



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

FWP0001336

SOUTHERN OPERATIONS FORWARD PROGRAM

Monday 1 January 2024 to Thursday 31 December 2026



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Summary

DETAIL

Mine	Southern Operations
Reference	FWP0001336
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 13 (1973), CML 8 (1973), CML 9 (1973), CML 10 (1973), CML 12 (1973), ML 1249 (1973), CML 11 (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 Southern Operations Mine (Mine), located on the south-western border of the city of Broken Hill, is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Limited (Company), a wholly owned subsidiary of Perilya Limited. The Company acquired the Mine from Pasminco Limited in 2002. Due to the long history of operations at the Mine Site, the Mine continues to operate under Continuing Use Rights afforded by Section 4.65 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and therefore is not subject to conditions requiring overarching development consent. As such, the Mine is not constrained by an approved Mine life or end date for mining operations. Based on current extraction rates and the extent of known mineralisation at the Mine Site, it is anticipated that mining operations will cease by 2030. However, it is noted that changes to anticipated extraction and production rates and/or the discovery of additional mineralisation could result in the actual completion date being extended.

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, the most prospective areas are expected to occur at depth below previous exploration programmes. Current and future exploration activities will concentrate primarily on the down plunge extents of mineralisation at the Mine Site in addition to searching for structurally displaced portions of the main lodes. Likely targets to be evaluated during the period include the Southern Extensions, White Leeds/ Rising Sun and Kelley's Creek target areas. Additional targets may also be generated based on ongoing review and reinterpretation of data. Exploration methodologies employed in & around CMLs 8 9 10 11 12 13 & ML 1249 (Southern Leases) can be broadly grouped into three primary components: Surface geochemistry (including handheld XRF soil surveying), Geophysics (including airborne, surface and downhole surveying), and 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 in order to identify potential mineralization which, 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

The Company started, completed, and commissioned the tailings storage facility (TSF) cell 4 in 2023, including the starter embankment. The TSF cell 4 design has a base area of approximately 625m by 550m. The starter embankment connects cell 2 and cell 3 with the now decommissioned Brine Dam. Existing stockpile materials within the cell 4 footprint, as well as all the soil materials recovered through the construction of the starter embankment, were moved, and stockpiled on cell 1. The soil material has now been hydroseeded, and the intention is to use it to cover the crest of cell 3 as part of our final landform."

Mining schedule

Mining development method and sequencing and general mine features.

Mine comprises two components, the South Mine and Site D. For the purposes of this document, all activities at the Mine are undertaken within the Mine Site. Activities that are undertaken at the Mine Site include the following.

- Extraction of ore using underground mining methods using both shaft and decline access.
- Crushing and screening of ore and stockpiling of the crushed ore on a crushed ore stockpile.
- Receipt of ore from the Company's other operations, including the Potosi Mine and North Mine.
- Transfer of crushed and imported ore material to the South Mine Concentrator for grinding and separation to produce separate lead and zinc concentrates.
- Transportation of lead and zinc concentrates from the Southern Operations Mine Site to Port Pirie by rail.
- Transfer of tailings to a 4-cell Tailings Storage Facility referred to as Site D and return of recovered water.
- Operations within the Southern Operations Mine Site are undertaken 24-hours per day, 7 days per week.
- 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 sandfill plant using imported cement and selected tailings.
 - 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.

The Mine has no emplacement areas beyond tailings facility described below.

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

Tailings produced as a result of the separation of mineral concentrate from crushed ore are sent to a plant that separates the larger fraction of this material from the fines. Consisting of approximately 70% of the tails stream, the larger fraction is stabilised with cement and sent back underground as backfill. The remaining smaller sized fraction is pumped to a tailings storage facility (TSF) known as Site D which is located 4 km southwest of the Southern Operations concentrator. The Site D TSF has been designed to have four cells with a combined

base area of 130 hectares. Cell 1,2 and 3 have all been filled and decommissioned. Cell 4 is currently active and is the facility that receives tailings from the south operations concentrator. The storage capacity of cell 4, at fully capacity is estimated to last until late 2037. The design of cell 4 allows for further staged lift construction throughout operation, up to the same elevation as the existing cells 1-3. Cell 4 is proposed to reach this level over seven stages. Tailings are disposed of at Site D, Cell 4. This Cell has been designed to accommodate tailings produced to the end of 2037.

