



**NSW  
Resources  
Regulator**

**FWP0001250**

# **POTOSI OPERATIONS FORWARD PROGRAM**

**Sunday 1 January 2023 to Wednesday 31 December 2025**

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## Summary

### DETAIL

<b>Mine</b>	Potosi Operations
<b>Reference</b>	FWP0001250
<b>Forward program commencement date</b>	Sunday 1 January 2023
<b>Forward program end date</b>	Wednesday 31 December 2025
<b>Forward program revision (if applicable)</b>	
<b>Contact</b>	Jack Flanagan
<b>Mining leases</b>	CML 5 (1973), CML 6 (1973)
<b>Project location</b>	Perilya Broken Hill Limited
<b>Date of submission</b>	Thursday 26 October 2023

## 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 Potosi Mine, located approximately 5km northeast of the Broken Hill central business district, is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Limited. The Company acquired the Mine from Pasminco Limited in 2002. The current development consent for the Mine, DA 448/2004, does not specify a mine life or end date for mining operations. Based on current production rates at the Mine and the extent of known mineral resources, mining operations are anticipated to be completed by December 2024. However, the identification of further mineralisation to the current production schedule may result in the mine life being extended. In December 2010, DA 448/2004 was amended to permit the construction and operation of the Silver Peak Box Cut, Portal and associated decline, construction of associated infrastructure including the temporary waste rock stockpiling area, and transportation of ore material via road to the Southern Operations Concentrator.

## Description of surface disturbance activities

### Exploration activities

The Company is assessing exploration targets in the vicinity of the Mine Site. Given the extent of historic exploration activities in the area, the most prospective areas are expected to occur at depth below previous exploration programmes. Structural-stratigraphic modelling is anticipated to generate new targets for evaluation between the North Mine & Potosi, including the highly prospective Tin Street target on CML5. Deep targets for evaluation also occur along the extensive & under-explored stratigraphy north of Potosi on CML6 including a strong offhole EM response below the Flying Doctor deposit north of Potosi & the deep Carbonate Ridge prospect where high-grade drill intercepts have previously occurred. Exploration methodologies employed in & around CMLs 5, 6 can be broadly grouped into three primary components. • geochemistry -including handheld XRF soil surveying • geophysics - including airborne, surface & downhole surveying • drilling The typical depth of investigation for exploration on the mine leases, down-hole electromagnetic & magneto-metric resistivity surveys are an important tool in identifying drill targets within the Leases. Historic drill holes are surveyed using modern 3-component downhole systems 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/refurbishment of ancillary infrastructure, including but not limited to the following.

- Electrical systems and infrastructure.
- Hardstands and lay down areas.
- Works involved with maintenance of sealed and unsealed roads
- Works involved with maintenance water management areas and related infrastructure
- 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.

A summary of ongoing activities over the term of the Forward Program is provided below.

- Ongoing underground mining and development of the Silver Peak Decline.
- Continued dewatering and water management to facilitate same underground mining operations.
- Ongoing resource definition drilling from surface and underground.
- Ongoing rehabilitation of the Potosi Waste Rock Emplacement (WRE) and any other areas that are no longer required for operation. Underground mining operations would include the following activities and would be consistent with those approved under DA 448/2004.
- Underground development, including:
  - establishment of loading bays and drill cuddies at 120m and 60m intervals respectively;
  - development drilling using a two-boom electro-hydraulic drill jumbo;
  - development blasting using packaged or bulk explosives and non-electric detonation;
  - loading of blasted rock onto haul trucks and transport to mined-out voids;
  - extraction of the Potosi orebody using sublevel, mechanised up-hole stoping and an electrohydraulic production drill rig; and
  - mucking of broken ore into using remotely controlled loaders.
- Transport of ore to the ROM Stockpile Area prior to transport via the Potosi Haul Road and public roads to the Southern Operations Concentrator
- Ancillary activities including but limited to maintenance of plant and equipment, storage and use of hydrocarbons and operation of a range of electrical and other service-related infrastructure.

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 Potosi Mine has an historical waste rock emplacement from open cut development by the previous operator (Pasminco) in 1996, no further construction of the emplacement is schedule in next three years. The top of emplacement is operated as auxiliary mining area for temporary storage of waste rock. Management of waste rock generated during the Forward Program period will involve the following activities.

