NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

FWP0001603

BOGGABRI COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

Wednesday 1 January 2025 to Friday 31 December 2027

Summary

DETAIL	
Mine	Boggabri Coal
Reference	FWP0001603
Forward program commencement date	Wednesday 1 January 2025
Forward program end date	Friday 31 December 2027
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Stewart Dunlop
Mining leases	ML 1883 (1992), CL 368 (1973), ML 1755 (1992)
Project location	Boggabri Coal Pty Limited
Date of submission	Thursday 17 April 2025

Important

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

Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities

Project description

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.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

BCOPL's exploration drilling program from 2025 to the end of 2027 aims to further define the coal resource in terms of structure and quality. Additional environmental monitoring, such as groundwater and hydrological testing, may also be conducted. Water monitoring bores are planned as part of the Mod 8 to SSD09_0182 & associated EPBC Approval 2021/8875. Exploration within the approved mine disturbance boundary at BCM were described in the BCM Environmental Assessment Modification 7 (2018) and approved under SSD 09_0182. New approvals are required for any exploration drilling activities outside the approved mine disturbance boundary. Drilling during the term will generally occur within the approved mine disturbance boundary, within CL 368, and outside the 250 m wide vegetated corridor, except for the exploration bores to be drilled in conjunction with the new groundwater monitoring bores. Some exploration for environmental monitoring/testing will be within CL368 but outside the approved mine disturbance boundary. Drilling will verify oxidation limits, structure, coal quality, geotechnical aspects, and fugitive emissions and will include both open and fully cored drill holes. Drill holes will be sumped and geophysically logged after completion. Holes below the pit floor and ahead of the operational clearing area will be rehabilitated. BCOPL's Environmental Management System will manage potential environmental impacts.

Construction activities

Construction activities proposed to be completed for the term of this Forward Program (i.e. 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2027) will include: · Upgrades to existing mine infrastructure, including: – Expansion of HV workshop and stores building; – Additional fuel farm and maintenance bays, for In Pit Workshop, adjacent to the new PSI facilities (as approved by MOD 11 to SSD09_0182). · Water management infrastructure including: – Dirty water drains; – Dams including the construction of MW11 and decommissioning of SD23 and MW5; and – Pipelines and pumps associated with water transfers between storages. · Relocation of the Explosives magazine If required, fill material will continue to be stockpiled within existing stockpile areas. All stockpiled material will be stored within the approved Project Boundary and approved disturbance areas.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining activity during the next three years will involve a continuation of extraction within the A and C Pits. BCM will continue in an easterly direction to complete mining in A Pit whilst also progressing in a northerly direction into C Pit. Mining will continue to advance with 100-metre-wide mining strips. Overburden will continue to be emplaced in overburden emplacement areas to the south. The pit floor has been reached in the southern extent of the Eastern E Pit and is now being progressively backfilled. With the receipt of final approvals for MOD 8 to SSD09_0182 (including EPBC 2021/8875), coal will be now be mined down to the Templemore Seam. Modification (MOD) 4 granted to SSD09_0182 on the 23 March 2015 allows for additional disturbance relating to the expansion of select ancillary infrastructure. No further changes to the approved mine disturbance boundary have been granted to SSD09_0182. Truck and excavator operations will continue to be undertaken to recover ROM coal which will be transported by truck to the onsite coal processing and rail transport facilities. In-pit ROM coal stockpile areas are also used within the active mining areas to provide temporary storage of ROM coal prior to transport to the Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) for processing and rail transport. SSD09_0182 permits the use of a dragline. There are no immediate plans to use such plant.

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

Out-of-pit overburden emplacement will continue on the western and southern OEAs to a maximum height of RL of 400 m as approved in MOD 8 to SSD09_0182. The southern extents of the E and C Pits will continue to be progressively backfilled during the period of this Forward Program. Overburden emplacement within the western and southern OEAs will minimise haulage distances and contribute to the establishment of a landform that is generally consistent with the conceptual final landform.