Waste disposal and materials handling operations.

Management of wastes generated at the Southern Operations is in keeping with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Licence 2688 (EPL 2688). Methods of storage and disposal of wastes are outlined in the following. - General waste (putrescible and non-putrescible) is disposed of on-site at a landfill located on Site C. Where possible, waste materials are recycled prior to disposal to landfill. - Waste, Oils, Scrap Metal, Batteries, and Tyres are held on a laydown located on top of Site C. These items are collected by an EPA licensed waste recycling contractor. - Sewage is connected to services supplied by Essential Water who provide the disposal mechanism. - Medical Wastes are transported to and disposed of at the Broken Hill District Health Service. - Waste Rock or mullock is stockpiled at a number of locations where it is crushed and subsequently returned underground. The greater proportion of the rock will be used underground as road base and the balance used as backfill towards the close of the operations. A significant proportion of the waste rock produced in the mine never reaches the surface but is used underground as stoping backfill.

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)	18,072	17,606	19,467
Ore	(Mt)	1.11	1.09	1.2
Reject material¹	(Mt)	1.27	1.27	1.27
Product	(Mt)	0.09	0.09	0.09

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 – A number of rehabilitation trials are underway and continuing in 2024 to assist in rehabilitation planning. 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 Coloumn Leach Tests (ongoing, complete Y1), Southern Operations Tailings Storage Facilities: TSF Closure Program (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. North Mine Direct Seeding Trials (ongoing, complete Y2), Closure Management Plan (complete Y2), Heritage Interpretation Plan (commencing in Y2). Y3 2026 – In 2026, the next round of Ecosystem Function Analysis monitoring will be undertaken. It is the first year that the Southern Operations Mine will be included in the monitoring.

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 the upcoming Forward Program Reporting Period, consultation with the Resources Regulator will continue in relation to the rehabilitation of the Tailings Storage Facility. 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. ACT Williams will continue to progress designing the detailed batter design for Cell 1 and 2 of Site D in Y1. 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 knowledge gained from the trial at Potosi is anticipated to assist with

knowledge gaps regarding growth material resource availability at Southern Operations. 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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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.
- ACT Williams has been engaged to develop the design for Cell 1 and 2 batters which are scheduled for completion in early 2024. The design will include a schedule of works aligning activities with future wall lifts of Site D Cell 4 (2024 -2030). Planning for the capping and final landform development of site A/B, Site C and Site D TSFs. The following research, trials and plans have been schedule 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 for the Mine presents the indicative rehabilitation schedule for the Mine Site by depicting those areas which would be rehabilitated during each 5-yearly 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 2022 and 2026.

- Rehabilitation of areas of the Tailings Storage Area, consisting of stabilisation of the Site AB and Site C TSF batters, and capping and rock armouring of Site D Cell 1 batters.
- Rock armouring of Site D Cell 3 batters will be undertaken concurrently with upstream lift construction.

The annual progression of the above rehabilitation schedule is summarised below.

- 2024 – Upper batter of Site AB rock armouring / Development of Site D Cell 1 and 2 batter design
- 2024 – Site D TSF Cell 3 Clay Cap.
- 2025 – Stabilisation assessment of Site C and Site AB batter rock armouring
- 2026 – Northern batter of Site D Cell 1 rock armouring.

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)	413.38	413.38	413.38
B Total active disturbance	(ha)	400.01	378.51	374.73
P Total new area of land proposed for active rehabilitation	(ha)	1.44	22.95	26.73

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)	1.44	21.5	3.78
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	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"> ■ 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 <i>Form ESF2 Rehabilitation completion and/or review of rehabilitation cost estimate</i> 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	<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