- Placement of waste rock material from Silver Peak Underground within completed stope voids
- Temporary stockpiling of waste rock material from the Silver Peak Underground within the active Waste Rock Emplacement area.
- Transport of material from the active Waste Rock Emplacement area to the Silver Peak Underground where space is available.
- Temporary stockpiling of

waste rock material generated at the Potosi Underground within the Potosi Open Cut void or within the active Waste Rock Emplacement area. • Prior to decommissioning, waste rock stockpiled in the active Waste Rock Emplacement area will be returned underground for structural support purposes or relocated to the Potosi Open Cut void. • The final Potosi Waste Rock Emplacement landform may include the retention of benign waste rock material for purposes including erosion control, fauna habitat and tourist access barriers (i.e. rock berms).

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

No processing or tailings facilities located on Potosi Mine site, processing of ore occurs at Southern Operations.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

The management of non-production waste generated at the Mine Site is described below. • General Solid and Recyclables Waste (Putrescible and Non-putrescible) – Waste is stored in covered bins located within amenity buildings, offices and elsewhere, as required. Bins located in open areas are fitted with animal-proof lids. Waste is collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to a licensed waste disposal facility. • Waste Oils and Greases – Placed within tanks and IBCs and located within bunded areas. Collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to an appropriately licensed facility. • Batteries – Placed within a covered and marked battery storage area. Collected on a regular basis by a licensed disposal contractor and recycled. • Tyres – Stored in bins adjacent to the workshop. Collected by an EPA licenced waste recycling contractor. • Scrap Steel /Metal – Stored in bins adjacent to the workshop. Sent to a scrap metal recycler on a regular basis. • Waste Water – Grey Water – Waste water from offices, workshops and ablutions facilities is pumped to the Water Storage Dam. Water is evaporated from the Water Storage Dam. • Waste Water – Sewage – Sewage produced on the surface is stored in a 32 000L concrete tank. Sewage produced underground is stored in chemical toilet facilities. Routinely pumped out or emptied by a licensed contractor and disposed of at approved facilities

**Key production milestones**

MATERIAL	UNIT	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
<b>Stripped topsoil</b> <small>(if applicable)</small>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	0
<b>Rock/overburden</b>	(m <sup>3</sup> )	12,845	0	0
<b>Ore</b>	(Mt)	0.21	0.06	0
<b>Reject material<sup>1</sup></b>	(Mt)	0	0	0
<b>Product</b>	(Mt)	0.02	0	0

<sup>1</sup> This includes coarse rejects, tailings and any other wastes resulting from beneficiation.

# Three-year rehabilitation forecast

## Rehabilitation planning schedule

### Rehabilitation planning schedule

As part of the preparation of the Rehabilitation Management Plan for the Mine, the Company prepared a risk assessment to outline specific risks and controls associated with the rehabilitation of the Mine. Knowledge gaps on materials characterisation occurred during 2021 and 2022 which identified areas of potential risk which may require additional treatment to reach final land use outcomes and assessed the limitation of certain materials in final land use. Recommendations included a further program of kinetic testing to understand mine waste (waste rock and tailings) weathering processes that are more site-specific. The outcomes will form the foundation for predictive modelling of future water quality from final land use areas including mine waste materials.

### Stakeholder consultation

Stakeholder consultation with regards to the rehabilitation objectives, rehabilitation completion criteria and proposed final land uses and landforms for the Rehabilitation Management Plan was undertaken in April 2021 and June 2022. The following stakeholders were contacted. • Australian Rail Track Corporation • Broken Hill City Council • Broken Hill Local Aboriginal Land Council • Community Consultative Committee – Broken Hill • Crown Lands • Department of Premier and Cabinet • Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) • Essential Energy and Water • Heritage NSW and Heritage Council • Mining, Exploration and Geoscience • NSW Health • Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) • NSW Resources Regulator • Transport for NSW • CBH Resources Consultation with DPE will be undertaken to ensure that the Rehabilitation Management Plan satisfies the requirement for a Rehabilitation Strategy under Condition 45 of Schedule 3 of SSD-7538. Consultation will continue to be undertaken with DPE, Heritage NSW, and Broken Hill City Council to finalise the Strategic Historic Heritage Management Plan for the Mine. Given the subject and outcomes of recent stakeholder consultation, no further stakeholder consultation will be undertaken, or deemed necessary, in relation to rehabilitation planning or scheduling over the period 2023 – 2025.