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

Coal handling entails the utilisation of the infrastructure including the CHPP, product stockpile, ROM pad, TLO facility, and rail spur. The CHPP comprises a 1,500 tonnes per hour (tph) bypass crusher and a 500 tph Coal Processing Plant (CPP) feed crusher. Product coal is transferred to the product coal stockpile utilising two slewing and luffing stackers. Product coal is then loaded onto trains via valves to a reclaim tunnel and train loding facility (TLO) facility. The reclaim valves feed a conveyor with a capacity of approximately 5,000 tph. Part of the product stockpile is also used as a temporary storage area, to allow for stacking and rehandling. MOD 7 to SSD09_0182 provided BCM with approval to use a coal stockpile previously designated for coal from the neighbouring Tarrawonga Mine (subject to commercial agreement). Product coal is railed to the Port of Newcastle for export to international markets. CHPP fines are processed through a belt press filter system to reduce moisture content before being added back to the coarse reject stream and transferred to a rejects bin. Trucks take reject material from the bin to the pit for co-disposal with overburden material in the mining void. A temporary reject transfer area adjacent to the ROM pad is also used to manage the relocation of coarse reject from the CPP to the mining void. An Emergency Tailings Facility is available to store fine rejects (as a last resort). All reject material is covered with 5 m of inert overburden.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

BCOPL adopts the avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose waste management hierarchy and the following measures: · General putrescible waste is collected and disposed of at an appropriate licensed waste facility; · Green waste is reused within onsite rehabilitation; · All washdown areas have oil/water separating devices. Sediment, oils and grease is separated and water is reused onsite for dust suppression. Any sediment collected during wash down is treated in the in-pit bioremediation area. Oily waste recovered is transported offsite; · Scrap metal is collected for offsite recycling; · Sewage is collected onsite and reused on site for irrigation, with sewage collected from inpit ablution facilities transported to licenced disposal facilities offsite; · Waste oils and greases are collected for offsite recycling/disposal; · Heavy earthmoving tyres are re-treaded and reused where possible or buried in pit in accordance with site guidelines; · Other recyclable wastes are collected for offsite recycling; · Waste chemicals are transported offsite by waste contractor for disposal; and · Contaminated soil is treated in the onsite bioremediation area in accordance with BCM procedures. BCOPL has recently conducted a feasibility trial and has recycled 60 end-of-life heavy vehicle tyres. Tyres with a radius of 51 inches and under have less expensive transportation costs, therefore BCOPL will continue to recycle tyres in 2025.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	468,010	226,351	185,126
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	66,167,707	676,919,251	24,192,893
Ore	(Mt)	8.59	8.5	8.37
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	1.55	1.59	1.19
Product	(Mt)	7.3	7.4	7.5

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

BCOPL propose to construct a primarily free draining landform that integrates with the surrounding catchments. Initial batter slope modelling indicates a linear batter gradient of 10° (17.5%) with lifts to 20 m initially constructed with diversion banks (berms) and removed once target vegetation cover levels are achieved provides a stable landform. The OEA will be progressively shaped in a manner consistent with the Conceptual Final Landform design within SSD09_0182 (as modified by MOD 8). As mining progresses, the Conceptual Final Landform design will continue to be modified to account for the inherent variability in the mine plan. Nonetheless, the key requirements outlined in SSD09_0182 will continue to underpin future iterations of the landform to ensure they are able to be met. The activities proposed over the next three years are unlikely to substantially alter the characteristics of the partially infilled final void shown in the Conceptual Final Landform design as illustrated in Appendix 9 of SSD09_0182. Rehabilitation Risk Assessments have been undertaken in March 2022 and February 2025. These identified key controls to be implemented to manage rehabilitation risks which are then described in the RMP.

