MINERAL HILL

MH_ENV_RMP

REHABILITATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

MINERAL HILL PTY LTD

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DOCUMENT HISTORY					
Document	**Date Issued**	**Reviewed By**	**Approved By**	**Date Approved**	**Revision Type**
Version 1	07/07/2022	Simon Smith and IEMA	Geoff Merrell	7/07/2022	Version 1
Version 2	22/09/2024	IEMA			Version 2
Version 3	08/10/2026	M McCarthy	M McCarthy	08/10/2026	Version 3

SUMMARY TABLE		
Name of Mine	MINERAL HILL MINE	
Rehabilitation Management Plan Commencement Date	1 JULY 2022	
Rehabilitation Management Plan Revision Dates and Version Numbers	VERSION 1, 2022 VERSION 2, 2024 VERSION 3, 2026	
Mining Leases	**No.**	**Expiry**
	ML 332-340	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 1695	7 MAY 2035
	ML 1712	28 MAY 2036
	ML 1778	28 MAY 2036
	ML 5240	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 5499	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 5621	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 5267	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 5278	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 5632	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 6329	14 MARCH 2033
	ML 6365	14 MARCH 2033
Name of Lease holder(s)	MINERAL HILL PTY LTD	
Date of Finalisation	08/10/2026	

1. INTRODUCTION

Mineral Hill Pty Limited is the nominated operator of the Mineral Hill Mine (Mineral Hill). Kingston Resources Limited (Kingston) owns Mineral Hill Pty Limited.

Mineral Hill is located approximately 60km to the north of Condobolin, in the Lachlan Local Government Area (LGA) of New South Wales (NSW). Mineral Hill is currently approved for the underground and open pit extraction and then processing of group 1 minerals. Mineral Hill entered care and maintenance in June 2026. During this period, activities focus on maintaining infrastructure, managing environmental and rehabilitation risks, undertaking exploration and technical studies, and planning for a potential restart. Care and maintenance does not suspend progressive rehabilitation obligations; areas no longer required for future operations will be assessed for rehabilitation as soon as reasonably practicable. The site is composed of a processing plant area, run-of-mine (ROM) pad, Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF) 1 and 2, waste rock emplacement, and three open cut pits, the Pearse Open Cut, Eastern Pit, and Pearse North Open Cut.

This Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) has been prepared for activities at Mineral Hill Mine under its Mining Leases (refer to **Table 1**). This RMP has been prepared to satisfy requirements under the Mining Leases as per the 2021 Rehabilitation Reforms of the Mining Act 1992. This RMP is structured as per the Resources Regulator's *Form and Way: Rehabilitation management plan for large mines* (2 July 2021).

1.1. History of Operations

1.1.1. Historical (Prior to 1960) Operations

Exploration and mining activities have been undertaken at Mineral Hill since the late 1800s, with several historical mine workings targeting the extraction of high grade, secondary silver/lead ores as well as smaller tonnages of copper, zinc, and gold.

Between 1911 and 1925, over 10,000 tonnes of ore were extracted from the Iodide (Mt Iodide) Mine, with reported ore grades including 900g/t silver, 20% lead, and 6g/t gold. Smaller tonnages of silver/lead ore were also extracted from the Red Terror Mine and Block Nine Mine workings at Parkers Hill, while minor extraction of gold mineralisation was undertaken at the Mt Marshall Mine workings between the mid-1930s and 1950s.

1.1.2. Exploration - 1960 to 1988

In the 1960s, the first systematic modern exploration activities were undertaken at Mineral Hill by Cyprus Mines Corporation (Cyprus) to evaluate porphyry copper mineralisation. A sub-economic, low grade copper resource was defined following the completion of 20 000m of exploratory drilling, during which drill samples were also routinely assayed for gold.

In the early 1970s, approximately 3 000m of drilling was undertaken by Getty Oil and Development Company (Getty) specifically targeting gold in the area. This work indicated the presence of gold mineralisation within the 'Eastern' and 'Western' areas; however, Getty withdrew from Mineral Hill in 1983.

Triako Resources Limited (Triako), having acquired a 90% interest in the Mineral Hill venture from Cyprus in 1973 via its subsidiary Buka Minerals N.L., commenced a program of exploratory drilling targeting gold following the withdrawal of Getty. Systematic reverse circulation grid drilling undertaken in 1984 identified gold mineralisation within the 'Eastern', 'Western', and '5001' Ore Zones.

1.1.3. Triako and CBH – 1988 to 2009

Following the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and receipt of approval under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) in February 1988, Triako commenced development of the Eastern and 5001 Pits in June 1988. Mining was halted temporarily in March 1990 due to

metallurgical issues which threatened the viability of the operation, with the Mine Site being placed into care and maintenance while further exploration was undertaken.

Mining activities recommenced in April 1995 with the underground development of the Jack's Hut Ore Zone and the treatment of ore by flotation to produce copper/gold concentrate commencing in September 1995. Between 1995 and 1999, approximately 740 000t of ore assaying 1.75% copper and 4.8g/t gold from the Jack's Hut Ore Zone was treated, yielding a total of approximately 89 000oz of gold and 12 000t of copper.

Underground development of the Eastern Ore Zone commenced in November 1998, with the first ore being processed in the flotation plant in March 1999. Following the recommissioning of a Carbon-in-Pulp plant in May 1999, all ore extracted from the Eastern Ore Zone was processed through the dual Carbon-in-Pulp flotation plant. The Mine Site was again placed under care and maintenance in September 2005. Between 1998 and 2005, approximately 772 000t of ore was extracted from the Eastern Ore Zone, assaying 8.85g/t of gold and yielding approximately 200 000oz of gold.

Trial underground mining activities commenced at the Parkers Hill Ore Zone in March 2001, generating approximately 20 000t of ore and yielding approximately 520t of copper. Extraction of ore from the Ashes Ore Zone in the vicinity of the 5001 Pit was undertaken intermittently between June 2001 and June 2004, producing approximately 68 000t of ore and yielding approximately 326t of copper and 14 250oz of gold.

A 600m drive to access the Southern Ore Zone was completed in November 2003. Approximately 210 000t of ore from the Southern Ore Zone, with an average grade of 5.9g/t gold, was processed between December 2003 and September 2005. The Mineral Hill Mine was placed under care and maintenance in September 2005 and a mine closure plan was prepared in April 2006.

CBH Resources Limited (CBH) completed a takeover of Triako in October 2006, with Triako remaining as the operator of the Mineral Hill Mine. Following a review of the feasibility of operations at Mineral Hill, additional drilling programs were undertaken principally within the vicinity of Parkers Hill to improve understanding of mineralisation in the area.

1.1.4. KBL - 2008 to 2018

In May 2008, KBL Mining Limited (KBL) (formerly Kimberley Metals Ltd), a wholly owned subsidiary of CBH, acquired several pre-developed projects including the Mineral Hill Mine Site from Triako.

Between 2009 and 2012, KBL drilled a total of 132 holes as part of exploration targeting the Pearse Open Cut resource. An EIS for the Pearse Open Cut Project was prepared in 2010 and Part 4 development approval under the EP&A Act was issued by Lachlan Shire Council in October 2011 (DA 2011/18). Site preparation for the Pearse Open Cut, Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement, and Tailings Storage Facility 2 commenced in May 2015.

The Mineral Hill Mine was placed into care and maintenance in October 2016 after KBL entered into administration and receivership.

1.1.5. Quintana – 2018 to 2020

The Mineral Hill Mine Site was acquired by Mineral Hill Pty Ltd (formerly Quintana Resources Australia Pty Ltd) in September 2018. Mineral Hill Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Quintana MH Holdings LLC, a member of the Quintana Minerals Corporation (Quintana) based in Houston, Texas.

In March 2019, Quintana submitted a Statement of Environmental Effects to accompany an application to modify DA 2011/18 to permit the reprocessing of tailings stored at the Mine Site. Activities associated with this modification are described in Section 2.1.

1.1.6. Kingston Resources – 2020 to Current

Kingston acquired Mineral Hill in 2020. In May 2024, Mineral Hill Pty Ltd submitted a Statement of Environmental Effects to accompany an application to modify DA 2011/18 to better reflect changes to the biodiversity offsetting scheme since DA 2011/18 was granted. MOD_3 and MOD_4 do not involve any operational elements relevant to the proposed modification.

1.1.7. Rehabilitation to Date

No signification rehabilitation activities have been undertaken at Mineral Hill to date at the time of publishing. Further information on the status of rehabilitation at Mineral Hill can be found in the Annual Rehabilitation Reports and Forward Programs also publicly available.

Mineral Hill was placed into care and maintenance in 2016, recommenced operations in 2021, and entered a further period of care and maintenance in June 2026. Rehabilitation planning, environmental monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation risk controls continue during care and maintenance. Rehabilitation undertaken and progress against planned activities are reported in the Annual Rehabilitation Report, with proposed activities set out in the Forward Program.

The Resources Regulator conducted a Targeted Assessment Program (TAP) visit to assess Landform Establishment at Mineral Hill. This was completed in July 2021. Mineral Hill did not receive further correspondence after the TAP inspection, but instead received an email from the Resources Regulator with the Landform Establishment to Support Post-Mining Final Land Use Report (November 2021).

The Resource Regulator conducted a Planned Inspection Program (PIP) in May 2024 to ensure rehabilitation was occurring as soon as reasonably practicable (ASARP) after surface disturbance, as required by clause 5 in Schedule 8A of Mining Regulation 2016.

1.2. Current Approvals, Leases and Licenses

Table 1 summarises the current consents, authorisations and licences applicable to Mineral Hill.

Table 1: Consents, Authorisations, and Licences

Approval	Consent Authority	Date Granted	Expiry Date
DA 2000/0036 Construction and operation of two Evaporation Ponds.	Lachlan Shire Council	12 May 2000	-
DA 2011/18 MOD 6 Allow for tailings reprocessing operations to continue while preparatory works are undertaken at the Pearse North and Pearse Pits.	Lachlan Shire Council	14 May 2024	-
DA 2011/18 MOD 4 Reflect changes to the biodiversity offsetting scheme	Lachlan Shire Council	7-Jul-23	-
DA 2011/18 MOD 3 Reflect changes to the biodiversity offsetting scheme	Lachlan Shire Council	18-Oct-21	-
DA 2011/18 MOD 2 Mining of Tailings Dam and reconfiguration of Tailings Dams.	Lachlan Shire Council	26 February 2020	-

Approval	Consent Authority	Date Granted	Expiry Date
DA 2011/18 MOD 1 Construction of Pearse North Open Cut and associated infrastructure.	Lachlan Shire Council	17 November 2016	-
DA 2011/18 Construction of Pearse Open Cut, Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement, and Tailings Storage Facility 2 and associated infrastructure.	Lachlan Shire Council	31 October 2011	-
Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 3151 Extraction and processing up to 500,000 tpa of ore material.	NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	11 October 2000	N/A
Water Access Licence (WAL) 29058 Extraction up to 630 ML/year of groundwater from the mine workings via Works Approval 80WA715618.	Water NSW	-	-
Bore Licence (80BL239088) Monitoring groundwater levels and quality (no entitlement).	Water NSW	-	-
ML 6329	NSW Resources Regulator	18 May 1972	14 Mar 2033
ML 6365	NSW Resources Regulator	20 Dec 1972	14 Mar 2033
ML 5240	NSW Resources Regulator	14 Mar 1951	14 Mar 2033
ML 5499	NSW Resources Regulator	18 Nov 1955	14 Mar 2033
ML 5621	NSW Resources Regulator	12 Mar 1958	14 Mar 2033
ML 5267	NSW Resources Regulator	22 Jun 1951	14 Mar 2033
ML 5278	NSW Resources Regulator	13 Aug 1951	14 Mar 2033
ML 5632	NSW Resources Regulator	25 Jul 1958	14 Mar 2033
ML 332	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 333	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 334	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 335	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 336	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 337	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 338	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 339	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 340	NSW Resources Regulator	15 Dec 1976	14 Mar 2033
ML 1695	NSW Resources Regulator	7 May 2014	7 May 2035
ML 1712	NSW Resources Regulator	28 May 2015	28 May 2036
ML 1778	NSW Resources Regulator	07 Dec 2018	28 May 2036

At the time modern mining recommenced in 1988, there was no environmental planning instrument in force within the Lachlan LGA. Consequently, the proposed activities did not require development consent. However, approval of the then Minister for Mineral Resources was required under Part 5 of the EP&A Act to vary conditions attached to Mining Leases within the existing Mine Site to permit open cut and underground mining activities and construction and use of associated mining-related infrastructure. The Minister approved these activities on 26 February 1988 and this approval is referred to hereafter as the "Mining Act Approval."

Following the gazettal of the Lachlan Local Environment Plan 1991, approval was sought to construct and operate two Evaporation Ponds and Development Consent DA 2000/0036 was granted on 12 May 2000.

Approval was sought in 2011 for the construction and use of the Pearse Open Cut, Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement and the Tailings Storage Facility 2 and associated infrastructure and to process ore from those operations within the existing approved processing plant. Development Consent DA 2011/18 was granted on 31 October 2011. A subsequent modification to permit the construction and use of the Pearse North Open Cut and associated infrastructure was granted on 17 November 2016. A second modification to DA 2011/18 (MOD 2) to permit reprocessing of tailings was approved on 26 February 2020. A third modification to DA 2011/18 (MOD 6) was approved on 14 May 2024 to modify Condition 1C to allow for tailings reprocessing operations to continue while preparatory works are undertaken at the Pearse North and Pearse Pits.

1.3. Land Ownership and Land Use

Land within Mineral Hill is owned by two private landholders, as well as Crown land owned by the state of NSW. There are two residences located in the vicinity of the Mine Site, the “Gleninga” homestead located approximately 2.5km to the north and “The Oaks” homestead located approximately 3.2km to the south of the site. The Crown land covers the Eastern Pit (mined out and partly backfilled at the time of writing) and approximately one third of the current processing area.

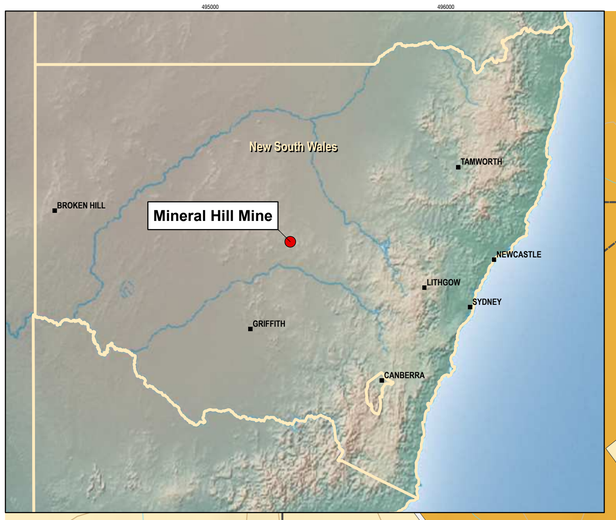
Non-mining land uses surrounding Mineral Hill includes grazing native vegetation, cropping, and grazing modified pastures. A large portion of the surrounding land and on-site area is categorised as other minimal use. Agricultural grazing and cropping properties surround the site across the Lachlan Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA).

As seen in the **Figure 1A**, the main vegetation communities across the site include:

- Dwyers Red Gum - Cypress Pine - Currawang Low Woodland
- Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland
- Monoculture of White Cypress Pine
- Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland

The town of Condobolin is located approximately 60km from the site to the south. The town of Tottenham is approximately 50km to the north-east of the site. Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserves are located about 16km south-west and 20km south of the site respectively. Mount Nobby State Forest is also located to the south, 15km away.

Figure 1A and **Figure 2B** present the land ownership and land use at the site. **Figure 3C** outlines the current contours at site. **Figure 1D** outline the mining and rehabilitation areas prior to the Rehabilitation Reform Outcome Documents being submitted to the Resources Regulator (July 2022). **Figure 4D** has been prepared for the Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program and will be submitted annually for these documents, however, is also attached here to convey the context of current activities at Mineral Hill.



ML340
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ML5278
ML5632
ML6329
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ML5499
ML6365
ML1712
ML5621
ML337
ML1695

To Albert Road

Scale:1:13,000 0 150 300 450 600 m

Imagery: ESRI, not dated

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LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Activities Approved under Mining Act
- Activities Approved under DA2000/136
- Activities Approved under DA 2011/18
- Residence - Private
- Contour (20m)
- Waterway/ Drainage Line
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

Land Ownership

- Crown
- Freehold

Vegetation Community*

- Dwyers Red Gum - Cypress Pine - Currawang Low Woodland
- Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine Tall Woodland
- Monoculture of White Cypress Pine
- Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland

Source: * Plan 1B of Mineral Hill Mining Operations Plan (R.W. Corkery & Co. Pty Limited, March 2020). Data of data unknown.

