



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001342

NORTH MINE FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 January 2024 to Thursday 31 December 2026

Contents

Summary	-1
Important	-1
Three-year forecast – surface disturbance activities.....	-1
Project description.....	-1
Description of surface disturbance activities.....	-1
Three-year rehabilitation forecast	-1
Rehabilitation planning schedule	-1
Rehabilitation research and trials	9
Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions	-1
Rehabilitation schedule	-1
Subsidence remediation for underground operations	-1
Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics.....	-1
Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression.....	-1
Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)	-1
Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions.....	-1
Attachment 2 – Definitions	-1
Attachment 3 – Plans	-1

Summary

DETAIL

Mine	North Mine
Reference	FWP0001342
Forward program commencement date	Monday 1 January 2024
Forward program end date	Thursday 31 December 2026
Forward program revision (if applicable)	
Contact	Jack Flanagan
Mining leases	CML 4 (1973), CML 5 (1973)
Project location	Perilya Broken Hill Limited
Date of submission	Friday 1 March 2024

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

The Broken Hill North Mine (Mine) is located immediately southeast of Broken Hill on the Line of Lode, is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Limited (the Company), a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Limited. The Company acquired the Mine from Pasminco Limited in 2002. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the recommencement of mining operations at the Mine was prepared in February 2017 and SSD 7538 was subsequently granted on 22 December 2017. Operations currently approved under SSD 7538 include the following.

- Mining operations for a period of 25 years (i.e. until December 2042), with rehabilitation operations to occur beyond this if required.
- Extraction of up to 4.2 million tonnes of ore over the life of the Mine.
- Extraction, crushing and transportation of up to 400 000 tonnes of ore per year.

Description of surface disturbance activities

Exploration activities

The Company is currently in the process of assessing all identified exploration targets in the vicinity of the Mine Site. A significant amount of exploration from underground workings is ongoing however surface exploration in the area of the North Mine over the coming period will likely concentrate on the Junction North target near the southwestern boundary of CML4 and the Zinc Lodes target on CML5. Additional targets may also be developed based on ongoing structural-stratigraphic modelling of the North Mine to Potosi area. Exploration methodologies employed in and around CMLs 4 and 5 can be broadly grouped into the following three primary components.

- geochemistry (including handheld XRF soil surveying);
- geophysics (including airborne, surface and down-hole surveying); and
- drilling. Given the typical depth of investigation for exploration on the mine leases, down-hole electromagnetic and magneto-metric resistivity surveys are an important tool in identifying drill targets within the Leases. Historic drill holes are surveyed using modern 3-component down-hole systems in order to identify potential mineralization which, if warranted, is tested by follow-up diamond drilling. Whole rock geochemical analysis of core samples is also used to assist in identifying potential alteration halos suggestive of proximity to mineralisation.

Construction activities

Construction activities approved under SSD 7583 scheduled in the next three years includes:

- Construction of a Paste Fill Plant, paste fill stockpile area and establishment of Tailings Harvesting Area.
- Construction of evaporation pond and associated mine water

management infrastructure. • Construction/refurbishment of ancillary infrastructure, including but not limited to the following. - Electrical systems and infrastructure. - Hardstands and lay down areas. - Warehousing, storage and waste management facilities. - Solar powered arrays for remote facilities. - Works involved with the protection and management of heritage items. - Employee-related infrastructure, including car parks, security gates, ablutions, offices, crib rooms etc.

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

In the case that mining recommences in the Forward Program Period, ore will be extracted from the underground workings using a range of mining methods in three phases as follows.

- Phase 1: Remediation and Restoration. Preparation of the Mine Site for recommencement of mining operations.
- Phase 2: North Mine Uppers. Extraction of ore using Long Hole Open Stope mining methods.
- Phase 3: North Mine Deeps. Extraction of ore using Long Hole Open Stope, Overhand Cut and Fill and Underhand Cut and Fill mining methods. Phase 1 has been completed with mining development currently in Phase 2. A summary of ongoing activities undertaken at the Mine include the following.

