



**Resources  
Regulator**

ARR0001702

# **BOGGABRI COAL ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT**

**Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Wednesday 31 December 2025**

## Summary table

Detail	
Mine	Boggabri Coal
Reference	ARR0001702
Annual report period commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Annual report period end date	Wednesday 31 December 2025
Forward program	FWP0001603
Mining leases	CL 368 (1973), ML 1755 (1992), ML 1883 (1992)
Lease holder(s)	Ns Boggabri Pty Limited, Boggabri Coal Pty Limited
Contact	Stewart Dunlop
Date of submission	Wednesday 25 March 2026
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## Important

The department may make the information in your program and any supporting information available for inspection by members of the public, including by publication on its website or by displaying the information at any of its offices. If you consider any part of your program to be confidential, please communicate this to the department via the message function on this submission within the 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 it's JV partner 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)  
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SSD 09-0182 (MOD 7)

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

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

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

EPBC 2009/5256 (as varied) SSD 09-0182 (MOD 11) SSD 09-0182 (MOD 8) EPBC 2021/8875 SSD 09-0182 (MOD 9) EPL 12407

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

A variation to EPL 12407 was approved in June 2025 to increase the permitted quantity of end-of-life heavy vehicle (HV) tyres that may be disposed of in-pit from 300 to 400 tyres, effective until 11 January 2027.

## Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land ownership or land use have occurred during the reporting period. Lease holder(s) for the site changed in 2025. Current Lease holders are Boggabri Coal Pty Limited and NS Boggabri Pty Limited.

## 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 11.8 ha of surface disturbance during the reporting period. The clearing was carried out north of the active mining area for pit progression, and for the extension of clearing pads and tracks for exploration. Rehabilitation activities were undertaken generally in accordance with Year 1 FWP0001603. Please note the reported disturbance area in the KPI table is slightly greater than the forecast 11.8 ha. This variance is attributable to recent refinement of spatial mapping, which captured some small, previously existing tracks that were historically disturbed and not created during the 2025 reporting period. The 2025 reporting period saw the commencement of the HV workshop and stores building expansion and the additional fuel farm and maintenance bays for the in-pit workshop. During this time, mine water dam MW11, was constructed and commissioned, which has led to the decommissioning of SD23 and MW5.

### Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

Rehabilitation planning activities undertaken during the reporting period included implementation of a tree thinning trial and specialist studies to inform rehabilitation management. The tree thinning trial initially commenced in August 2024 and recommenced in March and April 2025 following delays due to wet weather and ecological advice. The trial was designed to replicate tree densities observed at analogue reference sites within Leard State Forest to promote increased species diversity, vegetation structure and groundcover within rehabilitated areas. The trial was implemented across approximately 1.6 hectares, comprising about 1 hectare within the 2010 rehabilitation area and 0.6 hectares within the 2011 rehabilitation area. No fauna requiring capture and relocation were identified during thinning operations. Felled trees were retained in situ to provide habitat and coarse woody debris. Post-thinning monitoring is underway, with weed control scheduled for Quarter 2, 2026. Specialist studies undertaken during the reporting period also included Landscape

Function Analysis and erosion monitoring to inform rehabilitation planning and landform stability. A final landform drainage study was undertaken in September 2025. As the final report has not yet been received, the findings are not available for this reporting period and will be reported in the 2026 Annual Rehabilitation Report.

### **Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken**

Boggabri Coal Mine is an open cut mine, and no subsidence repair or remediation is required at the site.

### **Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities**

Pest control activities targeting goats were undertaken on site, with 106 goats trapped and removed from rehabilitation areas and topsoil stockpiles. During 2025, repair works were undertaken within the 2024 Area 1 rehabilitation area following significant rainfall in March and April 2025 that resulted in the formation of rills and gullies. In June 2025, bunds were reinstated and erosion features were repaired. The affected areas were seeded with oats to establish rapid groundcover and reduce the risk of further erosion. Additional repair works were undertaken on the RL375 southern batter (as referenced in the previous ARR). The area was topsoiled in 2020 but was not seeded until 2024. Germination rates were less than 10%, and rilling had begun to develop due to insufficient groundcover during the first 6–12 months following seeding. Soil testing identified low fertility and low organic carbon levels. Agronomic advice informed an amelioration and reseeded program, which was implemented in May and June 2025. These areas will continue to be monitored as part of the ongoing rehabilitation monitoring and maintenance program.

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

A letter dated 20 January 2025 was received from the NSW Resources Regulator outlining observations from the Revegetation - Targeted Assessment Program inspection undertaken on 30 July 2024 and providing recommendations for ongoing rehabilitation management. The letter also issued an official warning regarding the failure to prepare the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) in the form approved by the Secretary. Boggabri Coal was required to update the RMP and publish the approved version on its website by 31 March 2025. This requirement was completed within the specified timeframe.

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

No areas were relinquished during the 2025 reporting period.

## Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001603 YEAR1	THIS REPORT
<b>Stripped topsoil</b> (if applicable)	(m <sup>3</sup> )	468,010	117,117
<b>Rock/overburden</b>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	66,167,707	56,100,000
<b>Ore</b>	(Mt)	8.59	7.32
<b>Reject material<sup>1</sup></b>	(Mt)	1.55	1.2
<b>Product</b>	(Mt)	7.3	6.76

<sup>1</sup>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)	1,585.93
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	1,209.36
C Rehabilitation - land preparation	(ha)	30.84
D Ecosystem and land use establishment	(ha)	93.32
E Ecosystem and land use development	(ha)	252.41
F Rehabilitation completion	(ha)	0

## Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

ELEMENT		UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	New disturbance area	(ha)	12.48
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	(ha)	14.72
I	Established rehabilitation	(ha)	252.41
J	Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio	%	1.18
K	Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint	%	15.92

## 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

2025 proposed rehabilitation areas in the East of the pit were not completed during the 2025 reporting period. This was largely due to the inability to move the explosives magazine area. A portion of this proposed rehabilitation area covered a road that provided access to this magazine area. Until the magazine area is moved, these areas cannot progress to rehabilitation. The magazine is planned to be moved by the end of Q1 2026. In response to this delay, BCOPL has increased the forecast total area of land proposed for rehabilitation in 2026 from 30.98 ha to 41.80 ha. Note the discrepancy between the forecast stripped topsoil volume for 2025 and the actual stripped volume. This is because the forecast included both subsoil and topsoil, whereas the actual figure includes topsoil only. From this point forward, BCOPL will report and forecast topsoil volumes only. This reporting period BCM stripped 117,117m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil and 389,089m<sup>3</sup> of subsoil.

### **Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation**

Some of the areas that were proposed for rehabilitation for Year 1 FWP0001603, were dependent on the moving of an explosives magazine area. This area was unable to be moved during the reporting period. In addition to this, BCM experienced a significant number of wet weather events throughout the year. In total, there were 49 days of wet weather that delayed mining. Amongst these 49 days, there were days that the site was inaccessible due to flooding of the Namoi River.

### **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 will be limited to areas required to support ongoing mining operations during the upcoming year. Progressive rehabilitation will continue in areas where active mining has ceased and where landform shaping to the final landform design can be undertaken.

# Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

## Rehabilitation monitoring

### The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

Rehabilitation monitoring was undertaken during the reporting period in accordance with the monitoring program detailed in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP). Monitoring is conducted annually to assess ecosystem establishment, vegetation development and landform stability within rehabilitated areas and to compare rehabilitation performance with analogue reference sites representative of the target native ecosystem communities. Annual biodiversity monitoring was undertaken across established rehabilitation monitoring sites representing a range of rehabilitation age classes within the mine rehabilitation area. Monitoring included sites associated with grassy woodland and shrubby woodland/forest native ecosystem domains. Monitoring methods included vegetation transects and BioBanking plots to assess vegetation structure, species composition and groundcover, together with fauna surveys comprising diurnal bird surveys, ultrasonic insectivorous bat surveys, invertebrate sampling, diurnal herpetofauna searches and passive infra-red motion sensor camera surveys. Monitoring results were compared with analogue benchmarks derived from reference sites within Leard State Forest to assess the trajectory of ecosystem development. Additional specialist monitoring was undertaken during the reporting period to assess landform stability and rehabilitation performance. Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and erosion monitoring were completed across rehabilitated landforms to assess landscape organisation, soil surface condition, stability, infiltration and nutrient cycling. Soil samples were collected from monitoring transects for laboratory analysis of growth media characteristics including pH, salinity and fertility. LiDAR data and field inspections were also used to identify and assess erosion features across rehabilitated landforms, including the establishment of erosion monitoring transects to characterise erosion type and severity. In accordance with the rehabilitation quality assurance process outlined in the RMP, rehabilitation areas were inspected throughout the reporting period following key rehabilitation phases including landform preparation, topsoil placement and vegetation establishment. These inspections confirm that works were implemented in accordance with approved procedures and identify areas requiring

maintenance or adaptive management. Monitoring outcomes continue to inform rehabilitation management and support progress towards the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.

## Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

### The monitoring program that has been implemented

The monitoring program implemented in accordance with the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) is used to assess progress of rehabilitation areas towards the approved rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan. Monitoring includes biodiversity monitoring across established rehabilitation monitoring sites and comparison with analogue reference sites, together with specialist monitoring of landform stability through Landscape Function Analysis (LFA), erosion monitoring and soil analysis. Consistent with the findings reported in 2024, monitoring undertaken during the 2025 reporting period indicates that rehabilitation areas continue to trend towards the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. Vegetation monitoring shows that native species richness and vegetation structure continue to increase as rehabilitation matures, with evidence of natural recruitment of native species across rehabilitation areas. Fauna monitoring also indicates increasing utilisation of rehabilitation areas by native fauna. Landform monitoring and erosion assessments indicate that rehabilitated landforms remain generally stable and continue to function as designed, with only minor localised erosion identified in some areas. Monitoring results continue to inform adaptive management actions and ongoing rehabilitation planning to support progress towards the final land use and completion criteria.

**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.**

Monitoring undertaken during the reporting period indicates that rehabilitated areas are generally progressing towards achieving the approved rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and the final landform and rehabilitation plan. Biodiversity monitoring results indicate that native species richness has generally increased as rehabilitation areas mature, with many monitoring sites meeting or exceeding relevant benchmark values. Vegetation monitoring also recorded recruitment of native groundcover and mid-storey species from the soil seed bank and the development of vegetation structure, indicating that rehabilitation areas are trending towards the establishment of a self-sustaining native ecosystem. Fauna monitoring identified a range of native fauna species utilising rehabilitated areas, demonstrating that habitat values are developing over time. Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and erosion monitoring indicate that rehabilitated landforms are generally stable and performing as designed. Most monitored transects achieved erosion stability criteria. While some localised erosion and landform stability limitations were identified in surrounding rehabilitation areas, these are being addressed through ongoing monitoring, maintenance and adaptive management measures.

### **Appraisal description**

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

### **Rehabilitation monitoring program findings**

The rehabilitation monitoring program includes biodiversity monitoring and specialist assessments of landform stability and soil characteristics. Biodiversity monitoring was undertaken to assess vegetation establishment, ecosystem development and fauna utilisation of rehabilitation areas. Results indicate that native vegetation communities are continuing to establish and develop across rehabilitated areas, with increasing vegetation structure and evidence of natural recruitment of native species. Monitoring also recorded utilisation of rehabilitation areas by a range of fauna species, indicating that habitat values are developing as vegetation matures. Comparison of monitoring results with analogue benchmarks from reference sites within Leard State Forest indicates that

some older rehabilitation areas are approaching benchmark values for native species richness and vegetation structure, while younger areas continue to develop towards these targets. Specialist landform monitoring, including Landscape Function Analysis, erosion assessments and soil analysis, indicates that rehabilitated landforms are generally stable and functioning as intended. Overall, monitoring indicates rehabilitation areas are progressing towards the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria and informs ongoing adaptive management.

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

Monitoring undertaken during the reporting period identified some localised areas where landform stability and vegetation establishment can be further improved. Landscape Function Analysis (LFA) and erosion monitoring identified minor rill and gully erosion features in some rehabilitation areas, particularly where groundcover was limited and soils were exposed to rainfall and overland flow. Monitoring also indicated that the presence of brown waste material in some areas of the growth media may influence soil characteristics and vegetation establishment. These findings highlight opportunities to further refine rehabilitation practices and improve understanding of the interaction between growth media composition, groundcover establishment and long-term landform stability. Recommendations from the monitoring program include development of a gully remediation plan, continued assessment of erosion features using LiDAR and field inspections, optimisation of seed mixes to improve early groundcover establishment, and testing of topsoil stockpiles that have been stored for extended periods prior to use in rehabilitation. These actions will support ongoing adaptive management and continued progress towards the rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria.

## Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
RRT0001072	<b>Growth Media Evaluation</b>	Analysis to confirm the adequacy of the were any limitations	xx	31 Dec 2033	Superseded	Yes
RRT0001071	<b>Eucalypt Thinning Monitoring Program Trial</b>	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 2036	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001073	<b>Growth Media Evaluation (Full Detail)</b>	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	31 Dec 2036	Ongoing	Yes

been incorporated into the rehabilitation methodology implemented onsite.

RRT0001069	<b>Flora and Fauna Monitoring</b>	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 2036	Ongoing	Yes
RRT0001070	<b>Nest Box Management Plan</b>	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 2036	Ongoing	Yes

**Outcomes of completed trials and research**

N/A

## Attachment 1 - Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		<p>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>
<b>D</b>	<b>Ecosystem and land use establishment</b>	<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>
<b>E</b>	<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Development</b>	<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>

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
<b>F Rehabilitation Completion</b>	<p>The 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 Form: <i>Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure</i>.</p>
<b>G New active disturbance area</b>	<p>The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).</p>
<b>H New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period</b>	<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 &amp; land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).</p>
<b>I Established rehabilitation (hectares)</b>	<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 &amp; F in Table 5).</p>
<b>J Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>K % Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint</b>	<p>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 (<math>I/A1 \times 100</math>). 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.</p>

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
<b>L</b>	<b>Established rehabilitation for agricultural final land uses (hectares)</b>	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.
<b>M</b>	<b>Established rehabilitation for native ecosystem final land uses (hectares)</b>	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.
<b>N</b>	<b>Established rehabilitation for other/non-vegetated final land uses (hectares)</b>	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
<b>Active</b>	In the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.
<b>Active mining phase of rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Analogue site</b>	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.
<b>Annual rehabilitation report and forward program</b>	As described in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Annual reporting period</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Closure</b>	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).

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The process of removing mining infrastructure and removing contaminants and hazardous materials.
<b>Decommissioning Phase of Rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Department</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
<b>Disturbance</b>	See Surface Disturbance.
<b>Disturbance area</b>	<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>
<b>Domain</b>	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