Mineral Hill Mine

Rehabilitation Management Plan
Land Ownership

FIGURE 1A

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plane name	Mineral Hill Mine RMP
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA
Data theme submission ID No.	N/A
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	18/09/2024

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Waterway/ Drainage Line
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

Heritage *

- Recorded Historic Site
- Recorded Aboriginal Site/ Object

Land Use

- 1.3.0 Other minimal use
- 2.1.0 Grazing native vegetation
- 3.2.0 Grazing modified pastures
- 3.3.0 Cropping
- 5.6.0 Utilities
- 5.7.0 Transport and communication
- 5.8.0 Mining
- 6.2.0 Reservoir/dam

* Source: OzArk Environment and Heritage Management (2006 - 2011)

Note: Entire site sits within Lachlan Shire Local Government Area and Central West Catchment

Imagery: ESRI, not dated

Scale:1:6,000

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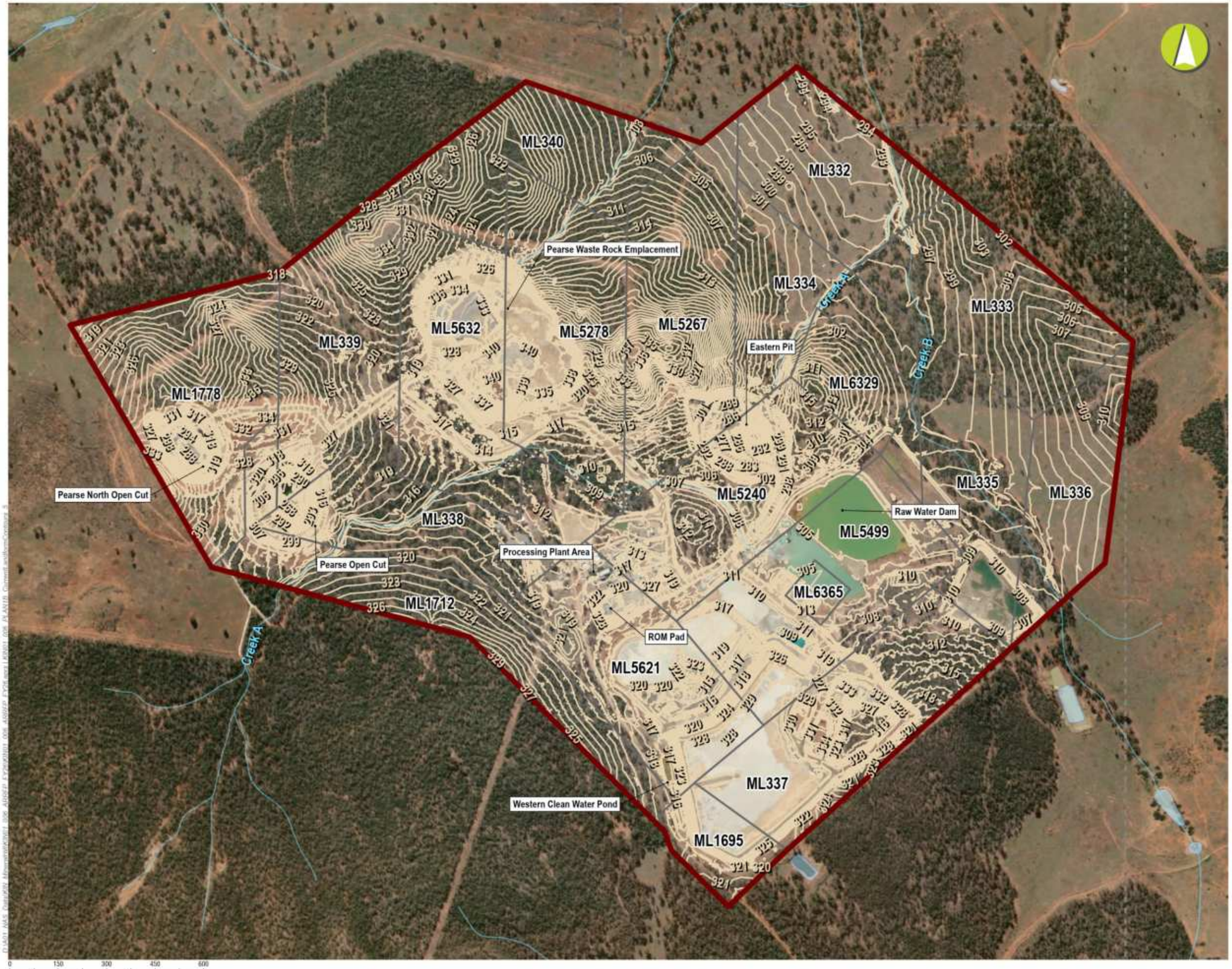
Mineral Hill Mine

Rehabilitation Management Plan
Land Use

FIGURE 2B

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plane name	Mineral Hill Mine RMP
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA
Data theme submission ID No.	N/A
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	18/09/2024



LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Contours (1m interval)
- Waterway/ Drainage Line
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

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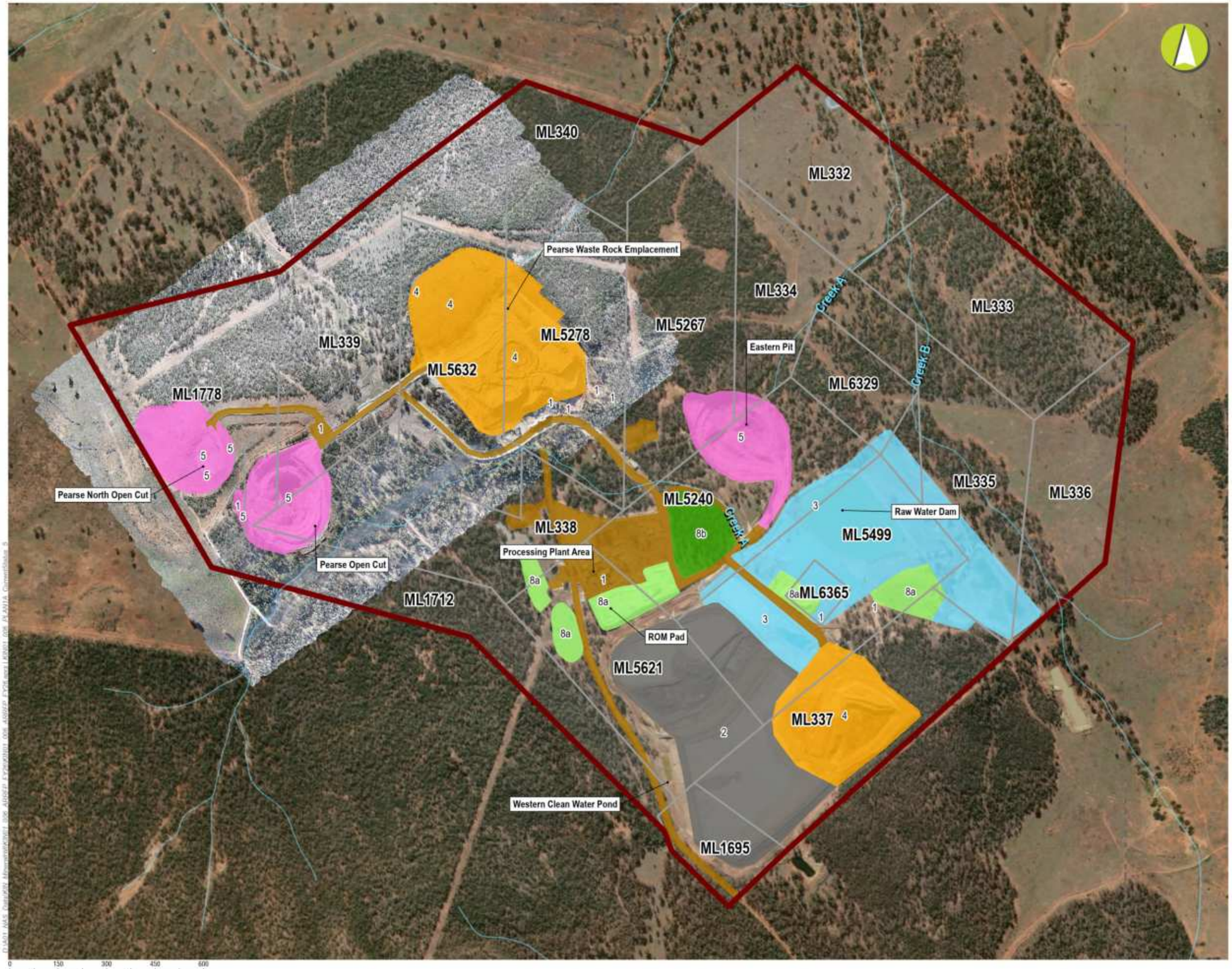
Mineral Hill Mine

Annual Rehabilitation Report
Current Landform Contours
PLAN 1B

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plan name	Current Landform Contours
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	TBA following Portal Submission
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	28/09/2026



LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Waterway/ Drainage Line
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

Mining Domain Type

- Domain 1: Infrastructure Area
- Domain 2: Tailings Storage Facility
- Domain 3: Water Management Area
- Domain 4: Overburden Emplacement Area
- Domain 5: Active Mining Area (Open cut void)
- Domain 8a: Other (Stockpile & ROM Pad)
- Domain 8b: Other (Derelict Mining Zone)

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Mineral Hill Mine

Annual Rehabilitation Report
Current Status of Mining & Rehabilitation
PLAN 1A

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plan name	Mineral Hill Mine
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA following Portal Submission
Data theme submission ID No.	TBA following Portal Submission
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	28/09/2026

2. FINAL LAND USE

Final land uses on properties surrounding the Mineral Hill site include agriculture cropping and grazing and nature conservation. The final land use on the site will primarily be native ecosystem. Refer to **Section 2.4** for more information.

2.1. Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation activities will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant conditions outlined in the Mineral Hill approvals, relevant legislation (such as the *Heritage Act 1977*) and policies and guidelines. **Table 2** summarises the regulatory requirements at Mineral Hill. Refer to **Appendix 2** for the Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases-Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021 and where those requirements are satisfied in this document.

Mineral Hill Pty Ltd understands that mining lease conditions will be reviewed by the Resources Regulator when leases are due for renewal. Until then existing lease conditions have been included in this table.

Table 2: Regulatory Requirements for Rehabilitation

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
Mining Act Approval (26 February 1988) (Annexure A – MLs 5240 & 5278; Annexure B – MLs 323-340)	A(1), B(1)	Upon the expiry or sooner determination of the authority or any renewal thereof the registered holder shall remove all machinery and buildings and the subject area shall be left in a clean and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the Secretary.	Section 6.2.2
	A(4)	Upon completion of operations or the sooner determination of this authority the registered holder shall rehabilitate any areas disturbed to the satisfaction of the Minister.	Whole Document
	A(15), B(9)	The registered holder if so required by the Minister shall make application pursuant to Section 75(5) of the Mining Act, 1973 for cancellation of this authority as to any part or parts of the subject area which has or have been worked and rehabilitated in accordance with the conditions of this authority.	Whole Document
	A(23) (a), B(12) (a)	The registered holder shall provide within a period of 28 days after the anniversary of the date of the grant of approval to conduct open cut operations or within such other times as the Minister may allow or direct in writing submit for the Minister's approval a mining, rehabilitation and environmental management plan (hereinafter referred to as "the plan") which shall describe the methods to be used to protect the environment by controlling disposal of mine wastes, by minimising by best practicable means air, noise and water pollution, by minimising by best practicable means erosion and by rehabilitating the land surface which is disturbed by mining operations. Plans and appropriate written documents where necessary, prepared to the satisfaction of the Secretary, shall show: i) The appropriate depth and nature of topsoil in the subject area. ii) The type of vegetation on the subject area. iii) The contours of the pre-mined area indicating drainage lines and any water impoundments.	Whole Document. Previously, the MOP, now the RMP.

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
		iv) Plans and sections illustrating mineralisation in the subject area. v) An overall site plan showing the surface location of the mine processing plant, mine workings and ancillary facilities. vi) The methods and order in which the land is to be mined and rehabilitated. vii) Plans and sections showing the extent to which the mineral resource is utilised and the nature of the remaining mineralisation that is not included in the plan. Mine development and stope layout or pit plans shall be included. viii) The methods proposed to be adopted, to prevent effluent or contaminated waters discharging from works or operations in the subject area onto surrounding areas or into creeks, streams, or watercourses: toxic waste must be identified and provision for its control both before and after mining be addressed in the plan. ix) The methods to be employed to dispose of mine wastes, refuse, tailings, effluent or like substances. x) Steps to be taken to minimise adverse impacts caused by dust and the vibration and noise effects of blasting. xi) The approximate contours to which the surface shall be rehabilitated indicating drainage lines and any water impoundments. xii) A description of the method of minimising erosion. xiii) The manner in which it is proposed to remove, store and replace the topsoil, and xiv) The grasses, plants, shrubs and/or trees and the planting techniques proposed for the subject area following the mining operations to obtain a self-sustaining vegetative cover or other such methods of rehabilitation that shall make the landform stable.	
	A(32), B(21)	The registered holder shall consult with the Crown Lands Office and the Soil Conservation Service in regard to rehabilitation of all areas disturbed by the subject operation.	Section 4.2 and 6.2.1.
	A(42), B(31)	Only the minimum number of access tracks shall be constructed to permit satisfactory operations. Temporary access tracks shall be ripped, topsoiled, and revegetated as soon as possible after they cease to be required for mining operations. The design and construction of access tracks shall be in accordance with specifications fixed by the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales.	Section 4.2 Access tracks are generally in place at site.
	A(44), B(33)	Upon abandonment of operations the registered holder shall either fill in with the agreement of the Minister or securely protect all shafts open cuts or workings opened up or used by the registered holder and if required so to do by the Minister the registered holder shall cover such shafts in such a manner as maybe satisfactory to the Minister.	Section 6.2.2.6

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
	A(45), B(34)	Waste rock dumps and tailing dumps or dams shall, where practicable be progressively rehabilitated and on conclusion of operations be graded by the registered holder to form undulating or flat sloping areas and shall be contoured and vegetated with grass, shrubs, or indigenous trees, unless otherwise directed by the Minister.	Section 4 and 6.2.3
DA 2000/0036	1(2)	All required soil erosion and sediment control measures are to be maintained during the entire construction period until disturbed areas are restored by turfing, paving or revegetation.	Section 6.2.1.10
	2(1)	All excavations and backfilling associated with the erection or demolition of a building must be executed safely and in accordance with appropriate professional standards. All excavations associated with the erection or demolition of a building must be properly guarded and protected to prevent them from being dangerous to life or property.	Section 6.2.2.1
	3(2)(ii)(6)	If a work is abandoned at any time, the Licensee shall notify the Department of Land and Water conservation that the work has been abandoned and seal off the aquifer by: a) Backfilling the work to ground level with clay or cement after withdrawing the casing (lining); or b) Such methods as agreed or directed by the Department of Land and Water Conservation.	Noted
DA 2011/18	B – NSW Office of Water (6)	The consent holder must carry out a maintenance period of two (2) years after practical completion of all controlled activities, rehabilitation, and vegetation management in accordance with a plan approved by the NSW Office of Water.	Section 6.2.6
	B – NSW Office of Water (8)	The consent holder must use a suitably qualified person to monitor the progress, completion, performance of works, rehabilitation and maintenance and report to the NSW Office of Water as required.	Section 3 and Section 6.2
	B – NSW Office of Water (17)	The consent holder must establish all erosion and sediment control works and water diversion structures in accordance with a plan approved by the NSW Office of Water. These works and structures must be inspected and maintained throughout the working period and must not be removed until the site has been fully stabilised.	Section 6.2.3.1
DA 2011/18 (Modification 2016)	4	All excavations and backfilling associated with the erection/demolition of a building must: a) Be executed safely and in accordance with appropriate professional standards, and b) Be properly guarded and protected to prevent them from being dangerous to life or property.	Section 6.2.2.2
DA 2011/18 (Modification 2020)	27	(A) A Rehabilitation Plan is to be prepared to document rehabilitation of the site post development including final landforms and final rehabilitation of the site suitable to return it to agricultural land uses and/or nature conservation. The Rehabilitation Plan is to be prepared to be	Not yet triggered.

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
		generally consistent with the SEE submitted with Modification 2. The Rehabilitation Plan is to be submitted to and approved by Council in consultation with the NSW EPA, OEH, Dams Safety Committee a minimum of 6 months prior to the cessation of mining activities onsite in accordance with this consent. The Rehabilitation Plan is to be prepared to be generally consistent with the SEE submitted with Modification 2. The Rehabilitation Plan is to be submitted to and approved by Council in consultation with the NSW EPA, OEH, Dams Safety Committee a minimum of 6 months prior to the cessation of mining activities on site in accordance with this consent. (B) All rehabilitation works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved Rehabilitation Plan. All rehabilitation works shall be completed within 12 months of the cessation of mining activities on site in accordance with this consent to the satisfaction of Council in consultation with the NSW EPA, OEH, Dams Safety Committee.	
DA 2011/18 (Modification 2021)	9	1. The applicant must finalise the Biodiversity Offset Strategy (BOS) for all impacts of the development that occurred during the period in which the site was developed by KBL Mining Limited (KBL), utilising the BOS developed for the site by KBL prior to Mineral Hill Pty Limited (MH) taking over the development in 2018 (KBL period). The final BOS must reflect the requirements of the legislation in force when this development consent was granted on 19 October 2011 and must deliver the outcomes that were provided for under that legislation. The final BOS for the KBL period must be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the general terms of approval issued on 6 August 2019, and in consultation with the NSW Biodiversity, Conservation and Science Directorate (BCS) by 18 March 2022, 2. The biodiversity loss arising from that part of the project approved through the grant of DA 2011/18 Modification 2, must be assessed and retired by the applicant prior to the commencement of any tailings processing in accordance with the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.	Whole Document
DA 2011/18 (Modification 2024)	1D	The development is to be undertaken in accordance with Development Application No. DA 2011/18 (Modification 2024) and the accompanying Statement of Environmental Effects, GHD dated 19 September 2023 and attached addendums.	Whole Document
ML 1695, ML 1712, & ML 1778	2	Any disturbance resulting from the activities carried out under this mining lease must be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Minister.	Whole Document

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
ML 5240, ML 5267, ML 5278, ML 5499, ML 6329, ML 6365	11	Operations must not be carried out in a manner that endangers the safety of any persons and stock in the vicinity of the operations. In particular, all shafts and excavations are to be appropriately protected, to the satisfaction of the Regional Inspector of Mines, to ensure that access to them by persons and stock is restricted. Abandoned shafts and excavations opened up or used by the lease holder are to be filled in or otherwise rendered safe to a standard acceptable to the Regional Inspector of Mines.	Section 6.2.2.6
	12(a)	Any topsoil that is removed in the course of operations is to be set aside for replacement at a later date. Other soil, rock and residues are to be used to fill abandoned shafts and excavations and are to be covered by topsoil previously removed.	Section 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.11
	12(b)	The land over which operations have been carried on: (i) is to be appropriately restored and landscaped, to the satisfaction of the Regional Inspector of Mines, to ensure that the land is properly drained and protected from soil erosion; and (ii) is to be planted with vegetation appropriate to the area and at a density acceptable to the Regional Inspector of Mines. Where the agreed final land use is to include native vegetation, indigenous species must be used in all revegetation programs, unless otherwise directed.	Section 6.2.4
	13	The lease holder must comply with any direction given by the Regional Inspector of Mines regarding the stabilisation and revegetation of any mine residue, tailings or overburden dumps situated on the subject area.	Section 6.2.3, 6.2.4, and 6.2.5
	16	On completion of operations the lease holder must rehabilitate all areas disturbed as a result of operations having been carried out within the subject area and must ensure that such areas are adequately maintained for such a period as is necessary to satisfy the Minister that long term rehabilitation standards and environmental safeguards have been fulfilled.	Section 6.2.6
	23	Access tracks must be kept to a minimum and be positioned so as not to cause unnecessary damage to the land. Temporary access tracks must be ripped, topsoiled, and revegetated as soon as possible after they cease to be required for mining operations. The design and construction of access tracks must be in accordance with specifications fixed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management.	Section 6.2.2.2
	76	The lease holder if so, required by the Minister must make application pursuant to Section 125(1)(a) of the Mining Act 1992, for cancellation of this lease as to any part or parts of the subject area which has or have been worked and rehabilitated in accordance with the conditions of this lease.	Noted.
	82	The lease holder must employ a competent person whose duties must include environmental management, pollution control and rehabilitation.	Section 11
ML 0332, ML 0333,	12(a)	Any topsoil that is removed in the course of operations is to be set aside for replacement at a later date. Other soil, rock and residues are to be used to fill abandoned shafts and	Section 6.2.1

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
ML 0334, ML 0335, ML 0336, ML 0337, ML 0338, ML 0339, ML 0340		excavations and are to be covered by topsoil previously removed.	
	12(b)	The land over which operations have been carried out on: (i) is to be appropriately restored and landscaped, to the satisfaction of the Regional Inspector of Mines, to ensure that the land is properly drained and protected from soil erosion; and (ii) is to be planted with vegetation appropriate to the area and at a density acceptable to the Regional Inspector of Mines. Where the agreed final land use is to include native vegetation, indigenous species must be used in all revegetation programs, unless otherwise directed.	Section 6.2.5
	13	The lease holder must comply with any direction given by the Regional Inspector of Mines regarding the stabilisation and revegetation of any mine residue, tailings or overburden dumps situated on the subject area.	Section 6.2.3, 6.2.4, and 6.2.5
	16	On completion of operations the lease holder must rehabilitate all areas disturbed as a result of operations having been carried out within the subject area and must ensure that such areas are adequately maintained for such a period as is necessary to satisfy the Minister that long term rehabilitation standards and environmental safeguards have been fulfilled.	Whole Document
	23	Access tracks must be kept to a minimum and be positioned so as not to cause unnecessary damage to the land. Temporary access tracks must be ripped, topsoiled, and revegetated as soon as possible after they cease to be required for mining operations. The design and construction of access tracks must be in accordance with specifications fixed by the Department of Land and Water Conservation.	Section 6.2.2.2
	76	The lease holder if so, required by the Minister must make application pursuant to Section 125(1)(a) of the Mining Act 1992, for cancellation of this lease as to any part or parts of the subject area which has or have been worked and rehabilitated in accordance with the conditions of this lease.	Noted
	82	The lease holder must employ a competent person whose duties must include environmental management, pollution control and rehabilitation.	Section 11
ML 5621 and ML 5632	12(a)	Land disturbed must be rehabilitated to a stable and permanent form suitable for a subsequent land use acceptable to the Director-General and in accordance with eth Mining operations Plan so that: • there is no adverse environmental effect outside the disturbed area and that the land is properly drained and protected from soil erosion; • the state of the land is compatible with the surrounding land and land use requirements; • the landforms, soils hydrology and flora require no greater maintenance that that in the surrounding land; • in cases where revegetation is required and native vegetation has been removed or damaged, the original species must be re-established with close reference to the flora survey included in the Mining operations Plan. If the original vegetation was not	Whole Document. Previously, the MOP, now the RMP.

