NSW GOVERNMENT

Resources Regulator

FWP0001831

BOGGABRI COAL FORWARD PROGRAM

Thursday 1 January 2026 to Sunday 31 December 2028

Summary

Detail	
Mine	Boggabri Coal
Reference	FWP0001831
Forward program commencement date	Thursday 1 January 2026
Forward program end date	Sunday 31 December 2028
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Stewart Dunlop
Mining leases	CL 368 (1973), ML 1755 (1992), ML 1883 (1992)
Project location	Boggabri Coal Pty Limited
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.

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 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. This Forward Program covers the three-year (2026-2028).

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

BCOPL's exploration drilling program from 2026 to the end of 2028 aims to further define the coal resource in terms of structure and quality. Additional environmental monitoring, including groundwater and hydrological testing, may also be conducted. Exploration tracks and drill pads will be cleared in accordance with the forecast disturbance areas for 2026 and 2027. No exploration-related clearing is currently planned for 2028. Exploration within the approved mine disturbance boundary at BCM was described in the BCM Environmental Assessment Modification 7 (2018) and approved under SSD 09_0182. New approvals would be required for exploration drilling outside the approved mine disturbance boundary. Drilling during the term will generally occur within the approved mine

disturbance boundary, within the mining leases, and outside the 250 m vegetated corridor, except for bores associated with new groundwater monitoring. Some environmental monitoring and testing may occur within the mining leases but outside the approved disturbance boundary. Drilling will verify oxidation limits, structure, coal quality, geotechnical aspects and fugitive emissions. Drill holes will be logged, geophysically surveyed and rehabilitated where required. BCOPL's Environmental Management System will manage potential environmental impact

Construction activities

Construction activities proposed to be completed for the term of this Forward Program (i.e. 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2028) will include upgrades to existing mine infrastructure, including: - Expansion of HV workshop and stores building continuing; - Additional fuel farm and maintenance bays, for In Pit Workshop, adjacent to the new PSI facilities (as approved by MOD 11 to SSD09_0182). - Excavator shutdown pad - Relocation of the Explosives magazine Water management infrastructure including: - Dirty water drains; and - Pipelines and pumps associated with water transfers between storages.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mining activities over the next three years will involve continued extraction within the A and C Pits. Mining will progress eastward to complete extraction within A Pit while also advancing northward into C Pit, utilising approximately 100-metre-wide mining strips. Overburden will continue to be emplaced in designated emplacement areas to the south. The pit floor has been reached in the southern extent of the Eastern E Pit, which is now being progressively backfilled. No further changes to the approved mine disturbance boundary have been granted under SSD 09_0182. Truck and excavator operations will continue to recover ROM coal, which will be transported to the onsite Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP) for processing and rail transport. In-pit ROM coal stockpiles will continue to be used for temporary storage within active mining areas. SSD 09_0182 permits the use of a dragline; however, there are currently no plans to utilise this equipment. There are no significant mining sequence dependencies influencing rehabilitation timing, with operations

focused on achieving the final landform and required extraction volumes.

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. Tailings/rejects will continue to be co-disposed with overburden in appropriate locations within the overburden emplacement area.

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 loading 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 previously conducted a feasibility trial and recycled 56 end-of-life heavy vehicle tyres in 2025. Tyres with a radius of 51 inches and under have less expensive transportation costs, therefore BCOPL will continue to recycle tyres in 2026.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	57,891	75,092	158,900
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	64,366,109	64,047,000	63,363,000
Ore	(Mt)	8.05	8.04	7.6
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	1.39	1.3	1.42
Product	(Mt)	7	7.02	6.54

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

BCOPL proposes 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 of up to 20 m, initially constructed with diversion banks (berms) that may be removed once target vegetation cover levels are achieved, to provide a stable landform. The OEA will continue to be progressively shaped in a manner consistent with the Conceptual Final Landform design approved under SSD 09_0182. Over the next three years, BCOPL will continue development of a detailed final landform design to refine the conceptual landform and ensure alignment with rehabilitation objectives and closure outcomes. As mining progresses, the conceptual final landform design may continue to be refined to account for inherent variability in the mine plan while maintaining compliance with the key requirements outlined in SSD 09_0182. In addition, a subsoil suitability study will be undertaken to determine whether subsoil sourced from areas of Leard State Forest is suitable for use as growth media to support rehabilitation progression. The activities proposed over the next three years are unlikely to substantially alter the characteristics of the partially infilled final void illustrated in Appendix 9 of SSD 09_0182. Rehabilitation Risk Assessments are reviewed annually and revised at least every three years to ensure it remains contemporary with mining operations at BCM. Rehabilitation.