Stakeholder consultation

BCOPL is a long-standing member of the community, providing employment opportunities, supporting local businesses, and developing strong relationships across the region. BCOPL collaborates with the local communities of Boggabri, Narrabri, Gunnedah, and the surrounding areas where its staff and suppliers live. BCOPL works with an open and transparent Community Consultative Committee (CCC) and engages with them regarding the mine's operation, to help keep residents up to date with operations, environmental management and community initiatives. Relevant consultation in relation to these documents will be undertaken as required.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment and RMP were reviewed and revised in February 2025 after ML1883 was granted. The Final Void and Mine Closure Plan to be developed by the end of 2025 will require the completion of extensive geochemical sampling, modelling and hydrological studies and mine planning work. This will also include ML1883 since it was granted in 2024 (and is already in the project approval area). Background studies have previously progressed and further work programs are planned. BCOPL conducts flora and fauna monitoring which will be continued. Information from this work will be used to demonstrate the overall success of ecosystem rehabilitation. Natural hollow development in

trees takes may take a number of decades. Accordingly in areas of active rehabilitation, the installation of nest boxes is essential to provide habitat for displaced fauna. Nest box installation will continue within rehabilitation areas, followed by ongoing monitoring of usage by fauna. BCOPL commenced a monitoring program to evaluate the thinning of eucalypts within the rehabilitation areas to enable the ground layer to develop. BCOPL commissioned an investigation in the suitability of the growth media in rehabilitation and recommendations from this work have been adopted at BCM. Growth media is regularly tested and analysed for its suitability for rehabilitation and is ameliorated where required. The above monitoring programs and trials will continue during the term of the forward program.

NSW Resources Regulator

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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
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
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

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
RRT0001072	**Growth Media Evaluation**	Analysis to confirm the adequacy of the were any limitations	xx	31 Dec 2033	Superseded
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

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

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. 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. Installation of nest boxes in rehabilitation areas to provide suitable habitat for displaced fauna. Details of these trials will be included in the 'Rehabilitation Research & Trials' section in the 2025 Annual Rehabilitation Report. Growth Media trials are also proposed to analyse alternative options to address the risk of a topsoil defecit at end of mining.

Rehabilitation schedule

Monitoring of rehabilitation areas and analogue sites will be undertaken by specialist independent consultants on an annual basis using a modified Landscape Function Analysis methodology. Ecological rehabilitation monitoring will be undertaken at three replicate sites per each stage of rehabilitation on a 1:14,000 scale to provide statistically valid data that is used to guide rehabilitation maintenance activities. Maintenance/contingency activities may include a range of activities including: · Supplementary seeding of vegetated areas; · Weed and pest control; · Application of soil ameliorants; and · Repair of any eroded areas. Maintenance and corrective actions over the next three years will continue to focus on the monitoring and identification of areas requiring further control and/or remedial actions. Due to the above average rainfall, which was experienced during 2020 to 2022, there are areas of erosion which were identified and repaired in 2022 and 2023. This work will be monitored annually to identify if additional works are required to make the areas long term stable. 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.

Completion of rehabilitation

Over the next three years, it is proposed that rehabilitation activities will continue on the overburden emplacement area (OEA), focusing on the rehabilitation of areas which are available on the shaped OEA for rehabilitation to the currently approved Mod 8 Conceptual Final Landform design. Given the Approval of MOD 8, EPBC 2021/8875 and ML1883 mine plans have changed and this Forward Program and associated spatial files will be revised and updated to reflect the modified plans and rehabilitation progression on the main OEA. The Mine Closure Plan due in December 2025 and Mod10 to SSD 09_0182 will also have an impact on future plans.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

The BCM is not within a mine subsidence district and no underground mining activities are proposed. As such, mine subsidence management is not relevant to this Forward Program. There are various remediation works to be undertaken on the rehabilitated areas of the OEA to address erosion matters as a result of the extensive rainfall received over the past few years.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A1	**Total disturbance footprint - surface disturbance**	(ha)	1,585.14	1,612.99	1,646.75
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	1,188.17	1,185.04	1,204.27
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	35.12	66.1	80.63

