023

Attachment 5 – Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.

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