Source Document	Condition	Rehabilitation Requirement	Section Addressed / Comment
		native, any re-established vegetation must be appropriate to the area and at an acceptable density; • the land use does not pose a threat to public safety.	
	12(b)	Any topsoil that is removed must be stored and maintained in a manner acceptable to the Director-General.	Section 6.2.5 and 7
	13	The lease holder must comply with any direction given by the Director- General regarding the stabilisation and revegetation of any mine residues, tailings or overburden dumps situated on the lease area.	Section 6.2.3, 6.2.4, and 6.2.5

2.2. Final Land Use Options

This section is not applicable due to final land use already being determined through existing project approval process and the previous MOP.

See **Section 2.4** of the RMP for details on final land use domains.

2.3. Final Land Use Statement

The following summarises the Mineral Hill post mining land use objective statement, which is consistent with previous approved MOPs for the site and **Section 4** of this RMP.

2.4. Final Land Use Mining Domains

Domains are used to divide a mine site into small, more manageable areas. They are usually determined based on the consideration of specific requirements of the mining location and local environment.

The NSW Resources Regulator has provided a list of Final Land Use and Mining domain names and codes that must be adhered to when preparing the new RMPs.

Table 3 details the specific domain titles and the relevant codes. Those domains in bold are applicable to Mineral Hill, while the domains in grey cells are not applicable.

Table 3: Summary of Final Land Use and Mining Domains

FINAL LAND USE DOMAIN	CODE	MINING DOMAIN	CODE
Native Ecosystem	**A**	**Infrastructure Area**	**1**
Agricultural – Grazing	B	**Tailings Storage Facility**	**2**
Agricultural – Cropping	C	**Water Management Area**	**3**
Rehabilitation Biodiversity Offset Area	D	**Overburden Emplacement Area**	**4**
Industrial	E	Active Mining Area (Open cut void)	5
Water Management Areas	F	Underground Mining Area (SMP)	6
Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)	**G**	Beneficiation Facility	7
Heritage Area	H	**Other – Stockpile Area**	**8a**
Infrastructure	**I**	**Other – Derelict Mine Zone**	**8b**
Final Void	**J**		
Other	K		

2.4.2 Final Land Use Domains

Table 4 describes the final land use domains within the mining leases held by Mineral Hill Pty Ltd at Mineral Hill as per **Plan 1**, the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. The RMP Form and Way Document outlines a series of locked in domains for mine sites. For Mineral Hill much of the site will be rehabilitated to a final land use of Domain A - Native Ecosystem.

Table 4: Final Land Use Domains

Code	Final Land Use Domain	Old MOP Domain	Description
A	Native Ecosystem	C – Rehabilitation Area – Native Vegetation	This domain refers to areas that are to be rehabilitated to native vegetation (grassland/woodland). The Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement, Main Waste Rock Emplacement, Evaporation Ponds 1 and 2, Tailings Storage Facility 2, and the footprint of Tailings Storage Facility 1, will be returned to vegetated landforms similar to surrounding, undisturbed landforms. Historic shafts and ventilation rises will be assessed and permanently closed using site-specific designs prepared by suitably qualified persons, as described in Section 6.2.2.6. Fencing and other access controls will be maintained until permanent closure works are completed and validated.
		D – Rehabilitation Area – Stabilised Slopes	This domain refers to areas that are to be rehabilitated to native vegetation (grassland/woodland). The area previously classified as MOP domain "Stabilised Slopes" to describe side slopes of waste rock emplacement and TSF landforms. These areas will be rehabilitated to native vegetation where possible. Some areas that are steep will be rehabilitated to be safe, stable, and non-polluting.
G	Water Storage Area (Excluding Final Void)	B – Water Management Area	The RMP Form and Way document defines this domain as *"dams retained for the final land use but excludes any anticipated permanent water body in the final void."* This domain includes all water storage features (e.g., dams) that are to be retained. The Raw Water Dam and Western Clean Water Dam will be retained for post-mining agricultural use by the landholder. Before handover, water and sediment will be assessed for contamination. Where contaminated sediment is identified, it will be removed and managed at a suitably authorised location. Any further remediation required will be undertaken and validated to confirm that the dams are suitable for their intended agricultural use and do not present an unacceptable risk to health or the environment.

Code	Final Land Use Domain	Old MOP Domain	Description
I	Infrastructure	A – Infrastructure Area	This domain includes all infrastructure that is to be retained within the site. This domain principally relates to structures within the Processing Plant Area as well as access tracks within the site. Select infrastructure will be retained for future private agricultural use by the landholder to whom the land is granted. Final agreements regarding which infrastructure (including roads/tracks) would be retained would be made following consultation with the future landholder and relevant government authorities closer to the closure of the site.
J	Final Void	I – Final Void	This domain includes the remnant open pit at mine closure. This domain includes retained final cut voids, including Eastern Pit, Pearse Open Cut, Pearce North Open Cut and associated bunding and fencing.

2.4.3 Mining Domains

Table 5 describes the mining domains within Mineral Hill.

Table 5: Mining Domains

Code	Mining Domain	Old MOP Domain	Description
1	Infrastructure Area	1 – Infrastructure Area	This domain includes infrastructure, including: 1. Processing Plant Area; 2. Site office, amenities, and employee carpark; 3. Underground associated infrastructure, including two portals; 4. Exploration Office; 5. Contractor Workshop; 6. Core Yard; 7. Storage and hardstand areas; and 8. Haul and access roads.
2	Tailings Storage Facility	2 – Tailings Storage Facility	This domain includes: 1. Tailings Storage Facility 1; and 2. Tailings Storage Facility 2.
3	Water Management Area	3 - Water Management Area	The RMP Form and Way document defines this domain as *"water storage areas (includes dams retained for the final*

Code	Mining Domain	Old MOP Domain	Description
			land use but excludes any anticipated permanent water body in the final void).” This domain includes all dams and drainage channels within the mine site. This domain includes the: 1. Process Water Dam; 2. Raw Water Dam; and 3. Evaporation Ponds 1 and 2.
4	Overburden Emplacement Area	4 – Waste Rock Emplacement Area	This domain includes the: 1. Main Waste Rock Emplacement; and 2. Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement.
5	Active Mining Area	6 – Mine Void or Subsidence Area	This domain includes the Eastern Pit, Pearse Open Cut and Pearse North Open Cut disturbance footprints. During care and maintenance, these areas remain within the mining domain until they progress into rehabilitation. The extent and rehabilitation status of each area will be shown in the current disturbance and rehabilitation spatial plans.
8	8a - Other – Stockpile Area	5 - Stockpile Area	The RMP Form and Way document defines this domain as “*other ancillary infrastructure areas such as temporary waste rock emplacement areas, topsoil stockpile areas, or on-lease exploration areas.”* This domain includes areas used for temporary material stockpiling. This domain includes the: 1. Soil Stockpiles; 2. Low Grade Stockpile; and 3. ROM Pad.
	8b - Other – Derelict Mine Zone	6 – Mine Void or Subsidence Area	The RMP Form and Way document defines this domain as “*other ancillary infrastructure areas such as temporary waste rock emplacement areas, topsoil stockpile areas, or on-lease exploration areas.”* This domain includes the Iodide Shaft Derelict Mine Zone.

3. REHABILITATION RISK ASSESSMENT

A Rehabilitation Risk Assessment was completed on 26 April 2022 and included the following personnel:

- Geoff Merrell – Kingston Resources, General Manager of Mineral Hill Mine;
- Simon Smith – Kingston Resources, Sustainability Manager at Mineral Hill;
- Chris Jones – IEMA (Principal Environmental Scientist) as Facilitator for the Risk Assessment; and
- Olivia O'Shannessy – IEMA (Environmental Scientist).

The objective of the risk assessment was to identify, and risk assess the identified rehabilitation and closure risks for the site, in accordance with:

- Rehabilitation Risk Assessment Guideline (NSW Resources Regulator, 2021); and
- AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management Guidelines; and list risk mitigation actions to reduce the risks.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment template has been prepared with colour coding. The colour coding relates to the source of a risk, and includes:

Green = RMP Form and Way Document
Grey = Risk from Resources Regulator Risk Guideline
Cream = Risk from TAP guidance
Red = Added as part of this specific RA

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment was revised on 15 May 2024, to review the previous 2022 risk assessment and identify any additional rehabilitation risks. The complete risk assessment is included in **Appendix 1.** There were no new high-level risks identified in the 2024 risk assessment and therefore no update was required for **Table 6** which outlines the high risks to rehabilitation. There were six risks classified as high risk, which are classified as requiring action. Another 30 risks were ranked as low to medium as seen in **Appendix 1**.

Table 6: Rehabilitation Risk Assessment High Risk Summary

Risk ID	Risk to Rehabilitation	Risk Controls	Current Risk Rating	Applicable Section of this RMP
6	Less than adequate offsetting completed as part of the clearance process.	No clearing currently completed. No clearing until clarity on offset requirements (Treatment Plan 6). No requirement to clear in the next 2 years.	**9**	6.2.1.2 Flora
10	Adverse geochemical/chemical composition of materials such as overburden, interburden, processing wastes (e.g. Tailings), subsoils and topsoils and imported cover materials.	· PAF testing previously completed for material on site and will continue. · PAF cell in a defined waste dump. · Tailings Storage Management Plan. · Constructed-as-designed certificates for tailings dams. · Surface water and groundwater quality testing. · Soil testing	**9**	6.2.1.6 Geology and Geochemistry
17	Less than adequate management of exploration activities which poses a risk to future rehabilitation. Past and present.	· Progressive rehabilitate (rehab as soon as reasonably possible) after exploration. · This RMP	**9**	6.2.1.14 Exploration activities
27	Tailings dam rehabilitation/capping does not support the final land use. Poor capping design. Consolidated tailings leads to settlement issues in closure.	· Impax Group 2011 groundwater report in Section 4.8 of 2016 Statement of Environmental Effects. · Tailings Storage Management Plan. · External, third-party reviews/audits. · Tailings dam built as designed. Engineering design by experienced consultant. · Internal audits and inspections. Daily internal inspections and annual third-party inspection. · Ground movement monitoring. · Surface and Groundwater quality testing	**8**	6.2.3.4 Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas
35	Limited vegetation structural development and habitat for targeted fauna species meaning the site does not meet completion criteria.	No controls as this has not yet occurred. However, RMP outlines proposed future controls. Refer to Treatment Plans in the RMP risk assessment.	**9**	6.2.6 Ecosystem and Land Use Development

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment conducted in 2022 identified Treatment Plans for several risks to be undertaken to improve existing controls or develop new controls. The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment carried out in May 2024 identified one additional Treatment Plan (TP 15).

All identified Treatment Plans are presented below in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Rehabilitation Risk Assessment Treatment Plans

Treatment Plans		Applicable Section of this RMP
TP 1	Develop a quality assurance signoff process for each stage of rehabilitation. This would include field signoff and sign off by the sites environmental representative and cover all the rehabilitation phases. Preclearance would be managed by the Ground Disturbance Permit and soil stripping procedure.	Whole Document; and in particular, Section 6.2.1.11 Ongoing Management of Biological Materials, and Section 7 Quality Assurance Processes.
TP 2	Soils and material (including capping material and topsoil) balance to be conducted. Includes creation of a database for each topsoil stockpile (volume, quality).	Section 6.2.1.1 Soils and Materials; and Section 6.2.1.11 Ongoing Management of Biological Materials
TP 3	Review and Update the Ground Disturbance Permit.	Section 6.2.1.1 Soils and Materials; and Section 6.2.1.11 Ongoing Management of Biological Materials
TP 4	Soil sampling procedure to be developed prior to clearing activities for Pearce North.	Section 6.2.1.1 Soils and Materials
TP 5	Ecologist to review the potential for management of resources during the next round of clearing e.g. Seed collection, clearing management, hollows and rocks.	Section 6.2.1.2 Flora; and Section 6.2.1.11 Ongoing Management of Biological Materials
TP 6	Develop a Biodiversity Offset Strategy to cover Condition 9 of the Council Consent. This includes consultation with BCSD which has recommenced in 2022 and will clarify offset requirements.	Section 6.2.1.2 Flora
TP 7	Review historical exploration sites to determine areas of exploration and the proposed rehabilitation activities.	Section 6.2.1.14 Exploration Activities
TP 8	Develop a historical mining register for all mining impacts on the lease.	Section 6.2.1.14 Exploration Activities
TP 9	In consultation with stakeholder, develop a 'Retained Infrastructure' Plan. Consult with DPE and Resources Regulator.	Section 6.2.2.2 Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished; Section 6.2.2.3 Buildings Structures and Fixed Plant to be Retained; and Section 6.2.2.4 Management of Contaminated Material.

Treatment Plans		Applicable Section of this RMP
TP 10	Develop a Detailed Mine Closure Plan in the future and prior to closure. The Detailed Mine Closure Plan will assess hazards associated with retained infrastructure, hazardous material on site, and a contamination assessment.	Section 6.2.2.2 Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished; Section 6.2.2.3 Buildings Structures and Fixed Plant to be Retained; Section 6.2.2.4 Management of Contaminated Material; Section 6.2.2.5 Hazardous Materials Management; and Section 6.2.2.6 Underground Infrastructure.
TP 11	Update the Tailings Storage Management Plan to provide further information about capping. This would not be required until closer to capping.	Section 6.2.1.6 Geology and Geochemistry; and Section 6.2.3.3 Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dam
TP 12	Undertake suitable rehabilitation trials regarding growth medium development and ecosystem and land use establishment and implement the developed approach at areas of rehabilitation in that phase.	Section 6.2.4 Growth Medium Development
TP 13	Engage a specialist to advise on aspects including establishing analogue sites and associated monitoring program, soil treatment, and seed mixes for future rehabilitation. Seed mixes selected should be consistent with previous commitments. This will be developed prior to substantial rehabilitation activities commencing.	Section 6.2.5 Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment
TP 14	A rehabilitation monitoring program is to be developed prior to commencing rehabilitation activities, with this to be completed by a specialist consultant. Update and include in the RMP. The rehabilitation monitoring program will compare results against completion criteria.	Section 6.2.6 Ecosystem and Land Use Development
TP 15	Preparation of Tailings capping strategy (underpinned by modelling)	Section 6.2.3.3 Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dam

4. REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES AND REHABILITATION COMPLETION CRITERIA

4.1. Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Rehabilitation must be undertaken to be consistent with the objectives as set out in the Council approvals and to the satisfaction of the Resources Regulator. The Rehabilitation Objectives were approved by the Resource Regulator on 22 August 2024 and are outlined in **Appendix 3.**

The Completion Criteria are yet to be submitted to the Resource Regulator.

4.2. Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria – Stakeholder Consultation

4.2.1. Previous Consultation

Previous consultation has identified a landholder has expressed interest in retaining some of the infrastructure in the processing area for post mining land uses.

During the preparation of MOD 2 of DA 2011/18 in 2018 and 2019, Mineral Hill carried out individual consultation with local landholders. During this consultation, discussion focussed on MOD 2 and landholders were provided a copy of the MOD 2 Background Paper. The local stakeholders included:

- Landholder A - landholder to the northeast of Mineral Hill;
- Landholder B - landholder for most of Mineral Hill site;
- Landholder C - landholder to the southeast of Mineral Hill;
- Landholder D - landholder for the Pearse open cuts and land to the northwest of Mineral Hill; and
- Landholder E - landholder to the south of Mineral Hill.

Mineral Hill also consulted extensively with the Lachlan Shire Council (Council) during the MOD 2 application. The Background Paper for the development application was provided to the Resources Regulator, OEH, DPI-Water, Crown Lands, and EPA in January 2019. A Statement of Environmental Effects for MOD 2 was prepared after consultation with Council and EPA and MOD 2 was approved on 26 February 2020.

A Statement of Environmental Effects (dated 19 September 2023) was prepared for MOD 6 by GHD after consultation with Council and the EPA. MOD 6 was approved on 14 May 2024.

Mineral Hill has engaged in consultation with Landholder B regarding the removal and retention of infrastructure at the closure of the site and there is a signed undertaking between both parties.

The Resource Regulator conducted a Planned Inspection Program (PIP) in May 2024 to ensure rehabilitation was occurring as soon as reasonably practicable (ASARP) after surface disturbance, as required by clause 5 in Schedule 8A of Mining Regulation 2016. A letter was sent to Mineral Hill from the Resource Regulator in June 2024 outlining a couple of recommendations related to continuing RMP updates and appropriate studies and research activities for rehabilitation planning. These recommendations were as follows:

- Ensure that any required changes to the mine's RMP following receipt of the approved Rehabilitation Objectives and Final Land Use Plan or updates are made in accordance with schedule 8A of the Mining Regulation 2016.
- The Mine continue to undertake appropriate studies and research activities required for rehabilitation planning.

4.2.2. Proposed Future Consultation

Mineral Hill will continue to undertake consultation with the following three stakeholders regarding post mining land use:

- Landholder B (landholder of the south section of site);
- Landholder D (landholder of north section of site); and
- The Crown (landholder of the central section of site).

Mineral Hill will perform ongoing consultation with the following agencies on rehabilitation at the site and post mining land use:

- Resources Regulator;
- Office of Environment and Heritage;
- Department of Heritage and Infrastructure;
- Crown Lands; and
- Environment Protection Authority.

5. FINAL LANDFORM AND REHABILITATION PLAN

This section outlines the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan for Mineral Hill which have been prepared as per the Form and Way Document.

The two plans include:

- Plan 1: Final Landform Features
- Plan 2: Final Landform Contours

The plans reference the mine rehabilitation portal data theme submission ID numbers. The Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan was approved by the Resource Regulator on 22 August 2024.



Imagery: ESRI, not dated

Scale: 1:5,000

LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

Final Landuse Domain

- Domain A: Native Ecosystem
- Domain G: Water Storage (Excluding Final Void)
- Domain I: Infrastructure
- Domain J: Final Void

Final Landform Feature

- Drainage Line Diversions
- Perimeter Bund
- Final Void Water Level

Mineral Hill Mine

Rehabilitation Management Plan
Final Landform Features

PLAN 1

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plane name	Mineral Hill Mine RMP
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA
Data theme submission ID No.	5954 | 5953
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	18/09/2024

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LEGEND

- Project Approval Boundary
- Final Landform Contours (1m)
- Waterway / Drainage Line
- Waterbody

Current Authorisations

- Relevant Minerals Title
- Surrounding Minerals Titles

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Mineral Hill Mine

Rehabilitation Management Plan
Final Landform Contours

PLAN 2

Mine name	Mineral Hill Mine
Plane name	Mineral Hill Mine RMP
Year of anticipated relinquishment	TBA
Data theme submission ID No.	5955
Spatial Reference	GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55
Plan date (date created)	18/09/2024

6. REHABILITATION IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Life of Mine Rehabilitation Schedule

The RMP Form and Way document states that this section should describe the rehabilitation schedule over the life of the mine, from the commencement of the RMP until lease relinquishment. The life of mine rehabilitation schedule must include a series of plans illustrating the proposed mine layout and sequence of progressive rehabilitation across the leasehold area at a minimum of five-yearly intervals until completion of mining and achievement of the final land use.

Detailed figures are prepared as part of the Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program, with these outlining rehabilitation activities in the reporting periods and activities over the next three years, respectively.

The RMP will also be updated if there are changes to the status of the site.

6.2. Phases of Rehabilitation and General Methodologies

The final land use objectives will be achieved through a series of conceptual stages which can be described as:

Active – The RMP Form and Way document states in the context of rehabilitation, land associated with mining domains is considered 'active' for the period following disturbance until the commencement of rehabilitation.

Stage 1: Decommissioning – The removal of infrastructure associated with mining activities including preparation plants, hard stand areas, buildings, contaminated materials, hazardous materials. The RMP Form and Way document states that 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.

Stage 2: Landform Establishment – The RMP Form and Way document states that this phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes and activities required to construct the approved final landform (as per the development consent and, for large mines, the approved Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan). 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 (that is, rock raking or ameliorating sodic materials). The landform design and construction part of this phase incorporates gradient, slope, aspect, drainage, substrate material characterisation and morphology.

Stage 3: Growing Media Development – The RMP Form and Way document states that this phase of rehabilitation consists of activities required to establish the physical, chemical and biological components of the substrate required to establish the desired vegetation community (including short-lived pioneer species). This phase may include spreading the prepared landform with topsoil and/or subsoil and/or soil substitutes, applying soil ameliorants to enhance the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the growth media, and actions to minimise loss of growth media due to erosion. Additional characterisation of materials e.g. subsoils, topsoils, organic additives and overburden surface is usually required in this phase to cross check data from the earlier phases.

Stage 4: Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment – This RMP Form and Way document outlines that his phase of rehabilitation consists of the processes to establish the approved final land use following construction of the final landform. For vegetated land uses this rehabilitation phase includes establishing the desired vegetation community (e.g. Seeding or tube stocking) and implementing land management activities such as weed control. This phase of rehabilitation may also include habitat augmentation such as installation of nest boxes.

Stage 5: Ecosystem and Land Use Development – The RMP Form and Way document outlines that this phase of rehabilitation consists of the activities to manage maturing rehabilitation areas on a trajectory to achieving

rehabilitation objectives, completion criteria and the Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Completion criteria for this phase will include components of floristic structure, nutrient cycling recruitment and recovery, community structure and function which are the key elements of a sustainable landscape.

Stage 6: Rehabilitation Competition – The RMP Form and Way document outlines that this final phase of rehabilitation occurs where a rehabilitation area has achieved the final land use for the mining area as stated in the approved rehabilitation objectives and the approved rehabilitation completion criteria and spatially depicted in the approved Final Landform and Rehabilitation Plan. Rehabilitation areas may be classified as complete when the NSW Resources Regulator has determined in writing that rehabilitation has achieved the final land use following submission of the relevant application by the lease holder.

6.2.1. Active Mining Phase

This subsection summarises the risks and opportunities for rehabilitation associated with the active mining phase across the mining domains. The subsections have been prepared in accordance with the RMP Form and Way document.

6.2.1.1. Soils and Materials

Soil characteristics, soil management implications and measures, and potential limitations to rehabilitation posed by soils at Mineral Hill have been assessed by SEEC (2011) in a Soils and Land Capability Assessment. This assessment found three land systems present at the site:

- Wynwood Land System – occurs on rounded ranges and hills, formed of Silurian porphyry, and comprises primarily red earths and lithosols.
- Kopyje Land System – occurs on slightly undulating areas, formed of Ordovician quartzite, sandstone and slate, and comprises red earths and lithosols.
- Majuba Land System – occurs as outwashed areas adjacent to the Wynwood Land System, characterise by similar soils to the Wynwood Land System, displays areas of texture contrast (duplex) soils.

Soils within the site have previously been disturbed by historic mining operations. Mineral Hill employs multiple control measures to manage risks to soils and materials for rehabilitation in the active mining phase, including the stockpile management procedures to track material quantity and location. Significant stockpiles of topsoil and subsoil are present at Mineral Hill and are managed in accordance with measures outlined by SEEC (2011). Providing soil stockpile management measures and reuse recommendations are implemented, stockpiled soils would be suitable for reuse during rehabilitation operations.

Ground Disturbance Permit procedures ensure soils are assessed prior to stripping to characterise the material and determine a suitable purpose, such as topsoil or capping material.

Since the commencement of mining at Pearse North Open Cut, additional capping material has become available for the site.

Further discussion on the Potential Acid Forming Materials at the site can be found in **Section 6.2.1.8**, Material Prone to Generating Acid Mine Drainage.

The RMP Risk Assessment identified high risks around materials availability and characterisation. To address the risks identified, Treatment Plans are summarised in **Section 3**.

6.2.1.2. Flora

Mineral Hill has been subject to significant disturbance as a result of historical mining activities. An ecology assessment undertaken on the site and surrounding area by OzArk Environment and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) (2011a) found that the expansion of operations at Mineral Hill would result in direct disturbance to

approximately 20.9ha of native vegetation. Additionally, disturbances would generate a range of indirect adverse impacts and result in the exacerbation of four Key Threatening Processes. These Key Threatening Processes included bush rock removal, native vegetation clearing, loss of hollow-bearing trees, and removal of dead wood/trees.

The other potential Key Threatening Processes to the flora on site identified by OzArk (2011a) included the following:

- Grazing by the feral European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).
- Habitat degradation by feral goats (*Capra hircus*).
- Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses.
- Habitat degradation by feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*).
- Removal of dead wood and dead trees.

Flora and biodiversity management, including seed collection and weed management, is outlined under Mineral Hill's Operations Environmental Management Plan (OEMP).

The RMP Risk Assessment categorised a risk of inadequate completion of offsetting as high, with the associated Treatment Plan 6 described in **Section 3**. Other risks were ranked as low.

6.2.1.3. Fauna

A study undertaken by OzArk (2011a) identified the following as potential Key Threatening Processes related to fauna on site as:

- Competition by the feral European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).
- Competition and habitat degradation by feral goats (*Capra hircus*).
- Infection by psittacine circoviral (beak and feather) disease affecting endangered psittacine species.
- Loss of hollow-bearing trees.
- Predation by the European red fox (*Vulpes Vulpes*).
- Predation by the feral cat (*Felis catus*).
- Predation, competition, and disease transmission by feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*).
- Removal of dead wood and dead trees as habitat.

Fauna monitoring and management is undertaken in accordance with the OMEP, under Biodiversity. To address the listed Key Threatening Processes, Mineral Hill liaise with Local Land Services and neighbouring private landowners for pest management, such as feral pigs or goats.

The RMP Risk Assessment categorised risks associated with fauna management during the active mining phase as low.

6.2.1.4. Rock/Overburden Emplacement

The site is required to implement a Waste Rock Management Plan (WRMP) under Condition 2 (O5.1) of DA 2011/18 2016 MOD, below:

> *The licensee must prepare and implement a Waste Rock Management Plan (WRMP). The WRMP for the project must be prepared to the satisfaction of the EPA and must be submitted with the Environment Protection Licence application. This plan must:*
>
> *a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person(s);*

b) *address construction, operation and post closure monitoring, management and response arrangements;*

c) *detail characterisation of waste rock methodology including sampling and testing regime to identify potentially acid forming waste rock;*

d) *detail acid mine drainage management and monitoring;*

e) *detail procedures in relation to the handling, management and disposal of Potentially Acid Forming Material; and*

f) *detail surface water and groundwater management and monitoring.*

The WRMP contains a detailed characterisation of waste rock methodologies, including sampling and testing to identify PAF.

While reprocessing material from TSF1, no waste rock is required to be relocated, limiting the risk of inadequate material for rehabilitation. Since its commencement, Pearse North Open Cut has become an additional source of materials for capping and landform design.

The RMP Risk Assessment determined the risk of inadequate overburden material during the active phase of mining is low.

6.2.1.5. Waste Management

During the active mining phase, Mineral Hill produce non-production associated waste materials as well as waste rock and tailings. The methods by which Mineral Hill store and dispose of hydrocarbons, putrescible, and other wastes are presented in **Table 8.**

Table 8: Waste Types and Associated Management Methods

Waste Type	Storage	Removal Method
General Solid Waste (Putrescible and Non-putrescible)	Covered bins located within lunch rooms, offices and elsewhere, as required. Bins located in open areas are fitted with animal-proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed waste contractor and transported to a licensed waste disposal facility.
General Recyclables	Covered bins located within lunch rooms, offices and elsewhere, as required. Bins located in the open are fitted with animal-proof lids.	Collected on a regular basis by a licensed recycling contractor and transported to an appropriate recycling facility.
Waste Oils and Greases	Placed within bunded tank(s) within the workshop area.	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	Placed within a marked used tyre storage area until removed from site or used for another purpose.	Reused on site for construction of retaining walls, erosion protection, and traffic control, or removed from site for recycling.
Scrap Steel/Metal	Stored in specified areas within the workshop or elsewhere, as required.	Collected on a regular basis by a scrap steel recycler.
Wastewater	Wastewater from ablutions facilities is treated within a biocycle treatment facility.	Treated water is used for irrigation of garden areas or areas undergoing rehabilitation.

Mineral Hill manages waste as per the Waste Management Plan. The site manages waste as per industry standards, including Australian standards for Cyanide storage and containment. Routine surface water and groundwater testing as per the Water Management Plan determine the presence of pollution at monitoring locations. Mineral Hill engage a licensed waste contractor to handle hydrocarbon and remove waste from site.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified waste management risks to be low.

6.2.1.6. Geology and Geochemistry

Mineralisation at Mineral Hill is hosted in the mid-Silurian Mineral Hill Volcanics comprising rhyolitic to dacitic lapilli, crystal-lithic and vitric tuffs and flows, with intercalated limestone, siltstone and sandstone. Gold and base metal mineralisation is present in multiple structural forms within the site. These include vein- and breccia-hosted gold-copper structures, disseminated to shear-hosted gold associated with variable base metal content and shear-hosted gold with low base metal content (EIS 2011). The sulphide minerals present in mineralised zones include variable proportions of pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, galena, sphalerite, bornite and tetrahedrite-tennantite. Bismuth, present as native bismuth and bismuthinite is a significant accessory to the gold-copper mineralisation.

Sulphide material, principally pyrite, has the potential to react with oxygen when exposed to air and water to form an acidic leachate. Management of potentially acid forming material typically involves encapsulation to exclude oxygen and a system to capture and sample leachate to enable identification and management of any issue.

Barren waste rock at Mineral Hill typically contains less than 2% sulphide, principally pyrite, and mineralised waste rock may contain between 4% and 5% sulphide, according to the 2011 EIS. An assessment of the Net Acid Generation (NAG) potential of the waste rock material in the Pearse Open Cut within the EIS (2011) found that approximately 15% of that material is potentially acid forming (PAF). This material was placed within an encapsulation area within the Pearse Waste Rock Emplacement, which is isolated from the rest of the site within a separate water catchment. Mineral Hill has records of previous PAF testing and continue to test for PAF and undertake soil testing for adverse materials.

Mineral Hill maintain a Tailings Storage Management Plan. The site follows waste rock management procedures and a surface water, groundwater, and soil testing program. Constructed-as-designed certificates for tailings dams are retained at the site.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified a high risk associated with geochemical composition of site materials during the active mining phase. As required by Mineral Hill's risk matrix, Treatment Plan 11 was developed to remedy the risk associated with adverse geochemical composition of materials on site. Refer to **Section 3** for more information on Treatment Plan 11.

6.2.1.7. Material Prone to Spontaneous Combustion

Due to the nature of the operations at the site, this section of the RMP is not applicable to Mineral Hill. There is no record of material within the site which has been identified as prone to spontaneous combustion.

Therefore, the RMP Risk Assessment records no risk to rehabilitation from material prone to spontaneous combustion.

6.2.1.8. Material Prone to Generating Acid Mine Drainage

As described in **Section 6.2.1.8** Geology and Geochemistry, previous NAG tests established that some waste rock material is PAF. Given that the sulphur content in the ore zones is higher than the waste rock, Mineral Hill's processed tailings material is PAF.

Both the ROM pad and the Low-Grade Stockpile are located in areas approved for storage of PAF within the one water catchment. All surface water from this catchment is contained within that catchment in the Raw Water

Dam and would continue to be retained on site for use in processing operations and would not be permitted to be discharged from site. It should be noted that the Raw Water Dam has not discharged water since it was constructed in 1988.

The Mineral Hill WRMP contains methodologies for sampling and testing to identify material prone to generating Acid Mine Drainage, and associated management measures.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified the risks around Acid Mine Drainage and PAF materials during operations was medium. Mineral Hill will continue to assess the management of tailings at the site and update this RMP as improved methodologies or processes are developed.

6.2.1.9. Ore Beneficiation Waste Management (Reject and Tailings Disposal)

Mineral Hill has a long history of mining operations. It is likely that areas of Mineral Hill are contaminated with historical mining spoils containing weathered metal ores and recovery by products. Additionally, MOD 2 SEE includes a commitment from the proponent to rehabilitate the potentially contaminated footprint of TSF1 following the completion of tailings material extraction activities.

The Impax Group Groundwater Report prepared for the MOD 1 SEE outline areas of risk for management of reject materials. Mineral Hill manage tailings during active mining as per the Tailings Storage Management Plan. Mineral Hill undertake internal audits and inspections for reject and tailings containment, as well as daily inspections of tailings dams and general rejects handling practices to ensure material is contained and controlled on site. External third-party audits are maintained annually and provide an additional control. Surface water, groundwater, and ground movement monitoring is undertaken to determine the presence of unsuitable materials.

The risk to rehabilitation around ore beneficiation waste management is medium at Mineral Hill. This was determined during the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment. For further controls related to capping refer to **Sections 6.2.1.1** and **6.2.1.4**.

6.2.1.10. Erosion and Sediment Control

Surface water and erosion and sediment controls incorporate specific design, construction and maintenance protocols in accordance with the requirements of Landcom (2004) and Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) (2008). Additionally, MOD 2 (2019) contains a commitment from the Mineral Hill to prepare and implement both an updated Water Management Plan for Mineral Hill and an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for additional areas of disturbance.

During the active mining phase, Mineral Hill is required to implement the site Water Management Plan (2012), which satisfies Condition 2 (O4.1). The WMP incorporates operational and post-closure management measures, as well as contains the site Soil and Water Management Plan (SWMP). Sediment and erosion control measures are described in the WMP. Sediment and erosion control measures specific to new disturbance areas are described in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

The erosion and sediment controls implemented at Mineral Hill are further described in the following documents:

- MOD 2 SEE (2019), Section 4.2;
- MOD 1 SEE (2016), Section 4.3; and
- SEEC (2011) – Surface Water Assessment.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined there is a low risk of poor erosion and sediment control management during operations. As a result, no further Treatment Plans have been developed.

6.2.1.11. Ongoing Management of Biological Resources for use in Rehabilitation

The mine planning system at Mineral Hill enables ongoing management of biological resources, such as topsoil seedbank or habitat structures. Ground Disturbance Permits and clearing procedures minimise the risk of inadequate salvage of habitat trees or structures, seedbank and topsoil. The OEMP outlines biodiversity management measures over the active mining phase. There have been minimal opportunities for progressive rehabilitation at the site. However, where possible, soils will be used for progressive rehabilitation and respread rather than stockpiled.

The rehabilitation risk assessment determined the risk of less than adequate biological resource salvage and maintenance through clearing, salvage and handling practices is low.

6.2.1.12. Mine Subsidence

As a hard rock operation, Mineral Hill utilises a series of engineering and geotechnical controls to reduce the risk of void collapse and consequential subsidence. Subsidence within the site is only considered to be an issue in the vicinity of historical mine shafts. Refer to **Section 2.4** for a description of the Derelict Mine Zone at the site and **Figure 1C** for its location. The locations of historical workings are known to Mineral Hill Pty Ltd and potential mine subsidence areas are fenced. At the time of writing, no signs of subsidence or slumping have been detected at the site.

If subsidence impacts are identified, backfilling of subsidence cracks will occur to reduce safety risks.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment considered mine subsidence during the active mining phase of rehabilitation to be a low risk.

6.2.1.13. Management of Potential Cultural and Heritage Issue

Aboriginal Heritage

Mineral Hill has been subject to extensive disturbance associated with historic mining activities.

Archaeological surveys of the site have been undertaken by Bell (1987) and OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Limited OzArk (2011b). Bell (1987) recorded a total of 22 Aboriginal sites within the site, including 7 modified (scarred) trees, 6 isolated finds, and 9 open sites containing surface manifestations of stone artefacts. During two archaeological survey phases in 2008 and 2010, OzArk (2011b) recorded an additional 11 modified (scarred) trees, 5 open sites, 4 isolated finds and 1 site complex. OzArk (2011b) noted that all sites of Aboriginal heritage significance identified during the surveys are of high cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

Archaeological management strategies and recommendations are outlined in OzArk (2011b) and Section 5.2 of the 2011 EIS. Given the established controls at Mineral Hill and the implementation of management measures targeting the minimisation of impacts to Aboriginal heritage, management of Aboriginal heritage during the active mining phase has low associated risks.

European Heritage

Surveys of historic heritage within the site were undertaken by OzArk (2011b) in 2008 and 2010 during which seven items of historic heritage significance were recorded. Historic heritage management measures are further outlined in OzArk (2011b) and Section 5.11 of the EIS (2011). It is not expected that rehabilitation of the site will present any risks to non-Aboriginal heritage.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined there was a low risk of less than adequate management of historical heritage sites and obligations during active mining. Heritage management will be reviewed prior to any rehabilitation activities.

6.2.1.14. Exploration Activities

Exploration areas are to be progressively rehabilitated following completion of exploration activities. The location of new exploration areas are recorded by Mineral Hill.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified inadequate management of historical exploration activities was a high risk for the site. Therefore, Treatment Plan 7 and Treatment Plan 8 are put forth to resolve knowledge gaps on historical exploration sites in the project lease area.

6.2.2. Decommissioning

Decommissioning and infrastructure removal will occur during the mine closure phase. This will include removal of all equipment and infrastructure, remediation of any contaminated land, ripping, topsoil (if needed) and seeding. All infrastructure that is considered to be beneficial to future use will be retained subject to agreement with future stakeholders, regulatory authorities and landowner agreements.

6.2.2.1. Site Security

Site security will be maintained during the decommission phase to minimise the risk to public safety and rehabilitation areas. Access to Mineral Hill is restricted by fencing which is inspected on a regular basis. Signage and security cameras around the site boundary are maintained. Access to the site by the public is restricted. Visitors and contractors conduct a site induction prior to entering the site, and where necessary, are accompanied by an inducted site employee.

Considering the remote location of the site and restricted access, the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined a medium risk to public safety during the decommissioning phase of rehabilitation.

6.2.2.2. Infrastructure to be Removed or Demolished

All surface infrastructure is to be removed and rehabilitated unless required for an approved post mining land use. Demolition planning will reference the Dam Safety Act 2015. Temporary access tracks which are agreed with the landholder to be removed will be ripped, topsoiled, and revegetated consistent with native ecosystem land use. Specific infrastructure to be retained is subject to landowner agreements and the approval of regulatory authorities, with which ongoing consultation will occur. Mineral Hill has previously conducted consultation with local landowners, with this discussed further in the following section. Further consultation will be undertaken during detailed mine closure.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment assessed the risk associated with hazards associated with retained infrastructure, such as dams and site services, and the generation of waste products and materials from demolition. The risk to decommissioning was determined to be low, however Treatment Plans 9 and 10 were put forward as added controls to alleviate risk and minimise knowledge gaps for the decommissioning phase.

6.2.2.3. Buildings, Structure and Fixed Plant to be Retained

Retained infrastructure is subject to whether Mineral Hill Pty Ltd purchase the areas of the site which are Crown Land (Lot 7300 DP 1153817 and Lot 21 DP 754019). Furthermore, consultation with local landowners is ongoing regarding the retention of infrastructure after closure at Mineral Hill at the time of writing this RMP. All buildings, structures, and fixed plant will be removed from the site unless an agreement with the landowner and regulatory authority is agreed to.

At the time of writing, a local landowner has expressed interest in retaining multiple infrastructure onsite as well as the existing connection to electricity at the end of life of mine. Based on this past consultation, the key site infrastructure to be retained include:

- Office buildings;
- Concrete hardstands associated with existing plant;

- Workshop sheds;
- Road network; and
- Crusher/stockpile bins.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined the risks around public safety and the environment from retained infrastructure on the site to be low. Treatment Plan 9 and Treatment Plan 10 (refer to Section 3) will contribute to formalising the retained structures and plant at the site and reduce associated risks during decommissioning.

6.2.2.4. Management of Contaminated Material

Mineral Hill is not aware of any current contamination areas on site. However, due to the long history of mining at the Mineral Hill site, it is likely that areas of the site are contaminated with historical mining spoils containing weather metal ores and recovery by-products.

Mineral Hill is committed to rehabilitate TSF1 following the completion of the extraction of tailings material. This commitment is made in MOD 2 SEE. The management of PAF material is described in Section 6.2.1.8.

Any contaminated land or pollution identified during the decommissioning phase would be remediated or removed (subject to approvals) from site prior to landform establishment. Spills and ground contamination will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and general details of remediation will be recorded.

Suitably qualified experts will be engaged to undertake further contamination assessments across the footprint of the site in the decommissioning phase. Further control measures for contaminated material will be outlined closer to closure, in the Final Closure Plan (Treatment Plan 10).

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment associated medium risk to contamination during decommissioning, with Treatment Plans 9 and 10 introduced to reduce the risk in future for the project.

6.2.2.5. Hazardous Materials Management

Due to the existing management measures for the transport, handling, and storage of hydrocarbons during the active phase of mining, it is expected limited hazardous materials are likely to occur within the site. Previous studies determined that transformers at the site do not contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). There is no known asbestos present at the site.

Therefore, hazardous materials were ranked as a low risk in the decommissioning phase in the Rehabilitation Risk Assessment. As per Treatment Plan 10, the Final Closure Plan will confirm the presence of hazardous materials at the commencement of decommissioning and recommend hazardous materials management measures.

6.2.2.6. Underground Infrastructure

Underground infrastructure, equipment and hazardous or contaminated materials will be assessed and removed where required for safe permanent closure. Removed materials will be reused, recycled or disposed of at a suitably authorised location according to their classification.

All portals, shafts and ventilation rises will be recorded in a mine-opening register and permanently closed using designs prepared by suitably qualified persons. Portal closure will include engineered sealing and backfilling as appropriate. Shaft and ventilation-rise closure will include engineered backfilling and/or capping appropriate to each opening. Fencing and bunding will provide access control during closure works.

The SOZ return air raise ventilation shaft, approximately 3.5 m in diameter and 311 m deep, is proposed to be backfilled from surface with suitable screened onsite material and closed with an engineered reinforced concrete cap founded beyond the collar. The final design will confirm material suitability, placement methods, settlement allowance and cap requirements.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment ranked the risk of inadequate mine sealings to be medium, with Treatment Plan 10 extended to include:

- Seal design completed by a suitably qualified person;
- Seal design to be compliant with industry/regulatory guidelines; and
- Submission of the sealing plan to the Resources Regulator.

6.2.3. Landform Establishment

Landform establishment is the process of shaping the final landform to a safe, stable, and free free-draining landform that is appropriate for the desired final land use and consistent with the surrounding landscape.

The final shaped landform will be constructed in accordance with the requirements of this document. No rehabilitation landform establishment has commenced at the site at the time of writing.

6.2.3.1. Water Management Infrastructure

Water management structures will remain operational for as long as required to manage potentially contaminated runoff during rehabilitation. The Raw Water Dam and Western Clean Water Dam will be retained for eventual agricultural use by the landholder, following assessment of water and sediment quality, removal of contaminated sediment where required, and validation of any further remediation. Before handover, structural stability, spillways, suitability for agricultural use and applicable water licensing requirements will be confirmed. Other water management structures will be decommissioned or retained in accordance with the approved final landform and rehabilitation plan.

Final landform drainage structures will be designed and constructed to be consistent with this RMP. Rehabilitation areas will be surveyed and drainage structures (e.g. channels and contour banks) will be constructed in accordance with a survey design to produce a free draining final landform.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment ranked the risk of inadequate rehabilitation of water management infrastructure to be medium, and no further Treatment Plans were triggered.

6.2.3.2. Final Landform Construction: General Requirements

The final landform for Mineral Hill is outlined in the Consent, **Plan 1** and **Plan 2** of this RMP. The final surface of the mine landform will be designed to be safe, stable, provide an adequately drained post-mining landform, and have a shape that is consistent with the types of naturally occurring landform features in the region. They will also be designed to provide a final surface that facilitates revegetation and growth of species consistent with the native ecosystem criteria for Mineral Hill (derived from analogue sites).

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined the risk of less than adequate landform design to be a medium risk for Mineral Hill. The Final Closure Plan is proposed to capture details on landform construction.

6.2.3.3. Final Landform Construction: Reject Emplacement Areas and Tailings Dam

Rehabilitation of the disturbance footprint will be undertaken in line with rehabilitation methodologies developed for the site, including as outlined in the Tailings Storage Management Plan.

The site will continue a monitoring and inspection program suitable for the landform establishment phase for water quality, erosion, and tailings dams to monitor the capping design. Monitoring would also include inspections assessing the presence of pooling. At the landform establishment phase, embankment slopes would be established at a ratio of 1:3 (V:H) at TSFs.

There are two highwalls in the active mining area of the site at the time of writing this RMP. WRE profiling is undertaken.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified inadequate tailings dam capping for the final land use, poor capping design, and settlement issues for consolidated tailings to be potential risks during landform establishment and during rehabilitation. These risks were ranked as high, with Treatment Pan 11 and Treatment Plan 15 being put forth to mitigate these risks. Refer to Section 3 for more detail on this.

6.2.3.4. Final Landform Construction: Final Voids, Highwalls and Low Walls

The final voids (Eastern Pit, Pearse Open Cut, and Pearse North Open Cut) will be made stable, safe, and non-polluting. Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences would be constructed on the void perimeter. Mineral Hill will engage a suitably qualified expert to conduct a geotechnical assessment to assess erosion and determine required earthworks to stabilise walls and voids.

General methods for the construction of the final landform including but not limited to geotechnical assessments and future water licencing requirements will be investigated and detailed in the Final Closure Plan.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment assessed the risk of final voids and walls to public safety as well as the risk of sterilisation of the land available for future final land uses. These risks were ranked as low due to the existing controls; while noting Treatment Plan 10 (the Final Closure Plan) and Treatment Plan 15 (Tailings Capping Strategy) would also address these risks.

6.2.3.5. Construction of Creek/River Diversion Works

There are existing creek diversions at Mineral Hill for Creek A, Creek B, and Creek C. Creek A and B diversions have been in place since 1988 and Mineral Hill do not hold any records of instability. Creek C was diverted for the construction of the Western Clean Water Pond, as defined by the 2011 EIS. These existing diversions would be retained in the final landform.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment considered the risk of less than adequate geomorphological and hydraulic modelling and aquatic ecological assessments associated with these diversions. This risk was ranked as medium, and no further Treatment Plans were suggested.

6.2.4. Growth Medium Development

The growth medium development phase involves the placement of available growth medium on the final landform and preparation of the surface for revegetation.

Growth media will be tested prior to the growth medium development phase to determine soil ameliorants and consistency with the analogue sites. Additional treatments will be based on these soil analyses.

To maximise water infiltration and reduce compaction, the surface of the overburden material or topsoil will be ripped. The depth of ripping will vary based on the topographical relief of the land. Ripping will be done in accordance with the following industry specifications, with site details to be developed.

The following considerations are to be applied when using the natural soil materials for rehabilitation purposes:

- Soil materials from one part of the site can readily be used on another part for rehabilitation.
- Soils should be re-used in a natural stratigraphic order (i.e., topsoil overlying subsoil).
- Expert ecologist advice should be sought when re-using soils to minimise the spread of weeds.
- If rehabilitated areas are to be used for growing trees:
- Preferably plant from tubestock rather than seed to overcome natural soil structure problems.
- Protect tubestock from damage using fencing or individual shrouds.
- Provide a surface cover of organic material (e.g. mulch) to help protect new trees, supply nutrients and promote water infiltration.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment considered the risk of lack of information around ameliorants and/or strategies required to address constraints and/or enhance the substrate, as well as the risk of less than adequate mechanical treatments required to maximise water infiltration into the substrate and provide for an adequate seed bed. These risks were ranked as low; however, Treatment Plan 12 was added for Mineral Hill to manage these risks to rehabilitation. Refer to **Section 3** for Treatment Plans 1, 2, and 12 which are relevant to soils and growth media management.

6.2.5. Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment

Suitably qualified contractors will be engaged to perform activities relating to ecosystem and land use establishment including the mechanical treatment of soil (e.g., ripping), revegetation methodologies, and revegetation species.

General methods for revegetation will include:

- Implement a seeding or planting schedule which considers the availability of material supplies. This will likely use direct seeding methods.
- If seeding or planting is delayed due to unsuitable seasonal conditions, undertake stabilisation measures such as seeding a sterile crop to prevent erosion and degradation of growth media;
- Spreading seed as soon as reasonably practicable after soil preparation, such as ripping; and
- Maintain a weed and/or pest control schedule.

Specific methodologies and species to be used will be determined in consultation with appropriate experts during the development of the Final Closure Plan.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment determined medium risks associated with the ecosystem and land use development phase of rehabilitation. To address these risks, Treatment Plan 13 was developed which involves the engagement of a specialist to advise on the following:

- Establishment of rehabilitation analogue sites and an associated monitoring program;
- Suitable soil treatment; and
- Suitable seed mixes for the native ecosystem land use.

6.2.6. Ecosystem and Land Use Development

Mineral Hill have limited controls to address the ecosystem and land use development phase of rehabilitation because limited rehabilitation activities have occurred on the site.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment assessed less than adequate environmental and rehabilitation monitoring as a medium risk to rehabilitation. In addition to this, it was determined that there is a high risk of limited vegetation structural development and limited habitat for targeted fauna species resulting in the site not able to meet completion criteria. To address these risks, Treatment Plan 14 was developed. Treatment Plan 14 requires a rehabilitation monitoring program to be developed by a suitably qualified expert prior to commencing rehabilitation activities. Further details are provided in **Section 3**.

6.3. Rehabilitation of Areas Affected by Subsidence

Refer to **Section 6.2.1.12** for subsidence likelihood at Mineral Hill. Due to no occurrence of subsidence recorded at Mineral Hill, no specific subsidence remediation methods are proposed in this RMP. The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified risks to the rehabilitation of areas affected by subsidence to be low.

7. REHABILITATION QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCESS

The table below outlines the rehabilitation quality assurance key records that will need to be developed for Mineral Hill. A more detailed Quality Assurance Process will be developed prior to rehabilitation.

Table 9: Key Quality Assurance Records

Phase	Key Quality Assurance Steps
Active Mining	Documentation of pre-clearance surveys.
	Maintenance of a topsoil inventory to document stripped, stockpiled and re-spread resources.
	Regular inspections of erosion and sediment controls.
	Weed management spraying records.
	Soil testing to determine PAF.
Decommissioning	Inspections and demolition reports to confirm all infrastructure has been removed.
	Removal of waste
	Validation testing to ensure any contamination/hazardous substances has been appropriately remediated and/or removed.
	Public safety risks are assessed during decommissioning.
Landform Establishment	Landform survey
	Recording depths of ripping of rehabilitation areas.
Growth Medium Establishment	Soil assessment for rehabilitation areas.
	Register of topsoil and subsoil for future rehabilitation.
	Records of identification and management of actual acid forming, potentially acid forming (PAF) and non-acid forming (NAF) material and ongoing monitoring.
Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment	Documentation of seeding or planting activities undertaken.
	Regular site inspections of rehabilitated areas to allow early identification of any emerging threats to rehabilitation.
	Rehabilitation monitoring in accordance with Section 8 of the RMP to monitor the success of rehabilitation.
	Continuation of environmental monitoring program.
	Documentation of all weed management and eradication programs and follow-up inspections.
Ecosystem and Land Use Development	Rehabilitation monitoring in accordance with Section 8 of the RMP to monitor the success of rehabilitation.
	Regular site inspections of rehabilitated areas to allow early identification of any emerging threats to rehabilitation.
	Documentation of all weed management and eradication programs and follow-up inspections.

The objective for rehabilitation will be one of continuous improvement and includes:

- Utilizing relevant industry best practice rehabilitation techniques;
- Utilizing key personnel with rehabilitation expertise; and
- Begin rehabilitation monitoring and assess this against rehabilitation criteria and TARP.

The Rehabilitation Risk Assessment identified further quality assurance should be improved at Mineral Hill. As the site continues in the active mining phase and moves into further stages of rehabilitation, a quality assurance sign off process for each stage of rehabilitation will be developed. Treatment Plan 1, seen in **Table 7,** was created during the RMP Risk Assessment to introduce a signoff process to function as an important control measure and record for all phases of rehabilitation.

Section 12 provides more detail on the triggers to update this RMP and associated Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria and Rehabilitation Risk Assessment. **Table 13** also outlines the roles and responsibilities responsible for the update and implementation of the RMP.

8. REHABILITATION MONITORING PROGRAM

8.1. Analogue Site Baseline Monitoring

Rehabilitation monitoring will focus upon determining whether progress towards achieving the Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria. There are currently no analogue rehabilitation sites.

8.2. Rehabilitation Establishment Monitoring

Rehabilitation monitoring will focus upon determining whether progress towards achieving the Rehabilitation Objectives and Completion Criteria from **Section 5**. Analogue sites are used to assess the success of the rehabilitation objectives and targets presented in **Section 5** for the Native Ecosystem final land use domain.

The RMP Risk Assessment identified the need to identify analogue sites for future rehabilitation monitoring for Mineral Hill. This was identified within Treatment Plan 13 of the Risk Assessment, which is shown in **Table 7**.

8.3. Measuring Performance Against Rehabilitation Objectives and Rehabilitation Completion Criteria

Mineral Hill have not commenced substantial rehabilitation activities at the time of writing due to the stage of the project. A monitoring program will be developed to assess rehabilitation performance and trends towards achieving the rehabilitation objectives and final land use.

9. REHABILITATION RESEARCH, MODELLING AND TRIALS

9.1. Current Rehabilitation Research, Modelling and Trials

At the time of writing no rehabilitation research or trials have been conducted at Mineral Hill. This section will be updated as Mineral Hill's rehabilitation trials progress.

9.2. Future Rehabilitation Research, Modelling and Trials

Mineral Hill propose rehabilitation trials and studies will inform future rehabilitation activities.

Mineral Hill will undertake trials on material from soil stockpiles and growth media stored on site. This is from Treatment Plan 12 which was developed in the RMP Risk Assessment, as detailed in **Section 3**. These trials will aim to determine the preferred methodology for practices and methodologies for future rehabilitation phases, including when active mining at a location cease, landform design is implemented, and growth media can be spread.

The rehabilitation trials would be undertaken under the direction of a suitably qualified specialist consultant. Each rehabilitation trial area would be divided into plots and each plot would be treated as shown in **Table 10**. The rehabilitation trial plots would be fenced to exclude stock and pest species, particularly goats. Plots would be established and planted during winter to early spring, with rehabilitation results initially monitored monthly through standardised species and abundance counts as well as photographic records. The rehabilitation trials would continue for a minimum of 12 months at which point the success or otherwise of the trials would be reviewed and the trials either continued or adjusted as required. At least one trial area would be in an Infrastructure or Water Management Area Mining Domain, as disturbed areas with potential for contamination, and would be ripped and scarified prior to the rehabilitation trials. Examples of Rehabilitation Trial Areas are below, however may be changed as per the design of the trials:

- Rehabilitation Trial Area 1: Infrastructure in an area that would not be the subject of ongoing surface disturbance activities.
- Rehabilitation Trial Area 2: Evaporation Pond.
- Rehabilitation Trial Area 3: Pearce Waste Rock Emplacement.

Table 10: Rehabilitation Trials

Trial Area	Plot	Soil Thickness (mm)	Natural Revegetation	Seed	Seed + Ameliorant
1	1	0	✓		
	2	100	✓		
	3	200	✓		
	4	0		✓	
	5	100		✓	
	6	200		✓	
	7	0			✓
	8	100			✓
	9	200			✓
2	1	0	✓		
	2	100	✓		
	3	200	✓		
	4	0		✓	

Trial Area	Plot	Soil Thickness (mm)	Natural Revegetation	Seed	Seed + Ameliorant
	5	100		✓	
	6	200		✓	
	7	0			✓
	8	100			✓
	9	200			✓
3	1	0	✓		
	2	100	✓		
	3	200	✓		
	4	0		✓	
	5	100		✓	
	6	200		✓	
	7	0			✓
	8	100			✓
	9	200			✓

Species to be used during the rehabilitation trials would be determined in consultation with a specialist consultant. Ultimately, species used for rehabilitation will reflect both analogue site assemblages as well as the availability of local and commercial seed material and tube stock.

10. INTERVENTION AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Trigger Action Response Plans (TARPs) have been developed by Mineral Hill to assist in managing emerging threats to rehabilitation and potential adverse outcomes. **Table 11** presents the TARP and provides individual reference numbers for each Trigger Action Response as well.

Table 11: Trigger Action Response Plan

TARP Ref No	Rehabilitation Threat	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Action/ Response
1	Failure to address contamination.	Contaminated land present and not adequately remediated prior to rehabilitation.	Final Contamination Assessment Report identifies that contaminated land remains or has not been adequately remediated, removed, or covered.	• Undertake required works to remediate, remove or cover contaminated material in accordance with the recommendations of the Contamination Assessment Report and commission further assessment prior to commencing the next rehabilitation phase.
2	Final landform does not conform to approved final landform.	Landform is not free draining.	Visual inspections identify poorly draining areas adversely affecting revegetation.	• Re-profile slopes or install drainage to provide a stable free-draining landform.
3	Final landform not safe, stable, and secure.	Geotechnical instability of final landform.	Monitoring or final closure geotechnical assessment identifies instability / unacceptable movement (actual or potential) in final landform.	• Suitably qualified geotechnical engineer engaged to assess the instability and provide a range of recommendations to remediate the instability. • Recommendations to be implemented in consultation with Division of Resources and Geoscience.
4		Public access to Void and Portal.	Rehabilitation monitoring identifies potential for public access to Final Voids and portal or access by unauthorised persons is identified.	• If necessary, additional security measures to be installed including fencing, suitable signage, additional bunding, etc.
5	Respread soil does not conform to completion criteria.	Insufficient soil available for rehabilitation.	Sufficient soil resources are no available within a reasonable distance of the Mine Site.	• Suitable source of additional soil material / growth medium to be identified. • Investigation into measures that may be implemented to ameliorate other materials to make them suitable for use as a growth medium.
6		Inadequate soil thickness applied to final landform.	Test pitting following placement of soil material identifies placed soil thickness not consistent with final approved soil thickness.	• Additional soil material spread on the final landform.
7		Soil not capable of sustaining vegetation community.	Soil parameters not consistent with analogue sites.	• Suitably qualified agronomist or soil scientist engaged to prepare a report including a range of recommendation to ensure that the soil is suitable for sustaining the vegetation community.
8	Sediment and erosion control structures inadequate or fail.	Final landform is a source of pollution.	Surface water monitoring or visual inspection indicates that final landform is eroding or is a source of unacceptable levels of sedimentation.	• Remediate eroding area through additional earthworks, soil works, revegetation or other stabilisation works.

TARP Ref No	Rehabilitation Threat	Potential Adverse Outcome	Trigger	Action/ Response
				• If the above is unsuccessful, engage a suitably qualified professional in sediment and erosion control to prepare an assessment report and recommendations. • Implement recommendations of the assessment report in consultation with Division of Resources and Geoscience.
9	Failure of vegetation establishment operations.	Vegetation does not become established on final landform.	Rehabilitation monitoring identifies failure or partial failure of vegetation establishment on final landform.	• Suitably qualified ecologist or revegetation expert engaged to assess reasons for failure of revegetation and recommend actions to ensure that the final vegetation community corresponds as closely as possible to analogue sites. • Implement above recommendations in consultation with Division of Resources and Geoscience.
10	Vegetation community is not self-sustaining.	Final landform requires significantly more management than analogue sites.	Visual assessment of groundcover, biomass or Landscape Function Analysis identify that relevant indices are not trending towards the analogue sites.	• Suitably qualified ecologist or revegetation expert engaged to assess reasons for additional management requirements and recommend actions to align management required with that of the analogue sites. • Implement above recommendations in consultation with Division of Resources and Geoscience.

11. REVIEW, REVISION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

This RMP will be reviewed within three months of submission of each Annual Environmental Management Report, submission of an incident report, or modification to DA 2011/18.

The RMP will also be reviewed following any new or modified development consent, mining lease condition or other relevant approval that may affect rehabilitation, and following changes to operations, rehabilitation methods, closure arrangements or identified rehabilitation risks. The review will determine whether amendments are required to keep the RMP current.

The RMP must be amended:

- Within 30 days of approval of a rehabilitation outcome document, to replace the proposed version with the approved version.
- Within 30 days of an amendment to an approved rehabilitation outcome document, to reflect that amendment.
- As soon as practicable after a rehabilitation risk assessment identifies changes to the risk control measures in the RMP.
- In accordance with any written direction from the Secretary.

Rehabilitation outcome documents comprise the rehabilitation objectives statement, rehabilitation completion criteria statement, and final landform and rehabilitation plan.

Any shorter review or amendment deadline specified in an applicable approval or statutory requirement takes precedence over the three-month review period. An amended RMP must be published prominently on the lease holder's website within 14 days of amendment.

Each review will be recorded, including the date, reviewer, findings and whether an amendment was required.

As per the Annual Review guidelines, the AEMR will include a review of monitoring results, non-compliances (if any), and the results of any rehabilitation research or trials, and the implications for final rehabilitation. These results will also be incorporated into this RMP and the Annual Rehabilitation Report, as outlined in the Form and Way.

Table 12 outlines the roles and responsibilities of personnel for the review, revision, and implementation of this RMP.

Table 12: Roles and Responsibilities for RMP Implementation

Roles	Responsibility
Site/Mine Manager	• Ensure adequate resources are available to enable implementation of the RMP. • Accountable for the overall environmental performance of Mineral Hill Mine, including the outcomes of this RMP. • Accountable for the implementation of this RMP, including all management and mitigation measures, monitoring, and reporting.
Environmental Advisor	• Accountable for the day-to-day implementation of this RMP, including ensuring standard operating procedures are complied with and all monitoring data is collected and stored appropriately.

All other employees and contractors	• Responsible for following directions and instructions from site management and supervisors.

APPENDIX 1 – RMP Rehabilitation Risk Assessment (2024)

KSN KINGSTON RESOURCES LIMITED
MINERAL HILL

Key:
- Green = RMP Form and Way Document (Section 6.2) - Note minor edits to wording.
- Grey = risk from RR Risk Guideline (note, minor edits to wording)
- Cream = risk from RR TAP guidance
- Red = Added as part of this specific RA

15 of May

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
1	General/All Phases	General	Insufficient skills and experience of rehabilitation personnel.	· Procedures outlined in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) · Ground Disturbance Permit · Procedures for "active mining process" i.e. disturbance, stockpiles and materials management protocol.	1 Negligible	C - Possible	3	**Treatment Plan 1**: Develop a quality assurance signoff process for each stage of rehabilitation. This would include field signoff and sign off by the sites environmental representative and cover all the rehabilitation phases. Pre clearance would be managed by the Ground Disturbance Permit and soil stripping procedure.	Mineral Hill has been reprocessing tailings. As a hardrock mining site there is little opportunity for progressive rehabiliation in the short term.
			Lack of clearly defined responsibilities.						
2			Insufficient funding for or prioritisation of rehabilitation activities.	· Rehabilitation Cost Estimate (RCE) signed off by Resources Regulator. · RMP · Currently developing a Life of Mine Planning and Annual Budget planning	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4		
			Rehabilitated areas do not meet the completion criteria within the RMP/Project Approval at final closure.	· Review of the RMP Domains and Completion Criteria submitted to the Rehab Portal and reviewed by the Resources Regulator.					
3	Active Mining Phase	6.2.1 a. Soils and Materials	Inadequate topsoil (Deficit) and capping material quantity available to be salvaged during operations for later use in rehabilitation.	· Stockpile management procedures · Stripping and topsoil management procedures outlined in the RMP · Ground disturbance permit process. - Pearce pit excavations will create capping material onsite.	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6	**Treatment Plan 2**: Soils and material (including capping material and topsoil) balance to be conducted. Includes creation of a database for each topsoil stockpile (volume, quality). **Treatment Plan 3**: Review and Update the Ground Disturbance Permit.	The soils and material balance database has been completed. The Ground disturbance permit has been reviewed
4			Less than adequate soil/materials characterisation undertaken during operations to inform rehabilitation.	No current controls as there hasn't been any recent clearing.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4	**Treatment Plan 4**: Soil sampling procedure to be developed prior to clearing activities for Pearce North.	A draft soil sampling procedure has been developed
			Contamination of topsoil due to overstripping						
5			Loss of topsoil properties due to rehandling or failure to collect soil						
			Poor stockpile location selection						
5		6.2.1 b. Flora	Poor management of resources required to establish the specific flora species required for rehabilitation. I.e.. Seed collection, clearing management, hollows and rocks.	· Biodiversity included in the Environmental Operations Management Plan	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2	**Treatment Plan 5**: Ecologist to review the potential for management of resources during the next round of clearing eg. Seed collection, clearing management, hollows and rocks.	
7			Clearing in adverse seasonal and weather conditions when salvaging biological resources.						
6			Less than adequate offsetting completed as part of the clearance process.	No clearing currently completed. No clearing until clarity on offset requirements. No requirement to clear in the next 2 yrs.	3 Moderate	C - Possible	9	**Treatment Plan 6**: Developing a Biodiversity Offset Strategy to cover Condition 9 of the Council Consent. This includes consultation with BCSD which has recommenced in 2022 and will clarify offset requirements.	The offset strategy at Bolwarra is being progressed and a monitoring program is in train
7		6.2.1 b. Flora 6.2.1 c. Fauna	Less than adequate weed and pest management during all phases.	· Weed management procedures - Biodiversity included in the Environmental Operations Management Plan - Liaison with neighbours and local land services about pest (pigs, feral goats, etc.) management.	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2		
			Land clearing ahead of the mine/other projects does not meet the requirements (clearing window approved areas required)		2 Negligible	D - Unlikely	#N/A		
9		6.2.1 c. Fauna	Less than adequate management of fauna and habitat (e.g. rocks, hollows) during clearing that impedes approved rehabilitation objectives/criteria.	· Clearing procedures · Pre-clearing surveys . .	3 Negligible	D - Unlikely	#N/A		Further clearance required for the approved Northern Pearse Open Cut.
8		6.2.1 d. Rock/Overburden Emplacement	Limited rock/overburden resulting in a materials deficit for rehabilitation.	Onsite procedures for waste rock management. There will be enough material in the Pearce Nth Pit	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2		
9		6.2.1 e. Waste Management	Inappropriate management/disposal of waste during operations which causes a long-term rehab issue.	· Waste Management Plan · Safe and proper containment of contaminants and wastes. Fully enclosed and bunded. · Designated appropriate areas (refuelling area) · Surface water and Groundwater quality testing · Use of licensed contractors to handle hydrocarbons and remove waste. · Cyanide used onsite and meets Australian storage standards.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2		

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
10		6.2.1 f. Geology and Geochemistry	Adverse geochemical/chemical composition of materials such as overburden, interburden, processing wastes (eg. Tailings), subsoils and topsoils and imported cover materials.	· PAF testing previously completed for material on site and will continue. · PAF cell in a defined waste dump. · Tailings Storage Management Plan. · Constructed-as-designed certificates for tailings dams. · Surface water and groundwater quality testing. · Soil testing	3 Moderate	C - Possible	9	**Treatment Plan 11**: Update the Tailings Storage Management Plan to provide further information about capping. This would not be required until closer to capping. **Treatment Plan 15**: Preparation of Tailings capping strategy (underpinned by modelling)	Tailings capping study is progressing with consultant and modelling undergoing. Completion anticipated end Q3
		6.2.1 g. Material Prone to Spontaneous Combustion	Less than adequate management of spontaneous combustion in overburden areas.	No material prone to spontaneous combustion on site, therefore not considered in this risk assessment.					
11		6.2.1 h. Material Prone to Acid Mine Drainage	Less than adequate management of Potential Acid Forming (PAF) materials during operations.	· PAF testing previously completed for material on site and will continue. · PAF cell in a defined waste dump. · Constructed-as-designed certificates for tailings dams. · Surface water and groundwater quality testing. · Soil testing	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6		
12		6.2.1 i. Ore beneficiation waste management	Poor handling and containment of geochemical and geotechnically unsuitable reject materials (tailings).	· Impax Group 2011 groundwater report in Section 4.8 of 2016 Statement of Environmental Effects. · Tailings Storage Management Plan. · External, third party reviews/audits. · Tailings dam built as designed. Engineering design by experienced consultant. · Internal audits and inspections. Daily internal inspections and annual third party inspection. · Ground movement monitoring. · Surface and Groundwater quality testing	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6		
13		6.2.1 j. Erosion and sediment control	Poor erosion and sediment control management during operations (prior to rehabilitation).	· Water Management Plan (includes erosion management) · Sediment Control Plan · EISs (2016 Report, 2019 Report). · SEEC (2011) - Surface Water Assessment · SEEC (2012) - Water Management Plan	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2		
14		6.2.1 k. Ongoing management of biological resources for use in rehabilitation	Less than adequate biological resource salvage and maintenance (e.g. subsoil, topsoil, vegetative material, seedbank, rocks, habitat trees, habitat resources) through clearing, salvage and handling practices.	· Biodiversity included in the Environmental Operations Management Plan · GDP and Clearing Procedures	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2	See **Treatment Plans 1, 2, 3 and 5** above.	
15		6.2.1 l. Mine subsidence	Operations have subsidence impacts that pose a risk to future rehabilitation.	No subsidence detected at the site. No known long-term slumping issues	2 Minor	E - Rare	2		
16		6.2.1 m. Management of potential cultural and heritage issues	Less than adequate management of cultural and heritage sites during operations/lack of awareness of cultural heritage obligations.	· Previous Aboriginal Heritage consultation and surveys completed (Bell 1987, and OzArk 2011). · Records of locations of multiple Aboriginal sites in the project boundary. (7 scarred trees, 6 finds, 9 open sites).	2 Minor	E - Rare	2		
17		6.2.1 n. Exploration activities	Less than adequate management of exploration activities which poses a risk to future rehabilitation. Past and present.	· Progressive rehabilitate (rehab as soon as reasonably possible) after exploration. · This RMP	3 Moderate	C - Possible	9	**Treatment Plan 7**: Review historical exploration sites to determine areas of exploration and the proposed rehabilitation activities. **Treatment Plan 8**: Develop a historical mining register for all mining impacts on the lease.	
18	Decommissioning Phase	6.2.2 a. Site Security	Public safety risks due to less than adequate site security during decommissioning/general operations.	· Site boundary fence and access control · Security cameras · Remote location of site · Signage around site.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4		
19		6.2.2 b. Infrastructure to be removed or demolished	Hazards associated with retained infrastructure (e.g. dams, site services).	· Planning will reference the Dam Safety Act 2015. · List of infrastructure items to be kept, includes: Office buildings; concrete hardstands associated with existing plant; Workshop sheds; Road network; and Crusher/stockpile bins. The power is to remain connected.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2	**Treatment Plan 9**: In consultation with stakeholders, develop a 'Retained Infrastructure' Plan. Consult with DPE and Resources Regulator. **Treatment Plan 10**: Development of a Detailed Mine Closure Plan in the future prior to closure. The Detailed Mine Closure Plan will assess hazards associated with retained infrastructure, hazardous material on site, and a contamination assessment.	
20			Generation of material and waste products from the demolition process.	· Decommissioning plan to be developed in a future Detailed Mine Closure Plan. Will refer to contamination and hazardous materials.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2	See **Treatment Plan 10**.	
			Less than adequate decommissioning/ removal/augmentation of the mine water management system including any dams prescribed by the Dams Safety Act 2015.						
			Risks to closure associated with existing Groundwater bores and piezometers						
21		6.2.2 c. Buildings, structures and fixed plant to be retained	Risks to public safety and the environment from any structures remaining in place.	· Infrastructure to be retained complies with industry and regulatory requirements. · Land will be handed back to the landholders at closure. · Decommissioning plan to be developed in a future Detailed Mine Closure Plan.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2	See **Treatment Plan 9** and **Treatment Plan 10.**	
			Risks associated with retained heritage items.						Change this to "disturbance of heritage items identified during decommissioning phase, including activities required for removal of infrastructure"?

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
22		6.2.2 d. Management of contaminated material	Contamination resulting from decommissioning activities (e.g. storage and use of hydrocarbons/chemicals, drilling fluids, spillage of dirty or produced saline water, brine, sewage).	· Existing controls with contamination and waste management. · Site is not aware of any current contamination areas. No carb material.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4	See **Treatment Plan 9**.	
			Tailings strength properties/performance requirements are not well understood.						
23		6.2.2 e. Hazardous materials management	Removal of hazardous items (e.g. radioactive density gauges) or materials (e.g. asbestos)	It is not likely there are any hazardous materials located on site. The Final Closure Plan will confirm this at closure. Transformers have been tested for PCB's - none found.	1 Negligible	E - Rare	1	See **Treatment Plan 10**.	
24		6.2.2 f. Underground Infrastructure	Less than adequate sealing of mine openings.	2 portals and shafts. To be assessed as part of detailed closure plan. Includes: · Seal design to be completed by a suitably qualified person · Seal design to be compliant with industry/regulatory guidelines · Submission of the sealing plan to the Resources Regulator	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6	See **Treatment Plan 10**.	
25	Landform Establishment Phase	6.2.3 a. Water management infrastructure	Less than adequate rehabilitation of water management infrastructure.	Run off from TSF2 and Main Waste Rock Emplacement is captured by Raw Water Dam and Western Clean Water Dam during operation. In future - Desliming of material from dams to be placed in the Eastern Pit.	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6		
			Insufficient future water licensing requirements for water retained within the final void(s) following mine closure.						· Compliance with the Dam Safety Act 2015 in designing the landform of final voids. · Engineering report for final void shaping and landform
			Less than adequate studies associated with surface and groundwater management (e.g. creek diversions, geomorphological and hydraulic modelling, aquatic ecological assessments, final void water balance, groundwater modelling, geochemical studies, etc.)						Creek A and Creek B diversions. Not applicable due to no results from TAP.
		6.2.3 b. Final landform construction: general requirements	Geotechnical/geochemical risks associated with landform establishment.						
26			Less than adequate landform design (e.g. macro and micro-relief), slopes.	· Final Landform to align with the Council Approval and RMP Plans · Further details to be captured in the Final Closure Plan closer to closure.	3 Moderate	D - Unlikely	6		
			Less than adequate visual amenity of the final landform during landform establishment Phase.						
			Not dumping to LoM landform which results in re handle (rehab) at end of mine life.						
			Unstable landform due to erosion and/or mass movement issues associated with inappropriate design and/or quality assurance during landform construction.						
			Final landform unsuitable for final land use (e.g. large rocks present affecting cultivation and settlement).						
27		6.2.3 c. Final landform construction: reject emplacement areas	Tailings dam rehabilitation/capping does not support the final land use. Poor capping design. Consolidated tailings leads to settlement issues in closure.	· Impax Group 2011 groundwater report in Section 4.8 of 2016 Statement of Environmental Effects. · Tailings Storage Management Plan. · External, third party reviews/audits. · Tailings dam built as designed. Engineering design by experienced consultant. · Internal audits and inspections. Daily internal inspections and annual third party inspection. · Ground movement monitoring. · Surface and Groundwater quality testing	4 Major	D - Unlikely	8	**Treatment Plan 11**: Update the Tailings Storage Management Plan to provide further information about capping. This would not be required until closer to capping.	
			Exposure or release of reject material at closure causing long term issues. Not sufficient capping.						
			Lack of availability of suitable materials for encapsulation or capping of adverse materials.						

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
28		6.2.3.d. Final landform construction: final voids, highwalls and low walls	Final voids, highwalls and low walls pose a risk to public safety and/or sterilises the land available for future final land uses	· Applicable to Mineral Hill as final voids will be present in the post mining landform. · Highwalls left in a stable condition. Fencing. · Pit voids will be full bunded to prevent entry.	3 Moderate	E - Rare	3		
			Lack of detail around final void management strategy (e.g. water balance, water quality, geotechnical assessments, future water licencing requirements).						
29		6.2.3 e. Construction of creek/river diversion works	Less than adequate geomorphological and hydraulic modelling and aquatic ecological assessments associated with creek diversions.	Applicable to Mineral Hill as creek diversions will be present in the post mining landform. · Site inspections Diversion have been in place since 1988 and are stable.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4		
	Growth Medium Development Phase	Section 6.2.4 Growth Medium Development	Lack of information regarding the geochemical nature of the substrate and associated materials (e.g. subsoils, topsoils, organic additives, overburden surface).						
30			Lack of information around ameliorants and or strategies required to address constraints and or enhance the substrate.	· Refer to Treatment Plan 1 and Treatment Plan 2 regarding soil.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2	**Treatment Plan 12** : Undertake suitable rehabilitation trials regarding growth medium development, and ecosystem and landuse establishment, and implement the developed approach at areas of rehabilitation in that phase.	
			Less than adequate erosion and sediment controls to protect the substrate from surface water runoff and wind exposure whilst a vegetative cover is established.						
31			Less than adequate use of mechanical treatments (e.g. deep ripping, harrowing) required to maximise water infiltration into the substrate and to provide for an adequate seed bed.	· RMP outlines mechanical treatment (ripping process) and other methodologies consistent with industry standards.	2 Minor	E - Rare	2		
			Less than adequate topsoil and subsoil management as well as other substitutes (e.g. organic material).						
			Less than adequate weed control techniques during growth medium development phase.						
			Less than adequate weed control techniques during growth medium development phase.						
			Less than adequate management of rehabilitation areas to minimise degradation of the substrate, dust generation and erosion should adverse conditions delay vegetation establishment.						
			Less than adequate physical and structural properties of substrate.						
			Subsoil and topsoil deficit during rehabilitation activities.						
			Substrate inadequate to support revegetation or agricultural land capability (e.g. lack of organic matter, nutrient deficiency, lack of soil biota, adverse soil chemical properties, exposed hostile geochemical materials, and any other factors impeding the effective rooting depth).						
			Less than adequate handling and management of mine materials (e.g. overburden, reject materials etc.) to address potential geochemical and geotechnical constraints for rehabilitation.						
			Less than adequate seasonal considerations (e.g. drought conditions; excessive heat) factored into the process to optimise conditions to support the initial establishment of the target vegetation.	· Annual mine planning process · Rehabilitation actions undertaken during favourable seasons or seasonal conditions. · No seeding in winter	2 Minor	E - Rare	2		
32			Less than adequate revegetation methodologies (e.g. direct seeding, tree plantings, use of a seed drill).	No controls as this has not yet occurred. However RMP outlines proposed future controls.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4	**Treatment Plan 13** : Engage a specialist to advise on aspects including establishing analogue sites and associated monitoring program, soil treatment, and seed mixes for future rehabilitation. Seed mixes selected should be consistent with previous commitments. This will be developed prior to substantial rehabilitation activities commencing.	

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
33	Ecosystem and Land Use Establishment Phase	6.2.5. Ecosystem and land use establishment	Inadequate type and range of species planted (including cover crops), including short-lived pioneer species, to achieve the intended revegetation outcome.	No controls as this has not yet occurred. However RMP outlines proposed future controls.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4		
			Unsuitable seed sourcing, handling, treating or application.						
			Inappropriate (or no) use of cover crops to protect the substrate whilst the target revegetation cover is established.						
			Unsuitable/lack of initial measures adopted (e.g. watering) to promote vegetative establishment and growth.						
			Inadequate maintenance of rehabilitation, inadequate weed management and pest animal control to protect vegetation	· Inspections on future rehabilitation areas · Weed management inspections · Annual Monitoring reports.	1 Negligible	D - Unlikely	2		
			Lack of availability and quality of target seed resources, including genetic integrity.						
			Poor seed viability, seed dormancy.						
			Ant and insect predation of seed.						
			Damage to seed through revegetation process.						
			Poor quality tubestock.						
			Weed infestation associated with both introduction and control (or lack thereof).						
			Adopting inappropriate or inadequate rehabilitation techniques, including equipment fleet.						
			Inappropriate revegetation species mix for targeted final land use.						
			Weather and climatic influences (e.g. drought, intense rainfall events; bushfire and climate change). All rehab phases.						
			Availability of areas for revegetation in optimal seasonal conditions.						
			Habitat structures for colonisation or use.						
			Less than adequate weed and feral animal control of rehabilitation areas.						
			Less than adequate erosion and drainage						
34			Less than adequate environmental and rehabilitation monitoring.	No controls as this has not yet occurred. Environmental monitoring exists. However RMP outlines proposed future controls.	2 Minor	D - Unlikely	4	**Treatment Plan 14**: A rehabilitation monitoring program is to be developed prior to commencing rehabilitation activities, with this to be completed by a specialist consultant. Update and include in the RMP. The rehabilitation monitoring program will compare results against completion criteria.	

Risk ID	RMP Phase	RMP Form and Way Document Section	Risk Management - Unwanted Event / Impact	Risk Control Measures/Comments	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating	Treatment Plan	Comments
	Ecosystem and Land Use Development Phase	6.2.6. Ecosystem and land use development	Less than adequate re-seeding/planting of rehabilitation areas that may have failed or where key species are under-represented (e.g. lack of germination, high plant mortality rate). Limited diversity.						
			Lack of maintenance or re-seeding of failed areas.						
			Less than adequate repair of fence lines, access tracks and other general related land management activities.						
			Weather and climatic influences (e.g. drought; intense rainfall events; bushfire and climate change).						
			Long term water quality and quantity issues (e.g. acid-drainage, high salinity).						
			Damage to rehabilitation (e.g. fauna, domestic stock, vandalism, vehicular interactions, bushfire, insects and plant disease)						
			Re-disturbance of established rehabilitation areas.						
35			Limited vegetation structural development and habitat for targeted fauna species meaning the site does not meet completion criteria.	No controls as this has not yet occurred. However RMP outlines proposed future controls. See Treatment Plans in the RMP risk assessment.	3 Moderate	C - Possible	**9**	See **Treatment Plan 14** as learnings from rehabilitation monitoring will inform future amendments of the completion criteria.	
	Mine Subsidence Affected Areas	6.3. Rehabilitation of areas affected by subsidence	Less than adequate subsidence mitigation and remediation techniques implemented						
			Less than adequate validation process for subsidence mitigation and remediation techniques.						
			Extended water ponding.						
			Redirection of creek and river flows.						
			Subsidence cracking.						
			Interconnective cracking with underground workings.						
			Interference with tree roots.						
			Sink holes.						
			Impacts to aquifers and groundwater loss of water to water users including the environment.						
			Greater than predicted subsidence						
			Water discharging from underground workings						
36			Greater than predicted subsidence from Historical Mining. Impact of rehabilitation areas from subsidence.	No subsidence detected at the site. No known long-term slumping issues	2 Minor	E - Rare	**2**		

APPENDIX 2 - Mining Amendment (Standard Conditions of Mining Leases-Rehabilitation) Regulation 2021

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
Division 1 – Protection of the environment and rehabilitation		
4	Must prevent or minimise harm to environment (1) The holder of a mining lease must take all reasonable measures to prevent, or if that is not reasonably practicable, to minimise, harm to the environment caused by activities under the mining lease. (2) In this clause-- "harm" to the environment has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.	Whole document.
5	Rehabilitation to occur as soon as reasonably practicable after disturbance The holder of a mining lease must rehabilitate land and water in the mining area that is disturbed by activities under the mining lease as soon as reasonably practicable after the disturbance occurs.	Section 6
6	Rehabilitation must achieve final land use (1) The holder of a mining lease must ensure that rehabilitation of the mining area achieves the final land use for the mining area. (2) The holder of the mining lease must ensure any planning approval has been obtained that is necessary to enable the holder to comply with subclause (1). (3) The holder of the mining lease must identify and record any reasonably foreseeable hazard that presents a risk to the holder's ability to comply with subclause (1). Note--: Clause 7 requires a rehabilitation risk assessment to be conducted whenever a hazard is identified under this subclause. (4) In this clause-- "final land use" for the mining area means the final landform and land uses to be achieved for the mining area-- (a) as set out in the rehabilitation objectives statement and rehabilitation completion criteria statement, and (b) for a large mine--as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and (c) if the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease--as stated in the condition. "Planning approval" means-- (a) a development consent within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, or (b) an approval under that Act, Division 5.1.	(1) Whole document (2) Section 2.1 (3) Section 3 (4) Noted.
Division 2- Risk Assessment		
7	Rehabilitation risk assessment (1) The holder of a mining lease must conduct a risk assessment (a "rehabilitation risk assessment") that-- (a) identifies, assesses and evaluates the risks that need to be addressed to achieve the following in relation to the mining lease-- (i) the rehabilitation objectives, (ii) the rehabilitation completion criteria, (iii) for large mines--the final land use as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan, and (b) identifies the measures that need to be implemented to eliminate, minimise or mitigate the risks. (2) The holder of the mining lease must implement the measures identified. (3) The holder of a mining lease must conduct a rehabilitation risk assessment-- (a) for a large mine--before preparing a rehabilitation management plan, and	Appendix 1

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
	(b) for a small mine--before preparing the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mine, and (c) whenever a hazard is identified under clause 6(3) --as soon as reasonably practicable after it is identified, and (d) whenever given a written direction to do so by the Secretary.	
Division 3 - Rehabilitation Documents		
8	Application of Division This Division does not apply to a mining lease unless-- (a) the security deposit required under the mining lease is greater than the minimum deposit prescribed under the Act, section 261BF in relation to that type of mining lease, or (b) the Secretary gives a written direction to the holder of the mining lease that this Division, or a provision of this Division, applies to the mining lease.	Noted.
9	General requirements for documents A document required to be prepared under this Division must-- (a) be in a form approved by the Secretary, and Note--: The approved forms are available on the Department's website. (b) include any matter required to be included by the form, and (c) if required to be given to the Secretary--be given in a way approved by the Secretary	Noted.
10	Rehabilitation management plans for large mines (1) The holder of a mining lease relating to a large mine must prepare a plan (a "rehabilitation management plan") for the mining lease that includes the following-- (a) a description of how the holder proposes to manage all aspects of the rehabilitation of the mining area, (b) a description of the steps and actions the holder proposes to take to comply with the conditions of the mining lease that relate to rehabilitation, (c) a summary of rehabilitation risk assessments conducted by the holder, (d) the risk control measures identified in the rehabilitation risk assessments, (e) the rehabilitation outcome documents for the mining lease, (f) a statement of the performance outcomes for the matters addressed by the rehabilitation outcome documents and the ways in which those outcomes are to be measured and monitored. (2) If a rehabilitation outcome document has not been approved by the Secretary, the holder of the mining lease must include a proposed version of the document. (3) A rehabilitation management plan is not required to be given to the Secretary for approval. (4) The holder of the mining lease-- (a) must implement the matters set out in the rehabilitation management plan, and (b) if the forward program specifies timeframes for the implementation of the matters--must implement the matters within those timeframes.	(1) (a) This document (b) Table 2 (c) Section 3 (d) Table 6 (e) Section 4.1 and Section 5 (f) Section 8. Performance outcomes are reported in the Annual Rehabilitation Report. (2) Noted. (3) Noted. (4) Noted.
11	Amendment of rehabilitation management plans The holder of a mining lease must amend the rehabilitation management plan for the mining lease as follows-- (a) to substitute the proposed version of a rehabilitation outcome document with the version approved by the Secretary--within 30 days after the document is approved, (b) as a consequence of an amendment made under clause 14 to a rehabilitation outcome document--within 30 days after the amendment is made,	(a) Noted (b) Version 2 of this document. (c) Noted (d) Noted

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
	(c) to reflect any changes to the risk control measures in the prepared plan that are identified in a rehabilitation risk assessment--as soon as practicable after the rehabilitation risk assessment is conducted, (d) whenever given a written direction to do so by the Secretary--in accordance with the direction.	
12	Rehabilitation outcome documents (1) The holder of a mining lease must prepare the following documents (the "rehabilitation outcome documents") for the mining lease and give them to the Secretary for approval-- (a) the "rehabilitation objectives statement", which sets out the rehabilitation objectives required to achieve the final land use for the mining area, (b) the "rehabilitation completion criteria statement", which sets out criteria, the completion of which will demonstrate the achievement of the rehabilitation objectives, (c) for a large mine, the "final landform and rehabilitation plan", showing a spatial depiction of the final land use. (2) If the final land use for the mining area is required by a condition of development consent for activities under the mining lease, the holder of the mining lease must ensure the rehabilitation outcome documents are consistent with that condition.	(1) (a) Section 4 (b) Table 8 (c) Section 2 (2) Noted
13	Forward program and annual rehabilitation report (1) The holder of a mining lease must prepare a program (a "forward program") for the mining lease that includes the following-- (a) a schedule of mining activities for the mining area for the next 3 years, (b) a summary of the spatial progression of rehabilitation through its various phases for the next 3 years, (c) a requirement that the rehabilitation of land and water disturbed by mining activities under the mining lease must occur as soon as reasonably practicable after the disturbance occurs. (2) The holder of a mining lease must prepare a report (an "annual rehabilitation report") for the mining lease that includes-- (a) a description of the rehabilitation undertaken over the annual reporting period, (b) a report demonstrating the progress made through the phases of rehabilitation provided for in the forward program applying to the reporting period, (c) a report demonstrating progress made towards the achievement of the following-- (i) the objectives set out in the rehabilitation objectives statement, (ii) the criteria set out in the rehabilitation completion criteria statement, (iii) for large mines--the final land use as spatially depicted in the final landform and rehabilitation plan. (3) If a rehabilitation outcome document has not been approved by the Secretary, the holder of the mining lease must rely on a proposed version of the document. (4) The holder of the mining lease must give the forward program and annual rehabilitation report to the Secretary. (5) In this clause-- "annual reporting period" means each period of 12 months commencing on-- (a) the date on which the mining lease is granted, or (b) if the Secretary approves another date in relation to the mining lease--the other date.	Annual Rehabilitation Report and Forward Program (ARRFP)
14	Amendment of rehabilitation outcome documents and forward program (1) This clause applies to--	Noted.

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
	(a) a rehabilitation outcome document if it has been approved by the Secretary, and (b) a forward program if it has been given to the Secretary. (2) The holder of a mining lease must not amend a document to which this clause applies that relates to the mining lease unless-- (a) the Secretary gives the holder a written direction to do so, or (b) the Secretary, on written application by the holder, gives a written approval of the amendment. (3) The holder of the mining lease must amend the document in accordance with the Secretary's direction or approval. (4) Nothing in this clause prevents the holder of a mining lease preparing a draft amendment for submission to the Secretary for approval.	
15	Times at which documents must be prepared and given (1) The holder of a mining lease must do the following before the end of the initial period-- (a) prepare a rehabilitation management plan, and (b) prepare rehabilitation outcome documents and give them, other than the rehabilitation completion criteria statement, to the Secretary for approval, and (c) prepare a forward program and give it to the Secretary. (2) The holder of the mining lease must prepare a forward program and annual rehabilitation report and give them to the Secretary before-- (a) 60 days after the last day of each annual reporting period, commencing with the annual reporting period in which the forward program was given to Secretary under subclause (1)(c), or (b) a later date approved by the Secretary. (3) A rehabilitation completion criteria statement relating to completion of rehabilitation during a period covered by a forward program must be given to the Secretary for approval when the forward program is required to be given to the Secretary. (4) The holder of the mining lease must prepare updated rehabilitation outcome documents for the mining lease and give them to the Secretary for approval before-- (a) 60 days after a development consent is modified following an application referred to in clause 20(1)(b), or (b) a later date approved by the Secretary. (5) A rehabilitation completion criteria statement is not required to be given to the Secretary under subclause (4) unless a rehabilitation completion criteria statement has already been given to the Secretary under subclause (3). (6) The Secretary may, by written notice, direct the holder of a mining lease to prepare, or give to the Secretary, a document required to be prepared under this Division at a time other than that specified in this clause. (7) The holder of the mining lease must comply with the direction. (8) In this clause-- "initial period" means the period commencing when the mining lease is granted and ending-- (a) 30 days, or other period approved by the Secretary, after this Division first applies to the mining lease, or (b) if this Division applies to the mining lease because of an increase in the required security deposit-- (i) when the surface of the mining area is disturbed by activities under the mining lease, or (ii) at a later date approved by the Secretary.	Noted.
16	Certain documents to be publicly available (1) This clause applies to the following documents-- (a) a rehabilitation management plan,	This document and the ARRFP are publicly available on the Mineral Hill

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
	(b) a forward program, (c) an annual rehabilitation report. (2) The holder of a mining lease must make a document to which this clause applies publicly available by-- (a) publishing it on its website in a prominent position, or (b) if the holder does not have a website-- providing a copy of it to a person-- (i) on the written request of a person, and (ii) without charge, and (iii) within 14 days after the request is received. (3) If a document is published on the website of the holder of the mining lease, the holder must ensure that it is published-- (a) for a rehabilitation management plan--within 14 days after it is prepared or amended, or (b) for a forward program or an annual rehabilitation report--within 14 days after it is given to the Secretary or amended, (4) Personal information within the meaning of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 is not required to be included in a document made available to a person under this clause.	Mine page on the Kington Resources Ltd website.
Division 4 - Records, Reporting and Notification		
17	Records demonstrating compliance The holder of a mining lease must create and maintain records of all actions taken that demonstrate compliance with each of the conditions set out in this Part. Note--: The Act, sections 163D and 163E provide for the form in which records must be kept and the period for which they must be retained.	Noted.
18	Report on non-compliance (1) The holder of a mining lease must provide the Minister with a written report detailing any non-compliance with-- (a) a condition of the mining lease, or Note--: The Act, section 364A contains provisions relating to the use and disclosure of information provided under this condition. (b) a requirement of the Act or this Regulation relating to activities under the mining lease. (2) The holder of the mining lease must provide the report within 7 days after becoming aware of the non-compliance. (3) The holder of the mining lease must ensure the report-- (a) identifies the condition of the mining lease, or the requirement of the Act or this Regulation, to which the non-compliance relates, and (b) describes the non-compliance and specifies the date or dates on which, or the period during which, the non-compliance occurred, and (c) describes the causes or likely causes of the non-compliance, and (d) describes the action that has been taken, or will be taken, to mitigate the effects, and to prevent any recurrence, of the non-compliance.	Noted.
19	Nominated contact person (1) The holder of a mining lease must nominate a natural person to be the contact person with whom the Secretary can communicate in relation to the mining lease for the purposes of the Act. Note--: The Act, section 383 sets out the ways in which notices or other documents may be issued or given to, or served on, a person for the purposes of the Act. (2) The holder of the mining lease must give written notice to the Secretary of-- (a) the full name and contact details of the nominated person--within 28 days after the date on which the standard conditions apply to the mining lease under clause 31A of this Regulation, and (b) any change in nomination or in the nominated person's contact details--within 28 days after the change occurs.	Noted.

Standard Conditions under Mining Regulation 2016, Schedule 8a, Part 2		
Condition Number	**Condition**	**Section Addressed / Comment**
	(3) The holder of the mining lease must ensure that the contact details for the nominated person include the person's phone number and postal and email addresses.	
Division 5 - Applications relating to development consent		
20	Additional requirements--application for or to modify development consent (1) The holder of a mining lease must give written notice to the Secretary within 10 days after-- (a) making an application for development consent that relates to the mining area, or (b) making an application for modification of a development consent-- (i) under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, section 4.55(2), and (ii) that proposes to modify a condition of the consent that relates to rehabilitation of the mining area in a way that may affect an obligation under the mining lease relating to rehabilitation of the mining area. (2) This clause does not apply if the development is State significant development.	Noted.

APPENDIX 3 – Rehabilitation Objectives

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
A - Native Ecosystem	1 – Infrastructure 2 – Tailings Storage Facility 3 – Water management areas 4 – Overburden emplacement area	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on the advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Bushfire controls implemented.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
		Establish vegetation communities with a similar <u>species composition</u> to the surrounding native vegetation communities and consistent with the proposed final land use. These communities are such as: • Dwyers Red Gum - Cyprus Pine - Currawong Low Woodland • Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cyprus Pine Tail Woodland • Australian Cyprus Pine • Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland	Species determined through rehabilitation trials and planted using methodology and timing determined based on rehabilitation trials (see Section 8.2).	Species mix and planting methodology as determined based on rehabilitation trials.	Report documenting species mix and planting methodology. Following each revegetation program and then annually with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Weeds are not competing or impacting on rehabilitated area.	Rehabilitation monitoring confirms the foliage cover of non-native and non- target species (weeds) is equivalent to surrounding vegetation / analogue sites.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Grazing by native, domestic and feral fauna not adversely impacting on ecosystem development.	Domestic grazing animals are excluded from the rehabilitation area except when controlled grazing is required for ecosystem development. Feral and native animal control programs implemented. Revegetation monitoring reports confirm appropriate level of grazing / equivalence with analogue sites.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
		Establish vegetation communities with a similar <u>vegetation structure</u> to the surrounding native vegetation communities and consistent with the proposed final land use. These communities are such as: • Dwyers Red Gum - Cyprus Pine - Currawong Low Woodland	Land capability.	Land capability, assessed by suitably qualified person, is similar for the rehabilitated areas and surrounding analogue sites.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Floristic assemblage and habitat structure.	Revegetation monitoring reports confirm that vegetation	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		• Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cyprus Pine Tail Woodland • Australian Cyprus Pine • Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland		assemblages and measures of habitat structure are consistent with analogue sites.	Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Coverage, Biomass and Landscape Function Analysis.	Average landscape coverage, estimates of biomass and analysis of stability, infiltration/runoff and nutrient cycling indices trending towards analogue site.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Weed species and abundance.	Revegetation monitoring confirms the foliage cover of non-native and non- target species (weeds) is equivalent to surrounding vegetation / analogue sites not disturbed by mining activities.	Weed inspection report (and subsequent control program, if required). Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Pest species and abundance.	Monitoring confirms that pest species and abundance is consistent with analogue sites.	Pest species inspection report (and subsequent control program, if required). Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Compacted surfaces deep ripped along contour.	Photographs of ripped areas.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Following growth medium placement.
			Minimum growth medium depth determined during rehabilitation trials (see Section 8.2) spread over domain.	Photographs of covered areas.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Following growth medium placement.
			Patches of growth medium established on select sections of landform side slopes.	Patches of growth medium at regular/semi-regular intervals across the domain in locations that are unlikely to result in erosion of placed material.	Photographs included in a report. Following growth medium placement.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self-sustainable.	Planted vegetation established and softening appearance of landform slopes.	Revegetation monitoring confirms planted vegetation has survived and is growing.	Report documenting success of revegetation. Following each revegetation program and then annually, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Vegetation survival and recruitment.	Planted vegetation alive and growing. Evidence of native vegetation colonisation of domain.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
		Groundwater quality and groundwater regime meets the requirements of the development consent and associated Water Management Plan. No detrimental impacts associated with operations or rehabilitation activities.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	
			Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform (unless follow up actions identified).
		There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Identified contaminated material removed and placed in-pit. Contaminated land assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Contamination report prepared by qualified person.
			Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Contaminated land assessment indicates any contamination is acceptable for final land use.	
			No hazardous materials remain.	Hazardous materials assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Hazardous materials report prepared by qualified person.
			Soil characteristics suitable for vegetated outcome.	Soil testing indicates placed soil characteristics (pH, salinity) consistent with soils from analogue sites.	Soil testing reported by NATA accredited laboratory. Following growth medium placement.
		Free draining, stable and non-polluting landform established. The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	
				No 'active' erosion or sedimentation visible.	Monitoring reports, including photographs. Visual inspections undertaken quarterly during operations and post-closure until site relinquishment.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Following completion of final landform.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth media establishment.	Decommissioned evaporation ponds are reshaped and no pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following decommissioning (unless follow up actions identified).
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours),

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Side slopes shaped and covered.	All areas with slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or higher are shaped and covered with coarse, non-contaminated waste rock.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and results from dust emission testing, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth medium development.	No pooling of water observed within landform. Landform established to integrate with the surrounding topography.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked.	Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked by suitable bund and stock exclusion fencing (as required). Portal covered and initial sections of the decline backfilled in accordance with relevant guidelines applicable at the time of rehabilitation.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
		Runoff water quality from the site meets the requirements of the development consent and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					(unless follow up actions identified).
A - Native Ecosystem	1 – Infrastructure 3 – Water management area	All infrastructure that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.	Services not required for final land use disconnected.	All relevant services disconnected.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs.
			Infrastructure not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructures removed.	
			Roads not required for final land use are removed.	Roads removed unless specified to be retained (refer to Plan 1 Final Landform Features).	
			Roads required for final land use are reduced in width (if required).	Road reduced in width to that suitable for final land use. Site to discuss with landowner.	
			Infrastructure removed.	Infrastructure removed.	
			Infrastructure, including evaporation pond clay liners and accumulated sediment, pumps, pipework, tanks, etc not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructure removed.	
A - Native Ecosystem	2 – Tailings Storage Facility 4 – Overburden emplacement area	Residual waste materials stored on site (e.g. tailings, coarse rejects and other wastes) will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended final land use.	Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Identified contaminated material removed and placed in-pit. Contaminated land assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Contamination report prepared by qualified person.
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
A - Native Ecosystem G – Water storage (excluding final void)	3 – Water Management Area	All infrastructure (including dams, drainage lines) that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.	Services not required for final land use disconnected.	All relevant services disconnected.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs.
			Infrastructure not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructures removed.	
			Infrastructure, including evaporation pond clay liners and accumulated sediment, pumps, pipework, tanks, etc not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructure removed.	
A - Native Ecosystem	8(a) – Other – Stockpile Area 8(b) – Other – Derelict Mine Zone	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on the advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Bushfire controls implemented.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
		Establish vegetation communities with a similar vegetation structure to the surrounding native vegetation communities and consistent with the proposed final land use. These communities are such as: • Dwyers Red Gum - Cyprus Pine - Currawong Low Woodland • Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cyprus Pine Tail Woodland • Australian Cyprus Pine • Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland	Land capability.	Land capability, assessed by suitably qualified person, is similar for the rehabilitated areas and surrounding analogue sites.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Floristic assemblage and habitat structure.	Revegetation monitoring reports confirm that vegetation assemblages and measures of habitat structure are consistent with analogue sites.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Coverage, Biomass and Landscape Function Analysis.	Average landscape coverage, estimates of biomass and analysis of stability, infiltration/runoff and nutrient	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				cycling indices trending towards analogue site.	frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Weed species and abundance.	Revegetation monitoring confirms the foliage cover of non-native and non- target species (weeds) is equivalent to surrounding vegetation / analogue sites not disturbed by mining activities.	Weed inspection report (and subsequent control program, if required). Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Pest species and abundance.	Monitoring confirms that pest species and abundance is consistent with analogue sites.	Pest species inspection report (and subsequent control program, if required). Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Compacted surfaces deep ripped along contour.	Photographs of ripped areas.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Following growth medium placement.
			Minimum growth medium depth determined during rehabilitation trials (see Section 8.2) spread over domain.	Photographs of covered areas.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Following growth medium placement.
			Patches of growth medium established on select sections of landform side slopes.	Patches of growth medium at regular/semi-regular intervals across the domain in locations that are unlikely to result in erosion of placed material.	Photographs included in a report. Following growth medium placement.
		Establish vegetation communities with a similar species composition to the surrounding native vegetation communities and consistent with the proposed final land use. These communities are such as:	Species determined through rehabilitation trials and planted using methodology and timing determined based on rehabilitation trials (see Section 8.2).	Species mix and planting methodology as determined based on rehabilitation trials.	Report documenting species mix and planting methodology. Following each revegetation program and then annually with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Weeds are not competing or impacting on rehabilitated area.	Rehabilitation monitoring confirms the foliage cover of	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Annually

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		• Dwyers Red Gum - Cyprus Pine - Currawong Low Woodland • Inland Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cyprus Pine Tail Woodland • Australian Cyprus Pine • Mugga Ironbark - Inland Grey Box - Pine Tall Woodland		non-native and non- target species (weeds) is equivalent to surrounding vegetation / analogue sites.	following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Grazing by native, domestic and feral fauna not adversely impacting on ecosystem development.	Domestic grazing animals are excluded from the rehabilitation area except when controlled grazing is required for ecosystem development. Feral and native animal control programs implemented. Revegetation monitoring reports confirm appropriate level of grazing / equivalence with analogue sites.	Photographs included in a relinquishment report. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
		Levels of ecosystem function have been established that demonstrate the rehabilitation is self-sustainable.	Planted vegetation established and softening appearance of landform slopes.	Revegetation monitoring confirms planted vegetation has survived and is growing.	Report documenting success of revegetation. Following each revegetation program and then annually, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
			Vegetation survival and recruitment.	Planted vegetation alive and growing. Evidence of native vegetation colonisation of domain.	Assessment report prepared by suitably qualified person. Annually following the initial revegetation program, with frequency reduced as compliance is demonstrated.
		There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Identified contaminated material removed and placed in-pit. Contaminated land assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Contamination report prepared by qualified person.
			Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Contaminated land assessment indicates any contamination is acceptable for final land use.	

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			No hazardous materials remain.	Hazardous materials assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Hazardous materials report prepared by qualified person.
			Soil characteristics suitable for vegetated outcome.	Soil testing indicates placed soil characteristics (pH, salinity) consistent with soils from analogue sites.	Soil testing reported by NATA accredited laboratory. Following growth medium placement.
		Free draining, stable and non-polluting landform established. The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
				No 'active' erosion or sedimentation visible.	Monitoring reports, including photographs. Visual inspections undertaken quarterly during operations and post-closure until site relinquishment.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Following completion of final landform.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth media establishment.	Decommissioned evaporation ponds are reshaped and no pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following decommissioning (unless follow up actions identified).
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Side slopes shaped and covered.	All areas with slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or higher are shaped and covered with coarse, non-contaminated waste rock.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and results from dust emission testing, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth medium development.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs,

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				Landform established to integrate with the surrounding topography.	prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked.	Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked by suitable bund and stock exclusion fencing (as required). Portal covered and initial sections of the decline backfilled in accordance with relevant guidelines applicable at the time of rehabilitation.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
		Runoff water quality from the site meets the requirements of the development consent and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
A - Native Ecosystem	8(a) – Other – Stockpile Area	Residual material in this domain will be appropriately contained / encapsulated so it does not pose any hazards or constraints for intended final land use.	Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Identified contaminated material removed and placed in-pit. Contaminated land assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Contamination report prepared by qualified person.
G – Water Storage Area (Excluding Final Void)	3 – Water Management Area	Groundwater quality and groundwater regime meets the requirements of the development consent and associated Water Management Plan. No detrimental impacts associated with operations or rehabilitation activities.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
		Free draining, stable and non-polluting landform established. The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
				No 'active' erosion or sedimentation visible.	Monitoring reports, including photographs. Visual inspections undertaken quarterly during

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					operations and post-closure until site relinquishment.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Following completion of final landform.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth media establishment.	Decommissioned evaporation ponds are reshaped and no pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following decommissioning (unless follow up actions identified).
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	
			Side slopes shaped and covered.	All areas with slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or higher are shaped and covered with coarse, non-contaminated waste rock.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and results from dust emission testing, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth medium development.	No pooling of water observed within landform. Landform established to integrate with the surrounding topography.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked.	Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked by suitable bund and stock exclusion fencing (as required). Portal covered and initial sections of the decline backfilled in accordance with	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				relevant guidelines applicable at the time of rehabilitation.	
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
		All infrastructure (including dams, drainage lines)) that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.	Services not required for final land use disconnected.	All relevant services disconnected.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs.
			Infrastructure not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructures removed.	
			Infrastructure removed.	Infrastructure removed.	
			Infrastructure, including evaporation pond clay liners and accumulated sediment, pumps, pipework, tanks, etc not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructure removed.	
		Runoff water quality from the site meets the requirements of the development consent and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform (unless follow up actions identified).

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		Structures that take or divert water such as final voids, dams, levees etc. are appropriately licensed (e.g. under the Water Management Act 2000) and where required ensure sufficient licence shares are held in the water source(s) to account for water take.	Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform (unless follow up actions identified).
I - Infrastructure	1 - Infrastructure	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on the advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Bushfire controls implemented.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
		All infrastructure that is to remain as part of the final land use benefits from the relevant approvals (e.g. development consent and / or licence/lease/binding agreement, etc).	Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured.	Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured.	Potential hazards (e.g. electrical, mechanical) have been effectively isolated and secured.
			Damage to access tracks has been repaired and stabilised.	Damage to access tracks has been repaired and stabilised.	Damage to access tracks has been repaired and stabilised.
			Where applicable, necessary approvals are in place (e.g. development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979) where buildings and infrastructure are to be retained as part of final land use.	Permits and approval documents issued.	Copy of any relevant approvals.
			Heritage obligations as required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Heritage Act 1977, etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration).	Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted.	Copy of any relevant approvals.
			The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use.	The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be	Engineering report/statement, photos, risk assessment verifying modes of failure are adequately addressed to

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use.	minimise risks to public safety or the environment.
			Infrastructure is in a condition (e.g. structural, electrical, other hazards) that is suitable for the intended final land use.	Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that infrastructure is in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement.	Formal acceptance from landowner.
			If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ, they do not pose a hazard for the intended final land use. Note: If any underground pipelines or other infrastructure are to remain in situ in areas to be returned for Agriculture – cropping they are at a depth Xm nominated depth (e.g. >1m).	The location of the infrastructure has been marked on a plan and registered with the relevant local authority (e.g. local Council) and Dial Before You Dig. Formal acceptance from the subsequent landowner that underground infrastructure has been left in a condition that is suitable for the intended final land use in accordance with formal agreement.	Surveyed and marked on the as-constructed final landform plan. Copy of notification to local Council and Dial Before You Dig Formal acceptance from landowner. Identified on an appropriate legal instrument associated with the land title.
			Heritage obligations as required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Heritage Act 1977, etc. have been met (e.g. archival recording, building retention and restoration).	Permits and approval documents issued; archival reports (where required) complete and submitted.	Copy of any relevant approvals and associated reports.
			The structural integrity of the infrastructure is suitable and safe for use as part of the intended final land use.	The structural integrity of the infrastructure has been inspected by a suitably qualified engineer and determined to be suitable and safe as part of the intended final land use.	Engineering report/statement, photos, risk assessment report validating modes of failure have been addressed to minimise risks to public safety and the environment etc.
		Groundwater quality and groundwater regime meets the requirements of the development consent and associated	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		Water Management Plan. No detrimental impacts associated with operations or rehabilitation activities.		Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
		There is no residual soil contamination on site that is incompatible with the final land use or that poses a threat of environmental harm.	Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Identified contaminated material removed and placed in-pit. Contaminated land assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Contamination report prepared by qualified person.
			Contaminated land identified and remediated.	Contaminated land assessment indicates any contamination is acceptable for final land use.	

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			No hazardous materials remain.	Hazardous materials assessment indicates contamination acceptable for final land use.	Hazardous materials report prepared by qualified person.
		Free draining, stable and non-polluting landform established. The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
				No 'active' erosion or sedimentation visible.	Monitoring reports, including photographs. Visual inspections undertaken quarterly during operations and post-closure until site relinquishment.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Following completion of final landform.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			Landform suitable for growth media establishment.	Decommissioned evaporation ponds are reshaped and no pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following decommissioning (unless follow up actions identified).
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Side slopes shaped and covered.	All areas with slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or higher are shaped and covered with coarse, non-contaminated waste rock.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and results from dust emission testing, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth medium development.	No pooling of water observed within landform. Landform established to integrate with the surrounding topography.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked.	Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked by suitable bund and stock exclusion fencing (as required). Portal covered and initial sections of the decline backfilled in accordance with relevant guidelines applicable at the time of rehabilitation.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
		All infrastructure (including dams, drainage lines)) that is not to be used as part of the final land use is removed to ensure the site is safe and free of hazardous materials.	Services not required for final land use disconnected.	All relevant services disconnected.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs.
			Infrastructure not required for final land use removed.	All relevant infrastructures removed.	
			Infrastructure removed.	Infrastructure removed.	
			Infrastructure, including evaporation pond clay liners and accumulated sediment, pumps, pipework, tanks, etc not	All relevant infrastructure removed.	

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			required for final land use removed.		
			Services not required for final land use disconnected.	All relevant services disconnected.	
		Runoff water quality from the site meets the requirements of the development consent and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
J – Final Void	5 – Active area mining (open cut void)	The risk of bushfire and impacts to the community, environment and infrastructure has been addressed as part of rehabilitation.	Appropriate bushfire hazard controls (where required) have been implemented on the advice from the NSW Rural Fire Service.	Bushfire controls implemented.	Statement provided and before/after photos.
		Groundwater quality and groundwater regime meets the requirements of the development consent and associated Water Management Plan. No detrimental impacts associated with operations or rehabilitation activities.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
		Free draining, stable and non-polluting landform established. The final landform is stable for the long-term and does not present a risk of environmental harm downstream/downslope of the site or a safety risk to the public/stock/native fauna	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
				No 'active' erosion or sedimentation visible.	Monitoring reports, including photographs. Visual inspections undertaken quarterly during operations and post-closure until site relinquishment.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
					Following completion of final landform.
			Free draining landform.	No pooling of water observed within landform.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth media establishment.	Decommissioned evaporation ponds are reshaped and no pooling of water on the surface of the facility is observed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following decommissioning (unless follow up actions identified).
			Landform and retained water management structures are non-polluting.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the Mine Site is permitted to flow through the Mine Site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from disturbed sections of the Mine Site. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Side slopes shaped and covered.	All areas with slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or higher are shaped and	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and results from dust emission

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
				covered with coarse, non-contaminated waste rock.	testing, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Landform suitable for growth medium development.	No pooling of water observed within landform. Landform established to integrate with the surrounding topography.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform establishment (unless further earthworks required).
			Terminal walls safe and stable.	Geotechnical assessment determines that the retained walls are not likely to actively erode or 'slip' to an extent requiring further earthworks.	Geotechnical report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Tailings Storage Area is progressively developed in accordance with the approved design.	Embankment slopes of 1:3 (V:H) would be established at the end of each extraction campaign.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs and digital terrain model/contours, prepared by a qualified person. At the completion of each extraction campaign and prior to placement of capping layers.
			Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked.	Access to void, shaft, and underground areas blocked by suitable bund and stock exclusion fencing (as required). Portal covered and initial sections of the decline backfilled in accordance with relevant guidelines applicable at the time of rehabilitation.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.
			Construction of safety bunds and stock exclusion fences around void perimeter.	Safety bunds and stock exclusion fences constructed.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person.

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
			Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
		Runoff water quality from the site meets the requirements of the development consent and does not present a risk of environmental harm.	Presence of erosion / sedimentation controls and monitored water quality.	Water quality meets the objective of Section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. "Clean" water from upstream of the mine is permitted to flow through the site without mixing with potentially "dirty" water from the disturbance footprint. 'Downstream' water quality monitoring records total suspended solids and principal contaminants within 10% of 'upstream' levels.	Water quality testing. Monitoring reported annually through annual reporting. On a campaign basis (i.e. following rainfall of >10mm in 24-hours), with frequency to be reduced progressively post-closure, based on performance.
			Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform (unless follow up actions identified).

Final Land Use Domain	Mining Domain	Objective	Performance Indicator	Proposed Completion Criteria	Validation Method
		Structures that take or divert water such as final voids, dams, levees etc. are appropriately licensed (e.g. under the Water Management Act 2000) and where required ensure sufficient licence shares are held in the water source(s) to account for water take.	Retained water management structures are stable and include a suitably designed spillway for overflow of water to surrounding drainage lines.	Dam walls and spillways do not show signs of active erosion and are assessed to be stable.	Relinquishment inspection and report, including photographs, prepared by a qualified person. Single occurrence following completion of final landform (unless follow up actions identified).