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	11.69	27.85	33.76
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	35.12	30.98	14.53
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		3	1.11	0.43

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
O	The area of any new active disturbance that will be created during the next three years, as defined under definition A1 (definition A1 Table 5).
P	The sum of any new rehabilitation to be commenced in the next three years. These areas may be in the phases "Rehabilitation - Land Preparation" or the "Ecosystem & Land Use Establishment" (definitions C & D in Table 5).
Q	The rehabilitation to disturbance ratio (S / R) indicates how many hectares of new rehabilitation are undertaken for each hectare of land disturbed during the three years. A ratio of 1/1 indicates that the area of new rehabilitation and disturbance in that period are the same.

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

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

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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Phases of rehabilitation	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: ■ active mining ■ decommissioning ■ landform Establishment ■ growth medium development ■ ecosystem and land use establishment ■ ecosystem and land use development.
Progressive rehabilitation	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
Rehabilitation Completion	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant rehabilitation obligations have been fulfilled following submission of *Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate* application by the lease holder.
Rehabilitation Completion criteria	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation cost estimate	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation management plan	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation objectives	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation risk assessment	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
Rehabilitation schedule	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

WORD	DEFINITION
Relevant stakeholders	Means any persons or bodies who may be affected by the mining operations, including rehabilitation, carried out on the lease land, and includes: ■ the relevant development consent authority ■ the local council ■ the relevant landholder(s) ■ community consultative committee (if required under the development consent) or equivalent consultative group ■ affected land holder(s) ■ government agencies relevant to the final land use ■ affected infrastructure authorities (electricity, telecommunications, water, pipeline, road, rail authorities) ■ local Aboriginal communities, and ■ any other person or body determined by the Minister to be a relevant stakeholder in relation to a mining lease.
Risk	The effect of uncertainty on objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009).
Secretary	The Secretary of the Department.
Security deposit	An amount that a mining lease holder is required to provide and maintain under a mining lease condition, to secure funding for the fulfilment of obligations under the lease (including obligations that may arise in the future).
Surface disturbance	Includes activities that disturb the surface of the mining area, including mining operations, ancillary mining activities and exploration.
Tailings	A combination of the fine-grained solid material remaining after the recoverable metals and minerals have been extracted from the mined ore, and any process water[2].
Waste	Has the same meaning as that term under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

250417 BCM Plan 2A - FWP Year 1 (2025).pdf

250417 BCM Plan 2B - FWP Year 2 (2026).pdf

250417 BCM Plan 2C - FWP Year 3 (2027).pdf

Plan 2A - Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 1 (2025)