Stakeholder consultation

BCOPL is a long-standing member of the local community, providing employment opportunities, supporting local businesses, and maintaining strong relationships across the region. BCOPL engages with the communities of Boggabri, Narrabri, Gunnedah and surrounding areas where its workforce and suppliers live. BCOPL maintains an open and transparent Community Consultative

Committee (CCC), which provides a forum for sharing information and discussing mine operations, environmental management and community initiatives. CCC meetings are held quarterly to provide updates on operational activities, environmental performance and rehabilitation progress. BCOPL also participates in the Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation Forum (ASCF), which is held biannually and provides an opportunity to discuss matters relevant to Aboriginal stakeholders, including cultural heritage management and rehabilitation activities. Where updates to management plans or relevant mine plans are required, consultation will be undertaken with the relevant stakeholders in accordance with regulatory requirements. These consultation processes will continue over the next three years to support transparent communication regarding rehabilitation planning and mine operations.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment and RMP were reviewed and revised in February 2025 following the granting of ML1883. Background studies to inform the Final Void and Mine Closure Plan were progressed, including geochemical sampling, modelling, hydrological studies and mine planning work, with further investigations to continue over the next three years. This will include continued development of a detailed final landform design and a subsoil suitability study to determine whether subsoil from areas within Leard State Forest may be beneficial to rehabilitation progression. BCOPL conducts ongoing flora and fauna monitoring to assess the success of ecosystem rehabilitation, which will continue during the forward program. Rehabilitation trials will also continue, including the ongoing topsoil depth trial and the commencement of a direct seeding into overburden trial, which was postponed in 2025. Growth media will continue to be tested and analysed to confirm its suitability for rehabilitation and ameliorated where required. The outcomes of these monitoring programs and trials will inform ongoing rehabilitation management and closure planning.

Rehabilitation research and trials

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
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 2036	Ongoing
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	31 Dec 2036	Ongoing

			methodology implemented onsite.		
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 2036	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 2036	Ongoing

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Monitoring of rehabilitation areas and analogue sites will continue to be undertaken by specialist independent consultants on an annual basis using a modified Landscape Function Analysis methodology. Ecological rehabilitation monitoring will be conducted at replicate sites across each rehabilitation stage to provide statistically valid data that informs rehabilitation performance assessment and guides maintenance activities. Maintenance and contingency activities may include supplementary seeding of vegetated areas, weed and pest control, application of soil ameliorants, and repair of eroded areas where required. Maintenance and corrective actions over the next three years will focus on monitoring rehabilitation performance and identifying areas requiring additional management or remedial works to support progression towards rehabilitation objectives and completion criteria. Areas previously identified as requiring erosion repair will continue to be monitored to confirm long-term stability and determine whether additional works are required. Where vegetation establishment or growth is below expectations, targeted measures such as supplementary seeding, fertiliser application or soil amelioration will be implemented when climatic conditions are suitable. The outcomes of rehabilitation monitoring will continue to inform adaptive management of rehabilitation areas, including refinement of maintenance practices to address any identified performance issues or knowledge gaps.

Rehabilitation schedule

Over the next three years, rehabilitation activities will continue progressively on the overburden emplacement areas as areas become available following mining and landform shaping. Rehabilitation will focus on areas that have reached suitable landform levels consistent with the Conceptual Final Landform design approved under SSD 09_0182. Key activities will include landform establishment, topsoil placement and seeding to establish vegetation and progress areas through the ecosystem establishment and ecosystem development phases. Based on the current mining schedule and the forward plan figures, approximately 41.8 ha of new land will be prepared for rehabilitation in 2026, 45.57 ha in 2027, and 12.2 ha in 2028. Rehabilitation scheduling aligns with pit progression and overburden emplacement to ensure rehabilitation occurs as soon as reasonably practicable. Rehabilitation progression in 2028 may be constrained by delays in boxcut development, requiring a temporary rehandle dump in East

Pit. Material placed in this area will be rehandled during later mining stages to support final landform construction.

Completion of rehabilitation

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.

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)	1,610.03	1,646.41	1,723.86
O	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	1,191.71	1,182.55	1,247.82
P	**Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation**	(ha)	41.75	87.28	99.47

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	Forecast	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O	**Total new disturbance area during reporting period**	(ha)	24.1	36.38	77.45
P	**Total new area of land proposed for rehabilitation during the reporting period**	(ha)	41.75	45.53	12.19
Q	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**		1.73	1.25	0.16

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

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
		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.
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).

REPORTING CATEGORY	DEFINITION
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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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.
Department	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development.
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).

WORD	DEFINITION
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,

WORD	DEFINITION
	Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
Life of mine	The timeframe of how long a mine is approved to mine, from commencement to closure.
Mine rehabilitation portal	Means the Resources Regulator's online portal that lease holders must use (via a registered account) to:

WORD	DEFINITION
	• 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 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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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 • landform Establishment • 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 Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the relevant

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.
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

WORD	DEFINITION
	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.

WORD	DEFINITION
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

IAU02_BCM_ForecastData_Yr1_2026.pdf

IAU02_BCM_ForecastData_Yr2_2027.pdf

IAU02_BCM_ForecastData_Yr3_2028.pdf