- Transport extracted ore using underground haul truck to the surface ROM negative pressure shed enclosure for crushing.
- Load and transport the crushed ore to the Southern Operations using A-double road trains via the approved transport route, namely the Potosi Mine Haul Road, Barrier Highway, Iodide Street, Crystal Street and Gypsum Street.
- Dewater the existing workings and transfer that water to on site evaporation ponds or the Southern Operations.
- Ancillary activities, including but not limited to the following.
 - Storage and processing of waste rock at surface for a range of purposes
 - Operation of a cement batching plant for production of shotcrete
 - Maintenance of plant and equipment at a range of locations
 - Storage and use of reagent and hydrocarbons
 - Operation of a landfill facility.

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

In summary, waste rock will be placed within completed stopes underground. Where suitable stopes are not available for backfilling, waste rock will be transported to the surface and placed within the Cosmopolitan Open Cut in-pit Waste Rock Emplacement. Where adequate volumes of waste rock are not available for direct placement underground, waste rock would be extracted from the Waste Rock Harvesting Area transported underground for backfilling operations.

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

The Mine has no active processing infrastructure, ore is transported to ROM area enclosure in a negative pressure shed for crushing and is then transported to Southern Operations for processing. No active tailing facilities are present at the Mine with all processing occurring at Southern Operations. As described in the construction activities, establishment of a Fill Plant,

paste fill stockpile area and Tailings Harvesting Area is scheduled in the next three years. The process will involve harvesting previously placed tailings within the Tailings Harvesting Area, mixing the tailings with cement and water within the Paste Fill Plant Area, and pump or transport the paste fill underground for backfilling. The paste fill/batch plant may also be used to manufacture shotcrete, cement and similar products for mining operations.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

The management of non-production waste generated at the Mine Site is described below. General Solid Waste (Non-putrescible) is placed within the Mine Waste Facility. General Solid and Recyclables Waste (Putrescible and Non-putrescible) is stored in covered bins located within amenity buildings, offices and elsewhere, as required. This waste is collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to a licensed waste disposal facility. Waste Oils and Greases are placed within bunded area(s) within or in the vicinity of the workshop areas. Collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility. Oily Water is collected in sumps or in tanks. All oily water would be passed through an oil-water separator, with the produced water used for mine-related purposes and the produced oily fraction added to the waste oil stream. Batteries are placed within a covered and marked battery storage area. Collected on a regular basis by a licensed disposal contractor and recycled. Tyres are removed from site by the supplier. Where this is not possible, or temporary storage is required, tyres would be removed from site for recycling where practicable, or reused on site for construction of retaining walls or traffic control. Scrap Steel/Metal is stored in specified areas within the workshop area or elsewhere such as the laydown area, as required. Collected as necessary by a scrap metal recycler.

Key production milestones

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
Stripped topsoil <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m ³)	0	0	0
Rock/overburden	(m ³)	77,943	76,946	86,839
Ore	(Mt)	0.35	0.3	0.35
Reject material¹	(Mt)	0	0	0
Product	(Mt)	0.02	0.04	0.05

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

Three-year rehabilitation forecast

Rehabilitation planning schedule

Rehabilitation planning schedule

A number of rehabilitation trials are underway and continuing in 2024 to assist in rehabilitation planning. The below provides a summary of the trials and their milestones. Y1 2024 – North Mine Direct Seeding Trials (commenced and ongoing), Hydromulching Trials (ongoing, complete Y1), Growth Medium Development Study (ongoing, complete Y1), Heritage Implementation Plan (commencing in Y1), Closure Management Plan (commencing Y1), Remediation Options Assessment (commenced and ongoing), Program of Kinetic Column Leach Tests (ongoing, complete Y1) Y2 2025 – Year 2 of the period will involve continuation of some Year 1 trials. Additionally, the Heritage Interpretation Plan will commence following completion of the Heritage Implementation Plan. The below provides a summary of the rehabilitation planning and their milestones. North Mine Direct Seeding Trials (ongoing, complete Y2), Closure Management Plan (complete Y2), Heritage Interpretation Plan (commencing in Y2).