Legend

- Forecast Data Year1
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

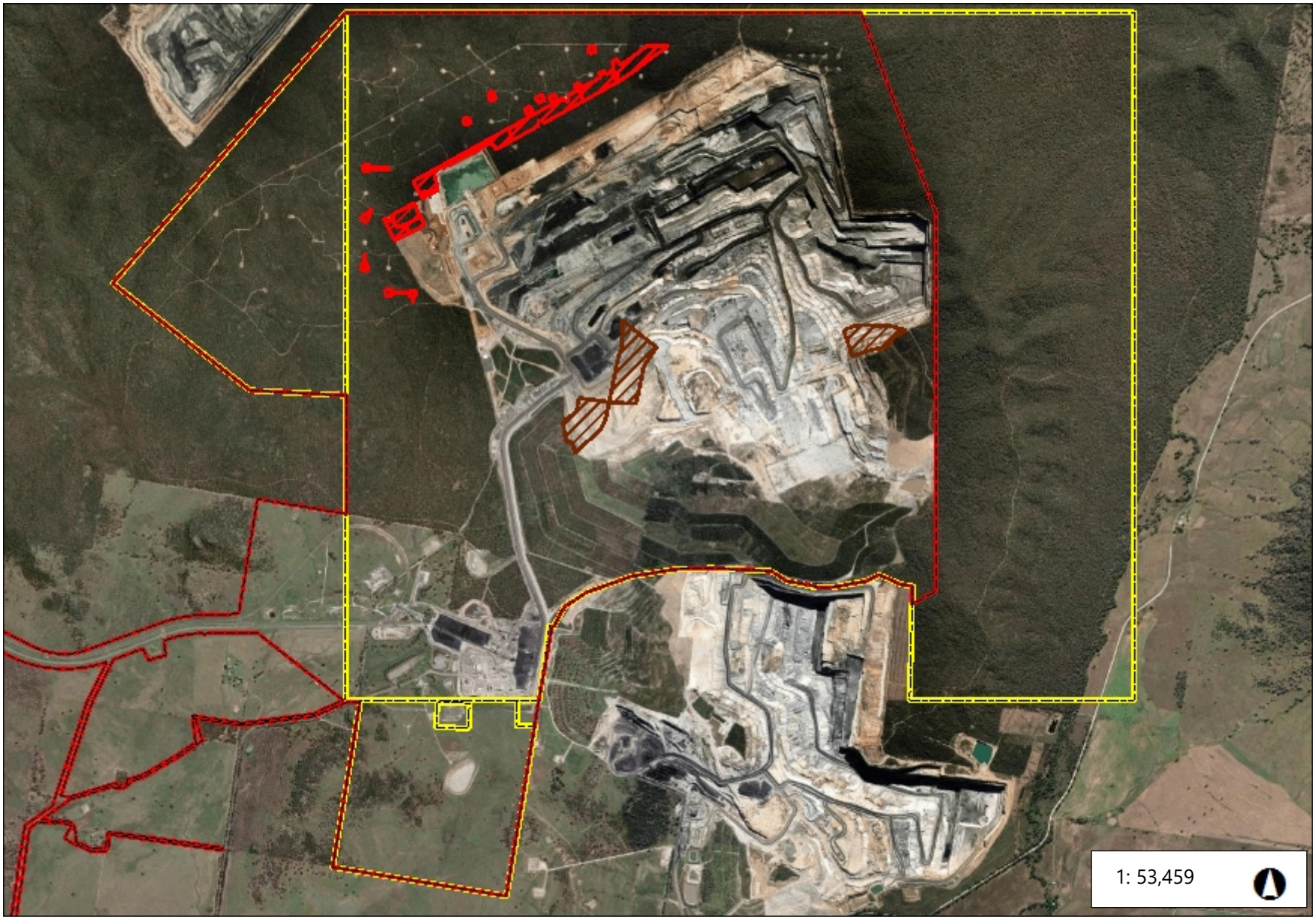
Notes

Boggabri Coal
Plan 2A Mining and Rehabilitation Year 1 (2025)
Submission ID 9848

2,715.7 0 1,357.86 2,715.7 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

Plan 2B - Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 2 (2026)



Legend

- Forecast Data Year2
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

Boggabri Coal
Plan 2B Mining and Rehabilitation Year 2 (2026)
Submission ID 9849

2,715.7 0 1,357.86 2,715.7 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere

Plan 2C - Mining and Rehabilitation - Year 3 (2027)

Legend

- Forecast Data Year3
  - Forecast Disturbance
  - Forecast Land Prepared for Rehabi
  - Ecosystem and Land Use Establish
- Project Approval Boundary
- Mine Operations Area
- World Imagery
- Low Resolution 15m Imagery
- High Resolution 60cm Imagery
- High Resolution 30cm Imagery
- Citations

Notes

Boggabri Coal
Plan 2C Mining and Rehabilitation Year 3 (2027)
Submission ID 9850

2,715.7 0 1,357.86 2,715.7 Meters

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere