NSW GOVERNMENT

NSW Resources Regulator

ARR0001241

BAAL BONE COLLIERY ANNUAL REHABILITATION REPORT

Sunday 1 January 2023 to Sunday 31 December 2023

Contents

Summary table

DETAIL	
Mine	Baal Bone Colliery
Reference	ARR0001241
Annual report period commencement date	Sunday 1 January 2023
Annual report period end date	Sunday 31 December 2023
Forward program	FWP0001255
Mining leases	ML 1389 (1992), MPL 261 (1973), CL 391 (1973), ML 1302 (1992), ML 1607 (1992), CCL 749 (1973)
Lease holder(s)	THE WALLERAWANG COLLIERIES PTY LIMITED
Contact	Elizabeth Fishpool
Date of submission	Wednesday 27 March 2024

Important

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

Mine details

Project description

* Baal Bone Colliery is located approximately 35km northwest of Lithgow and lies within the Lithgow Council local government area. * Mining in the Baal Bone area began in the 1940s with both open cut and long-wall mining occurring since that time. * Baal Bone underground mine was established in 1983 at the site of the old Ben Bullen open cut mine, which was abandoned in 1952. * 31 longwall panels were extracted. * Baal Bone moved into detailed mine closure planning in early 2019 after a proposed sale of the operation was not able to be completed. * Following approval of the site's Mine Closure Mining Operations Plan in December 2019, work to completely close and rehabilitate the site commenced. * Mine closure works were completed in mid-2022, after which Baal Bone Colliery entered a land management and monitoring phase.

Life of mine

0 years

Current development consents, leases and licences

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

PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
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PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178
PA 09-0178

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

ML 1389 (1992), MPL 261 (1973), CL 391 (1973), ML 1302 (1992), ML 1607 (1992), CCL 749 (1973)

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

EPL 765

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

On 26 October 2023, licence condition P1.2 of EPL 765 was varied to update the location description for licence discharge point 16.

Changes to land ownership and land use

No changes to land owned by The Wallerawang Collieries Pty Ltd.

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

During 2023, rehabilitation works consisted of augmentation and repairs of existing rehabilitation, including erosion repairs and works to improve groundcover. Rehabilitation progress is in accordance with previous annual rehabilitation report and forward program.

Rehabilitation planning activities that were conducted, including any specialist studies

The BBC Mine Closure MOP was approved back in December 2019. Mine closure works were completed by April 2022, therefore no major rehabilitation planning activities were carried out in 2023. Annual rehabilitation monitoring was completed in November 2023 - as outlined in Section 8.3 of the Annual Review.

Overview of subsidence repair and/or remediation works undertaken

There were no subsidence repairs carried out during 2023. During 2023 subsidence inspections were attempted in February and May 2023, however due to the poor condition of the roads in Gardens of Stone SCA these inspections were only able to be partially completed. NPWS completed road repairs in the area by end 2023, and a subsidence inspection was able to be completed in December 2023.

Overview of rehabilitation management and maintenance activities

* Extensive spraying of blackberries was undertaken in February and March 2023. * Spraying for St Johns Wort was completed in November 2023 * Erosion and sediment control works have been completed on site throughout the 2023 reporting period as required. Examples can be found in the 2023 Annual Review.

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

Not applicable.

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

In June 2022 an ESF2 certification application for 102 hectares of older rehabilitation that has achieved completion criteria was lodged with DPIE – Resources Regulator. On 4 April 2023, the Resources Regulator approved the ESF2 application.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	FWP0001255 YEAR 1	THIS REPORT
Stripped topsoil (if applicable)	(m^3)	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m^3)	0	0
Ore	(Mt)	0	0
Reject material[1]	(Mt)	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0	0

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

Disturbance and rehabilitation statistics

Current disturbance and rehabilitation progression

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
A	**Total surface disturbance footprint**	(ha)	372.3
B	**Total active disturbance**	(ha)	21.7
C	**Land prepared for rehabilitation**	(ha)	0
D	**Ecosystem and land use establishment**	(ha)	201.22
E	**Ecosystem and land use development**	(ha)	149.38
F	**Rehabilitation completion**	(ha)	0

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
G	**Total new active disturbance area**	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
H	**New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period**	(ha)	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
I	**Established rehabilitation**	(ha)	149.38
J	**Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio**	%	NA - this value will display after 2nd year ARR submission as calculation relies on comparison between sequential yearly ARR data
K	**Rehabilitated land to total mine footprint**	%	40.12

Progressive achievement of established rehabilitation

	ELEMENT	UNIT	THIS REPORT
L	**Established rehabilitation - agricultural final land uses**	%	21.26
M	**Established rehabilitation - native ecosystem final land uses**	%	78.16
N	**Established rehabilitation - other/non-vegetated final land uses**	%	0.58

Variation to the rehabilitation schedule

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

N/A

Key factors that delayed progressive rehabilitation

N/A

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

N/A

Rehabilitation monitoring and research findings

Rehabilitation monitoring

The rehabilitation monitoring carried out in the annual reporting period

The Annual Environmental Rehabilitation Inspection noted some isolated areas needing additional work to remediate weeds; erosion and rilling; and other minor issues. The 2023 Annual Ecological Rehabilitation Monitoring Report also recommends the following management actions: • Addressing lack of groundwater and resulting erosion in Ben Bullen Creek rehabilitation areas; • Weed control and increasing eucalypts at SOC5; • Addressing the "hotspots" noted in the annual walkover; • Targeting priority weeds onsite including Blackberry and St John's Wort; and • Feral animal inspections and control. Rehabilitation monitoring and maintenance work will continue during 2024.

Status of performance against rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria

The monitoring program that has been implemented

During 2023 there were a total of 12 woodland and 10 pasture monitoring sites made up of: • 9 mixed woodland rehabilitation site quadrats; • 3 mixed woodland reference site quadrats; • 2 sedgeland rehabilitation sites; • 2 sedgeland reference sites; • 8 pasture rehabilitation site transects; and • 2 pasture reference site transects. (Unfortunately sites associated with the ventilation shaft were unable to be accessed in 2022 or 2023 due to extensive flooding preventing safe access to these areas.) Monitoring methodologies used included a combination of Landscape Function Analyses (LFA), accredited soil analyses and an assessment of ecosystem characteristics using an adaptation of the Biometric Assessment Method (BAM). Permanent transects and photo-points have been established to record changes in these attributes over time. A range of ecological data obtained from the relevant reference site communities were used to provide upper and lower Key Performance Indicator (KPI) ranges. KPI's have been separated into "Primary performance indicators" and "Secondary performance indicators" as not all indicators are considered to be fundamental to completion. Primary performance indicators are those chosen as completion criteria targets and rehabilitation sites should equal, exceed or show positive trends towards those attributes of the reference sites. Range values of each performance indicator are adapted annually.

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.

Refer to Table 8.1 in the Annual Review for performance of the mixed eucalypt woodland and pasture rehabilitation monitoring sites against primary completion performance indicators in 2023.

Appraisal description

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

Rehabilitation monitoring program findings

Three types of rehabilitation monitoring/inspections are undertaken at Baal Bone. These include; Regular inspections by site personnel, An annual environmental rehabilitation walk around inspection and Annual Ecological Rehabilitation Monitoring which was implemented in 2009. Annual Rehab Inspection: The 2022 Annual Environmental Rehabilitation Inspection was conducted by DnA Environmental on 8 November 2023. Annual Ecological Rehabilitation Monitoring: An Annual Ecological Rehabilitation Monitoring program is undertaken at Baal Bone Colliery to evaluate the success of rehabilitation and Baal Bone Colliery's progress towards fulfilling long term land use objectives. The monitoring program will continue within rehabilitation areas until all rehabilitation closure criteria are satisfied, and mining leases are relinquished. Monitoring sites and reference sites have been established to monitor flora, fauna, landscape function and habitat values aimed at assessing ecosystem function in remnant vegetation and rehabilitation areas. Monitoring of these sites is undertaken annually until rehabilitation areas reach acceptable levels of establishment, and then monitoring will be undertaken periodically. Monitoring of these sites assesses: • Plant community structural attributes; • Cover, species density, height and structural diversity; • Species richness (the number of plant species present in each structural layer of each vegetation community); • The presence and abundance of any weed species; and • Assessment of natural regeneration/recruitment of new species. The findings of this monitoring program are used to assist in management recommendations for appropriate rehabilitation works within Baal Bone Colliery holdings. Where necessary, rehabilitation procedures are amended accordingly to continually improve rehabilitation standards. The findings of the Annual Ecological Rehabilitation Monitoring program are also used to assess progress towards rehabilitation commitments in the Baal Bone Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan. Section 4 of the Baal Bone Colliery Rehabilitation Management Plan sets out performance indicators and completion criteria. Baal Bone Colliery will demonstrate achievement of all completion criteria prior to seeking relinquishment of the site. The 2023 monitoring was undertaken by DnA

Environmental from the 30th October – 3rd November 2023. The results from this monitoring are summarised in Table 8.2 of the Annual Review.

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

Nil

Outcomes of rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS	ON TRACK?
ARR0001241						

Outcomes of completed trials and research

N/A

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
A1	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.
A2	Underground Mining Area	Underground mining operations areas/subsidence management areas.
B	Total active disturbance	Includes on-lease exploration areas, stripped areas ahead of mining, infrastructure areas, water management infrastructure, sewage treatment facilities, topsoil stockpile areas, access tracks and haul roads, active mining areas, waste rock emplacements (active/unshaped/in or out-of-pit), tailings dams (active/unshaped/uncapped) and temporary stabilised areas (e.g. areas sown with temporary cover crops for dust mitigation and temporary rehabilitation).
C	Rehabilitation – land preparation	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.

REPORTING CATEGORY		DEFINITION
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.
E	Ecosystem and Land Use Development	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). 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).
F	Rehabilitation Completion	The NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that the mining area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and approved rehabilitation completion criteria and final landform and rehabilitation plan following the submission of *Form: ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate and/or notification of mine or petroleum site closure.*
G	New active disturbance area	The area of any new active disturbance that has been created during the annual reporting period (definition A1 in Table 5).
H	New rehabilitation commenced during annual reporting period	The sum of any new rehabilitation commenced in the annual reporting period. These areas may be in the rehabilitation land preparation phase or the ecosystem & land use establishment phase (definitions C and D in Table 5).
I	Established rehabilitation (hectares)	The total area of land that is verified to be within either the ecosystem and land use development phase or the rehabilitation completion phase (definitions E & F in Table 5).

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

Attachment 2 – Definitions

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

WORD	DEFINITION
Department	The Department of Regional NSW.
Disturbance	See Surface Disturbance.
Disturbance area	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 – Rehabilitation Complaints

DATE	COMPLAINANT	COMPLAINT DETAILS	RESPONSE DETAILS	STATUS OF RESPONSE	DATE RESPONSE COMPLETED (IF APPLICABLE)

Attachment 4 – Stakeholder consultation

DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES AND FORMS	MATTERS SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION	ACTIONS TAKEN
16 Feb 2023	Resources Regulator	RASP Panel on 16/02/2023, various phone conversations and emails.	ESF2 application for 102 hectares of rehabilitation.	Following RASP Panel, Res Reg requested further information to support ESF2 application. On 1 March 2023, Paul Amidy provided the requested information, and on 4 April 2023, the ESF2 application was approved.
5 Oct 2023	Adjacent landholder	Regular phone conversations from October 2023 through the remainder of 2023, and into 2024.	Water damage to neighbours paddock as a result of seepage leaving site.	* New drain designed to direct seepage into existing drainage line. * Amendment to EPL sought and granted to move LDP to ensure water leaving site through new drain is captured in LDP monitoring. * New drain constructed in early January 2024. * Neighbouring paddock sprayed to kill typha in early 2024.
11 Oct 2023	EPA	Various emails and applications.	Amendment to existing LDP16 to move approximately 50m downstream. Purpose of move is to enable the capture of water quality data that is representative of all flows into Ben Bullen Creek after the construction of a drain to direct seepage away from neighbouring paddock.	Information requested by EPA provided. EPL variation granted, and drain constructed in early 2024.

Attachment 5 – Plans

Plan 1A_ BBC_A3 Landscape.pdf

Plan 1B_ BBC_A3 Landscape.pdf