### Rehabilitation studies, risk assessments and/or design work

The following presents a summary of the rehabilitation research and trials planned at the Mine Site over the next three years. • Hydromulching Trials – commenced and ongoing. • Growth Medium Development Study – commenced and ongoing. • Closure Management Plan – commencing 2024, with some components commencing 2023, including: – Engineer Assessment of Structures. – Contaminated Site Assessment. – Post-Closure Surface and



Groundwater Assessment. – Hazardous Materials Assessment Procedure. • Heritage Implementation Plan – commencing 2024, subject to approval of the Strategic Historic Heritage Management Plan. • Heritage Interpretation Plan – commencing 2023, subject to approval of the Strategic Historic Heritage Management Plan.

## Rehabilitation research and trials

RRT NUMBER	PROJECT/TRIAL NAME	OBJECTIVE OF TRIAL/PROJECT	METHODOLOGY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	STATUS
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## 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. The following research, trials and plans have been schedule to address the knowledge gaps.
- Hydromulching Trials (RRT000143)
- Growth Medium Development Study (RRT0001067)
- Remediation Options Assessment (RRT0001064)
- Program of Kinetic Column Leach Testing (RRT0001054)
- Heritage Implementation Plan (RRT0001066)
- Heritage Interpretation Plan (RRT0001068)
- Closure Management Plan (RRT0001065)

## Rehabilitation schedule

Prior to the cessation of mining operations, rehabilitation will be undertaken in areas which are no longer required for operational purposes. As the extent of disturbance at the Mine Site is largely confined to operational areas required to support ongoing mining activities and storage areas for rehabilitation materials (i.e. topsoil stockpiles), opportunities for progressive rehabilitation prior to the completion of mining operations are limited. The Potosi Operations Rehabilitation Management Plan presents the indicative rehabilitation schedule for the Mine Site by depicting those areas which would be rehabilitated during each 5-year increment between the commencement of the Plan and Mine closure. The following areas 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 2021 and 2025.

- Rehabilitation of the Potosi WRE batters will be undertaken during the first five year period

The annual progression of the rehabilitation schedule is summarised below.

- 2023 - Upper eastern batter of WRE hydroseeded with native seed mix/completed early in 2022, no additional areas will occur in 2023
- 2024 - Western section of southern batter of WRE hydroseeded with native seed mix
- 2025 - Eastern section of southern batter of WRE hydroseeded with native seed mix

## 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)	53.72	53.72	53.72
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	49.47	47.48	45.83
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	0	1.99	3.64

### 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)		1.99	1.65
Q Annual rehabilitation to disturbance ratio				

# Attachment 1 – Reporting Definitions

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

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



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

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

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>Phases of rehabilitation</b>	The stages and sequences of actions required to rehabilitate disturbed land to achieve the final land use. The phases of rehabilitation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ active mining</li> <li>■ decommissioning</li> <li>■ landform Establishment</li> <li>■ growth medium development</li> <li>■ ecosystem and land use establishment</li> <li>■ ecosystem and land use development.</li> </ul>
<b>Progressive rehabilitation</b>	The progress of rehabilitation towards achieving the approved rehabilitation completion criteria. This may be described in terms of domains, phases, performance indicators and rehabilitation completion criteria.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion</b>	The final phase of rehabilitation when a rehabilitation area has achieved the approved rehabilitation objectives and rehabilitation completion criteria for the final land use. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the 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.
<b>Rehabilitation Completion criteria</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation cost estimate</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation management plan</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation objectives</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation risk assessment</b>	As defined in the Mining Regulation 2016.
<b>Rehabilitation schedule</b>	The defined timeframes for progressive rehabilitation set out in the forward program.

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

<sup>2</sup> Commonwealth of Australia (DITR), 2007. *Tailings Management*.

## Attachment 3 – Plans

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ARR\_Plan 2C.pdf

Forward Program (LARGE MINE) v2.1