WORD	DEFINITION
	activities to achieve the associated final land use.
<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Development</b>	<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>
<b>Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment</b>	<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>
<b>Exploration</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
<b>Final landform and rehabilitation plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Final land use</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Form and way</b>	Means the form and way approved by the Secretary. Approved form and way documents are available on the department's website.
<b>Growth Medium Development</b>	<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>
<b>Habitat</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (as relevant).
<b>Indicator</b>	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.
<b>Land</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Landform Establishment</b>	<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>
<b>Large mine</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Lease holder</b>	The holder of a mining lease.
<b>Life of mine</b>	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
<b>Mine rehabilitation portal</b>	<p>Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ upload rehabilitation geographical information system (GIS) spatial data</li> <li>▪ develop rehabilitation GIS spatial data (using online tracing functions)</li> <li>▪ generate rehabilitation plans and rehabilitation statistics using the map viewer and Rehabilitation Key Performance Indicator functionalities.</li> </ul> <p>Data submitted to the mine rehabilitation portal is collated in a centralised geodatabase for use by</p>

WORD	DEFINITION
	the Resources Regulator to regulate rehabilitation performance of lease holders.
<b>Mining area</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
<b>Mining domain</b>	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).
<b>Mining land</b>	As defined in the Mining Act 1992.
<b>Native vegetation</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under section 60B of the Local Land Services Act 2013.
<b>Overburden</b>	Material overlying coal or a mineral deposit.
<b>Performance indicator</b>	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.
<b>Phases of rehabilitation</b>	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are:

WORD	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ active mining</li> <li>▪ decommissioning</li> <li>▪ landform Establishment</li> <li>▪ growth medium development</li> <li>▪ landform Establishment</li> <li>▪ ecosystem and land use establishment</li> <li>▪ ecosystem and land use development</li> </ul>
<b>Progressive rehabilitation</b>	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.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion</b>	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 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 application</i> by the lease holder.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion criteria</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation cost estimate</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Rehabilitation management plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation objectives</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation risk assessment</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation schedule</b>	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.
<b>Relevant stakeholders</b>	<p>Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the relevant development consent authority</li> <li>▪ the local council</li> <li>▪ the relevant landholder(s)</li> <li>▪ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group</li> <li>▪ affected land holder(s)</li> <li>▪ government agencies relevant to the final land use</li> <li>▪ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities)</li> <li>▪ local Aboriginal communities, and</li> <li>▪ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to</li> </ul>

WORD	DEFINITION
	a mining lease.
<b>Risk</b>	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
<b>Secretary</b>	The Secretary of the department.
<b>Security deposit</b>	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).
<b>Surface disturbance</b>	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
<b>Tailings</b>	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 <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Waste</b>	Has the same meaning as that term under the <i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997</i> .

<sup>2</sup>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
13 Oct 2025	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Email	The Rehabilitation Strategy was updated and provided to the CCC for consultation.	Nil
14 Oct 2025	Local Land Services	Email	The Rehabilitation Strategy was updated and provided to Local Land Services for consultation.	Nil
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
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	Proposed rehabilitation objectives for BCM	NSW Resources Regulator to provide approval or feedback

		online portal		
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
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
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	Spatial theme data to support the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan	NSW Resources Regulator refused spatial theme data and provided comments

		portal		
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
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 Sep 2025	Community Consultative Committee (CCC)	Quarterly CCC Meeting	An update was provided to the CCC on the site's latest rehabilitation activities.	Nil
9 Oct 2025	NSW DCCEEW Water Group, Resources Regulator, Forestry Corporation NSW, Narrabri Shire Council and Co	Project Portal	The Rehabilitation Strategy was updated and submitted to the NSW Major Projects Portal for consultation.	Nil
20 Jan 2025	NSW Resources Regulator	Email – Post Site Inspection undertaken in 2024.	A letter was received from the NSW RR outlining observations from the Revegetation – Targeted Assessment Program inspection undertaken on 30 July 2024 and providing recommendations for ongoing rehabilitation management.	Boggabri Coal was required to update the RMP and publish the approved version on its website by 31 March 2025. This requirement was completed within the specified timeframe.

## Attachment 5 - Plans

Plan 1A attachment not provided.

Plan 1B attachment not provided.