Stakeholder consultation

Perilya has undertaken consultation with relevant stakeholders during preparation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan, rehabilitation objectives, and various management plans during 2023. Agency consultation regarding these topics included the Resources Regulator, Broken Hill City Council, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Heritage NSW. In 2024, consultation with the above government agencies will continue, in order to assist in preparation of the Strategic Historic Heritage Management Plan. The consultation involves determining the final use of North Mine historic heritage items at closure. Meetings with the Community Consultative Committee will continue to occur over the period of 2024 – 2026.

Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

Rehabilitation studies/trials during the Forward Program Period will include testing revegetation options, characterising growth medium resources, and understanding the solute release from waste rock and tailings samples. The North Mine Direct Seeding Trials compare direct seeding of native chenopod seeds on two different growth medium trial areas. A sample of 0.5ha of dried tailings is being used in Trial 1, and a 0.3ha sample of waste rock capping of dried tailing is Trial 2. The Hydromulching Trials focus on a trial area of 1.3ha of the Potosi WRE batters. The Growth Medium Development Study is a material characterisation trial being completed by SRK Consulting. The Remediation Options Assessment aims to determine the best options for the contaminated area McCulloch's Flat at North Mine. The Program of Kinetic

Column Leach Tests involves calculating sulfide oxidation rates based on sulfate release rates and assessing oxygen consumption rates.

Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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FWP0001
342

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions

Rehabilitation maintenance and corrective actions are detailed in the Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP), and will be implemented in the case that they are triggered. The following trials have commenced and aim to address the knowledge gaps.

- Following a Soils and Materials Characterisation Assessment in 2022, SRK Consulting has been engaged to complete further laboratory testing. The tests commenced in August 2023 and are anticipated to run for a minimum of 12 months. And a final report submitted to the Resource Regulator 31 October 2024. The following research, trials and plans have been scheduled to address the knowledge gaps.
- Southern Operations Site D Long-term Growth Medium Trials (RRT0001044)
- Growth Medium Development Study (RRT0001053)
- Remediation Options Assessment (RRT0001058)
- Program of Kinetic Column Leach Testing (RRT0001054)
- Heritage Implementation Plan (RRT0001056)
- Heritage Interpretation Plan (RRT0001057)
- Closure Management Plan (RRT0001055)

Rehabilitation schedule

Prior to the cessation of mining operations, rehabilitation will only be undertaken in areas which are no longer required for operational purposes. Additionally, specific management actions for individual historic heritage items and their relative timing will be determined in Heritage Implementation Plan. The Rehabilitation Management Plan presents the indicative rehabilitation schedule for the Mine by depicting those areas which would be rehabilitated during each 5-yearly increment between the commencement of the Plan and Mine closure. The southern Historic Tailings / Product Storage domain will be subject to the decommissioning, landform establishment, growth medium development and ecosystem and land use establishment rehabilitation phases prior to the cessation of mining operations during the period 2022 and 2026. The annual progression of the above rehabilitation schedule is summarised below.

- 2024 – Assessment of waste rock medium areas of the southern Historic Tailings / Product Storage domains as sustainable medium for ecosystem establishment. Remediation option assessment of McCulloch's Flat area.
- 2025 – Stabilisation assessment of Historic Tailings / Product Storage Area batter rock armouring. Trials of outcomes from remediation option assessment.
- 2026 – Assessment of historic rehabilitation areas against objectives and criteria to confirm status as active rehabilitation.

Subsidence remediation for underground operations

Broken Hill is a hard rock region and no specific surface subsidence-related monitoring or maintenance programs are required at the Mine.

Progressive mining and rehabilitation statistics

Three-yearly forecast cumulative disturbance and rehabilitation progression

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
A Total surface disturbance footprint	(ha)	185.1	185.1	185.1
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	167.46	161.88	148.99
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	5.58	18.46

Rehabilitation key performance indicators (KPIs)

FORECAST	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
O Total new active disturbance area	(ha)			
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation during the reporting period	(ha)		5.58	12.88
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio				

Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment 3 – Plans

ARR Plan 2A.pdf

ARR Plan 2B.pdf

ARR Plan 2C.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1